The Irish Times.

SPECIAL EXTRA

14 PAGES. PRICE 2D. DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1932. VOL. LXXIV. NO. 23,574.

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ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.

JOHNSON—Fourth Anniversary — In loving memory of my darling husband, Woodus Whittaker Johnson, late South Irish Horse, who died at Cork on 16th November, 1928. "Till He come."
Sweetie.

PHILLIPS—In ever proud and loving memory of Edward George D. M. Phillips, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, only and much-loved son of the late Major J. H. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, Park Ville, Clonmel, who fell at Kemel, Le Cateau, on November 14th, 1916.

BIRTH.

RIALL—November 11, 1932, at 40 Upper Fitzwilliam street, the wife of Mr. P. J. Riall, Ballina, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN and HASLAM—November 2, 1932, at Armagh Methodist Church, by Rev. Frank Bennett, B.A., Robert Johnston (Roy), son of the late Mr. J. H. Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan, Sheena Hotel, Drumkeerin, County Leitrim, to Rebecca (Ruby), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Haslam, Linden House, Hockley, Armagh.

DILLON and PERRY—November 3, 1932, at Church of the Sacred Heart, Donnybrook, with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing, by the Rev. E. Dillon, S.J., assisted by the Rev. T. Shuley, S.J., and the Rev. Daniel Molony, Adm., Donnybrook, Michael E. C. Dillon, Coolmine Cottage, Clonsilla, son of the late William Dillon, Carrickmines, and Mrs. Dillon, 10 Florence terrace, Bray, to Bess, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Perry, 48 Leeson Park, Dublin.

GILTRAP and TAYLOR—November 9, 1932, at St. Mary's Church, Blessington, by the Rev. W. Reeves Scully, Robert (Bertie), youngest son of Henry Brown Giltrap, Lucan, to Jane (Jenny), youngest daughter of James Henry Taylor, Blessington.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—November 13, 1932, in Belfast, Francis W. R. Armstrong, second son of the late Francis Armstrong, J.P., of Sandhill, Boyle, County Roscommon, and of the late Mrs. Armstrong, 12 St. Peter's place, Drogheda. Funeral private.

CHRISTY—November 15, 1932, at 17 Barrington street, Limerick, Lily, widow of the late John Christy. R.I.P. Funeral (strictly private) to Mount St. Lawrence at 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. American papers please copy.

COOKE—November 15, 1932, suddenly, at Frankfort House, Rathgar avenue, Frederick Noel Cooke. Funeral private.

HOLLIDAY—November 11, 1932, Dickson Neill, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Holliday, Chestnut Lodge, Birr.

KENT—November 15, 1932, at his residence, Summerhill, Wicklow, Robert John Kent, aged 69 years. Funeral at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday) from house to Dunganstown.

LOUGH—November 15, 1932, at 4 Willow terrace, Blackrock, County Dublin, Prudence Martha, third daughter of the late Matthew Lough, of Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, County Cavan. Funeral private.

McCORMACK—November 11, 1932 (during the silence), at the Middlesex Hospital, London, William McCormack, of Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, son of the late W. McCormack, of Taylor's Hill, Galway.

NICHOLSON—November 15, 1932, at his residence, 8 Upper Main street, Arklow, Thomas Nicholson. Deeply regretted. "Thy will be done." Funeral to Old Kilbride to-morrow (Thursday), 17th, at 2.30 p.m.

O'LEARY—November 14, 1932, at the Monastery of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge, Gloucester street, Dublin, Sister Mary of the Visitation O'Leary, in the 43rd year of her religious life. R.I.P. Solemn Office and High Mass for the repose of her soul this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock. Funeral immediately after to High Park Convent Cemetery. No flowers by request, Masses and prayers instead.

ORMSBY—November 15, 1932, at his residence, Rosses Point, Sligo, William Middleton, beloved husband of Ethel R. Ormsby, and son of the late Captain J. R. Ormsby, late of Castledargan, County Sligo. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 10 a.m. to Sligo Cemetery.

REEVES—November 15, 1932, at 2 Carrick terrace, South Circular road, Ellen Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Reeves, D.M.G., and second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dolan, above address. Funeral to Mount Jerome at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

SHACKLETON—November 15, 1932, Thomas Edward, of 5 Derrynane terrace, Dalkey, beloved husband of Alice Shackleton. Funeral (private) to-morrow (Thursday), 17th, Dean's Grange. No flowers.

THOMAS—November 13, 1932, at her residence, Sorrento, Tramore, Jane Frances Evelyn Thomas, relict of the late Robert Webb Thomas, Esq., Rathpeacon House, County Cork. Funeral will leave at 9.30 to-morrow (Thursday) morning for interment at St. Michael's Church, Blackrock, Cork, arriving at 1 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this Column will be found on Page 6.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

FAHEY—The brothers, sister, and relatives of the late Margaret Fahey, 12 Market street, Ennis, desire to return sincere thanks to all those who sympathised with them, also those who sent Mass cards, telegrams, and letters of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and trust this will be accepted by all in grateful acknowledgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

DOWN—In loving and treasured memory of mother, fell asleep on 16th November, 1930.

More homelike seems the vast unknown
Since she has entered there.
Daisy.

DOWN—In loving memory of dear mother, who passed away on 16th November, 1930.

Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still.

Inserted by her loving son and daughter-in-law.

DOWN—In memory of our dear grandma, died on 16th November, 1930. Lovingly remembered by Bertha and Hilda.

McKEON—In loving memory of our dear mother, Annie Beatrice McKeon, called Home on 16th November, 1924. Inserted by her son and daughter, Jita and Annie.

POLLOCK—In loving memory of our darling son, Tommy, whom God called Home on 16th November, 1925. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

SMITH—In fond and loving memory of our dear brother, George, who was called Home on 16th November, 1918, at 1 Villiers road, Rathgar.

'Tis sweet to breathe thy name,
In life we loved you dearly,
In death we do the same.

Inserted by his loving brother and sister.

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THE
EVER OPEN
DOOR.
BY ROBERT POWER,
IN TO-DAY'S
"WEEKLY IRISH TIMES."

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BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES. PAGE FOUR

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W. H. MORTON, General Manager.

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24/11/'25.
IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone 23062.
BRANCH OFFICES:
RATHMINES—Castlewood avenue. 'Phone—Rathmines 951.
BELFAST—13 Donegall street ....'Phone 1787.
CORK—15 Cook street ....Cork 1506.
LONDON—59 Fleet street, E.C.4...Central 4350.
MANCHESTER—Winter's Buildings, 30 St. Ann street ....City 3048.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, Gold Chain, between Henry street and Brighton road; reward.—F 1453, this office.

LOST, November 9th, Lorry Cover, green, Kingstown; reward; police notified.—F 1461, this office.

LOST, Dun Laoghaire, Gold Signet Ring, tree engraved. Reward. Doyle, Stationer, Dun Laoghaire.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A DEFINITE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION is an enormous help in securing a well-paid appointment as
Chief Accountant. Company Secretary.
Office Manager. Cost Accountant.
Works Manager. Confidential Clerk.
Chief Clerk. Cashier.
Departmental Chief. Bookkeeper.
Many hundreds of The School's former students are now holding such positions at salaries ranging from £300 to £2,000 p.a. Mark the appointment which interests you and post this advertisement for free Careers Guide No. 125, the School of Accountancy, 2 West Regent street, Glasgow.

A BUSINESS Training at Skerry's College, 76 Stephen's Green, qualifies for the best posts. Prospectus free. T

BRITISH Firm with large selling organisation REQUIRE several SALESMEN for Dublin; experience not so essential as initiative, energy and capacity for work; state age and business experience.—F 1456, this office.

DRAPERY—Temporary ASSISTANTS REQUIRED for Christmas trade, Hosiery, Gloves, Blouses, Underclothing, Toys and Fancies; state salary and send copies references.—F 1464, this office.

EXPERIENCED GIRL WANTED to assist Gramophone shop for Xmas trade; post may be permanent. Apply F 1474, this office.

HELP WANTED to care invalid and be generally useful. Interviewed at 44 Waterloo road, between 11 and 1.30 only.

HOW to Electrify any Wireless Eliminator. See the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 15 F

IRISH Family Names—A new Feature in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 15 F

THE Quickstep as in the Crush Dance. See the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 15 F

WANTED, young MAN, Protestant, ASSISTANT Readymades, Woollens, Boots; good country town; send copies references, state age, experience, salary (indoor). Address "Z 552, Assistant," this office. 15 F

WANTED, TYPIST, with good experience in book-keeping (manufacturing and sales); state wages expected, experience and education. Apply F 1450, this office. 15 F

MEDICAL NURSING AND APPOINTMENTS.

MALE Nurse, disengaged, gentleman's own house; excellent references and experience; good lifter.—F 1211, this office. 11 C

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

APPROVED post-dated Cheques cashed. Loans arranged.—32 South Frederick street, Dublin. T

ABSOLUTE Privacy, post-dated Cheques, cashed, advances on Endowment Policies.—48 Aungier street. T

ADVANCES on Chattel Property of all kinds.—German, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts), Dublin. X

ADVANCES on Deeds, Shares, Endowed Policies, Post-dated Cheques.—Wachman, 30 Drury street. X

CASH Advanced from £10 upwards. Apply 34 Exchequer street, Dublin. T

DUBLIN Loan Fund Society, 2 Gardiner's Row. Open daily, 10 to 5. Loans from 5id. in the pound. Established 1896. 32 3

FOR Sale, Endowment Policy £1,000, without profits, premium £28 2/-, fourteen paid, 16 more premiums to be paid; first class English company.—F 1393, this office. 14 C

LOANS Advanced on reduced terms, £10 upwards; strictly private.—Commercial Union Loan and Discount Co., 57 Mid. Abbey street. 'Phone, 45096.

LOANS guaranteed on moderate terms.—P. Toohey, 5a Fownes's street, Dublin. T

LOAN Required, £350, 5 per cent., mortgage on valuable first class house. Address "Z 515, Loan," this office.

£5 TO £500 Advanced Privately on approved personal security of borrower at an extremely low rate of interest; loans can be repaid by small instalments to suit. Call or write for particulars.—S. Freeman and Co., 1 Garfield street, Belfast. T

£15 TO £500 Cash Advances. Post-dated Cheques cashed. Special terms.—Central Trust, Ltd., 17 Clare street, Dublin. 16 5

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

POSITIONS VACANT.

WANTED, first class KITCHENMAID for Kilkenny Hunting Hotel; good knowledge of cooking. Address "Z 487, Kitchenmaid," this office. 7 12

WAITER REQUIRED immediately for Prince of Wales Hotel, Athlone; capable of taking complete charge of diningroom. Apply, with references, to Proprietress. 14 C

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Woman Chef, hotel; city preferred; first class London references.—F 1428, this office. 15 D

EXPERIENCED Cook, hotel, city or suburbs; good references.—F 1413, this office.

GOOD young Hotel or Club Cook; excellent references.—F 1350, this office.

HOTEL—Experienced Man wishes position as Assistant to Manager of city or provincial Hotel; small salary.—F 1465, this office. 15 D

SUPERIOR Girl wishes post as Waitress or Housemaid Waitress; city or suburbs; highest references.—F 1399, this office. 14 C

YOUNG, active Lady seeks post, 12 years' experience, Hotel and Restaurant Manageress, any position of trust; good connection. Address "Z 565, Lady," this office.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AUTOMATIC Scale SALESMAN REQUIRED, commission; one with own car preferred; state experience.—F 1399, this office. 14 E

THREE speciality SALESMEN, of good appearance, REQUIRED by well known company, for Counties Roscommon, Longford and Westmeath; progressive and permanent appointments for selected applicants; training given; car essential. Apply personally to Mr. J. T. Grant, The Prince of Wales Hotel, Athlone, between 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th inst.

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL Traveller—Young, trained Salesman is desirous of obtaining situation with firm of repute; ambitious and real worker.—F 1377, this office. 14 E

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ASSISTANT WANTED (Lady), part time, city; state full particulars, experience, wages.—F 1417, this office. 15 F

CHEMIST, qualified, excellent references and experience, seeks appointment. Address "Z 476, Chemist," this office. 11 C

SMART JUNIOR REQUIRED, dispensing, front, photographic; T.T.; state terms. Address "Z 5[illegible], Junior," this office.

TUITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

ALL Professional and University Prelims., Oral and Correspondence Success lists free.—McEntire's College, Gard'ner's Row, Dublin. T

BANJO Taught, sixpence lesson, Friday evenings.—Strand Music School, 6 Capel street. 12 D

NOTICE.
IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this paper great care should be taken to include the catch words when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope.

MRS. Powell recommends well educated Girl of 18 as Nursery Governess or Mother's Help. Apply Howth Rectory, Co. Dublin. 11 C

NATIONAL Teacher, efficient, musical, singing (certificated), pedal organ (college prize), would like to hear of post; residence desired; Leinster preferred. Address "Z 559, Teacher," this office.

VIOLIN Taught, sixpence lesson, Friday evenings.—Strand Music School, 6 Capel street. 12 D

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS, Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton street, Dublin. Advises Parents and Managers. Tel. No. 44983. T

LESSONS Wanted, Advanced Piano Playing, once or twice weekly.—F 1438, this office.

WANTED immediately, DAILY GOVERNESS for Dun Laoghaire, to teach one little girl; French and needlework essential.—F 1462, this office. 15 D

ALL CLOTHES
CAREFULLY and CORRECTLY
Cleaned or Dyed
'LET DARTRY DO IT'
45 Dawson Street, Dublin, S.2

IRISH CALENDARS
FOR
FRIENDS ABROAD
Combridge Ltd.
19 AND 20 GRAFTON STREET.

THE following is the list of Prize-Winning Discs which were attached to the Balloons released by Santa Claus from the roof of the Store on Monday Afternoon.

1st Prize	- -	No. 903.
2nd Prize	- -	No. 893.
3rd Prize	- -	No. 584.

Mystery Prizes: Nos. 734, 589, 747, 1000, 686, 906, 926, 716, 791, 578, 679, 973, 884, 778, 902, 793, 887, 967, 740, 896, 766, 718, 746, 981.

The lucky finders of Discs bearing any of the above numbers should send them, with their name and address, to "SANTA CLAUS," c/o PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN —when vouchers for the prizes will be sent to them by return

LAST FOUR DAYS OF THE HUGE AUTUMN SALE

ALL ONE PRICE 2/6 POSTAGE EXTRA

PIMS
"HALF-CROWN" VALUES

Surpassing All Offers Made During the Great Sale

MAKE SURE OF YOUR SHARE! SEND ORDERS TO-DAY!

Turkish Towels
Wonderful value in good quality striped Turkish Roller Towels. Size 16 x 90—nice absorbent finish and fast to washing. Generally offered at 1/9 each. LAST FOUR DAYS. TWO for 2/6
Postage Extra.

Longcloth
Great clearance offer of superfine White Mercerised Longcloth. Made from specially selected Egyptian Cotton. Ideal for lingerie, etc. Usual price 9d. per yard. LAST FOUR DAYS, 5 YDS. for 2/6
Postage Extra.

Coat Overalls
Outstanding Offer of Ladies' Coat Overalls—the popular cross-over style, with long roll collar. Made from good wearing casement cloth. In Butcher, Navy, Helio and Green. Length 46. Usually 2/11. LAST FOUR DAYS 2/6
Postage Extra.

Gaiters
Seasonable Offer of Ladies' Stockinette Gaiters, in Fawn shade. A real boon for the cold weather. May be obtained with or without comfortable lining. Usually 5/- per pair. LAST FOUR DAYS, per pair 2/6
Postage Extra.

Interlock Vests
Splendid Bargain in Ladies' Fine Gauge Interlock Vests. Full Chemise length. Very soft and comfortable. Made with round neck and no sleeves. Worth 1/11 each. LAST FOUR DAYS —TWO FOR 2/6
Postage Extra.

Combinations
Great Clearance of Ladies' Cream Interlock Combinations. Good medium weight for present wear. With round neck and no sleeves; also round neck and ribbed arms. W. size. Worth 3/9. LAST FOUR DAYS 2/6
Postage Extra.

Millinery
Wonderful Sale Clearance of a special line in Ladies' Felt Hats. In a beautiful range of smart shapes and shades. Sizes 6¼ and 7. Usual prices, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11. LAST FOUR DAYS 2/6
Post and packing extra.

Cheviot Suitings
54 inches wide. All-wool twill fabric of medium weight. Suitable for dress wear and for children's coats and warm winter frocks. In Crimson, Emerald, Saxe, Lido, Tango, and Black. Usual price, 3/11. LAST FOUR DAYS, per yard 2/6
Postage Extra.

Silk Marocain
In Black. 36 inches wide. In a delightful close uncrushable texture and remarkably good heavy quality. Ideal for smart frocks for day or evening wear. Made to sell at 3/11 yard. LAST FOUR DAYS, per yard 2/6
Postage Extra.

Sports Corsets
Exceptional four-day bargain in Ladies' Sports Corsets, in beautiful pink coutil, with elastic across top and laced back. Finished with four hose supports. Worth 3/6. LAST FOUR DAYS. 2/6
Postage Extra.

Knickers
Ladies' Cashmere Knickers — Directoire shape. Made from pure Botany Wool, and beautifully finished. In shades of silver, fawn, rose, navy, sky, helio, and cream. Well worth 3/9. LAST FOUR DAYS. 2/6
Postage Extra.

Handbags
Wonderful offer of Ladies' Morocco Leather Handbags. Smart fashionable flap-over style. Nicely finished and fitted with two inside pockets and back strap. Size 8 x 4½. Worth 3/6. LAST 4 DAYS. Postage Extra. 2/6

Table Cloths
Huge bargain in these coloured border double Damask Table Cloths. Size 54 x 54. Useful cloths for clubs, colleges, hotels, and domestic purposes. Usually offered at 3/11 each. LAST FOUR DAYS. Postage Extra. 2/6

Bed Spreads
In Natural Jaspe. Printed newest floral patterns and richly embroidered in contrasting shades of Art. Silk. Guaranteed to wash and wear well. Made expressly for Pim's. Size 70 x 90. Usually 3/11. LAST 4 DAYS. Postage Extra. 2/6

FRIDAY and SATURDAY GREAT "HALF PRICE" DAYS

PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED by City Solicitors; some legal experience; copy testimonials, with reply.—F 1442, this office.

WANTED for Solicitor's Office, experienced JUNIOR CLERK (Man); general office routine, thoroughly conversant Court work, especially Circuit and District Courts; good education and appearance. Copy references essential.—F 1406, this office. 14 E

WANTED, experienced MANAGING CLERK, city; give experience and copies references. Address "Z 557, Clerk," this office. 15 F

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER or Cashier, thorough knowledge of all office routine; first class references.—F 1373, this office. 14 E

EXPERIENCED Lady Shorthand Typist seeks post, whole or part time; highest references.—F 1388, this office.

EXPERIENCED Housekeeper; all duties; city or suburbs; highly recommended.—F 1412, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; business house preferred; highly recommended.—F 1349, this office.

LADY Companion Help, trained gardening, poultry and sewing; near Dublin.—F 1255, this office. 11 C

LADY desires employment, drive car, exercise horses, secretarial training, generally useful. Address "Z 548, Lady," this office.

MOTHER'S Help disengaged from 1 to 5 o'clock daily; recommended.—R O 77, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

POULTRY Farmer (30) desires position on Poultry Farm; seven years' experience; exhibition work a speciality; over 300 prizes, cups and specials won; excellent references.—John O'Donoghue, M.E. Poultry Farm, Herbertstown, Co. Limerick. 15 F

SHORTHAND Typist, Bookkeeper, experienced, disengaged.—F 1293, this office. 12 D

TO Clubs—Groundsman, any position of trust; ten years last club.—F 1418, this office.

WANTED, position as Companion Help; good needlewoman, capable, efficient; light housework; excellent long references; Protestant. Address "Z 537, Help," this office.

WELL educated Catholic Mother's Help, North suburbs; outdoor preferred. Address "Z 560, Help," this office.

YOUNG Mother's Help; good needlewoman; town, country; highly recommended.—F 1351, this office.

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, YARDMAN, good milker, calf and pig rearer.—F 1435, this office.

WANTED for quiet country place, HOUSEMAN; must do plain cooking.—Maxwell, Killucan.

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

THOROUGHLY competent Herd seeks position; can be very highly recommended; would go as Steward.—F 1381, this office. 14 C

YOUNG Man wants situation; understands dairy and farm work; good references.—F 1437, this office. 15 F

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED Gardener, all branches, seeks position; certificate; would take daily work.—F 1361, this office.

GARDEN Boy wants work; good milker, generally useful; indoor or outdoor; references.—F 1408, this office. 14 C

WORKING Steward disengaged; Protestant, single, 32, experienced, well recommended. Address "Z 470, Steward," this office. 11 C

DOMESTICS WANTED.

CLEAN, respectable GIRL WANTED, 10 to 7.30 daily, Harold's Cross; recommended.—F 1401, this office. 14 C

COUNTRY gentleman (Protestant) wants WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. Address "Z 563, Housekeeper," this office.

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; two in family; seaside, N. Co. Dublin.—F 1339, this office. 14 C

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.

WHEN FROM HOME

The "Irish Times" will be posted for periods, however short, to readers while absent from Home or resident Abroad. Postal rates at foot. Copies of this Journal can also be obtained at the following cross-Channel centres:—

BANGOR—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, High street.
BIRKENHEAD—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Grange road.
BLACKPOOL—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, North L.M.S. Station.
CREWE—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 40 Market street.
CHESTER—Messrs. Wyman and Son, Railway Bookstall.
COLWYN BAY—Messrs. Wyman and Son, Railway Bookstall; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.
GLASGOW—Messrs. Porteous and Co., 13 Royal Exchange place.
HARROGATE—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Bookstall.
HOLYHEAD—Messrs. Wyman and Son, Bookstall.
LONDON—The "Irish Times" London Office, 59 Fleet street, E.C.4; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand House, London; Euston—Messrs. Wyman and Son, Bookstalls on the departure platforms, and at Bookstall, Main Hall; Paddington—Main Bookstall and No. 1 Platform; Bookstalls at Charing Cross and Victoria Main; Victoria Station (Brighton section), S.W.; Cassidy, Holloway road; International Book Shop, Russell square, W.C.; Library Continentale Valentine, Long Acre End.
HOTELS—Russell, Strand, Palace, Regent Palace, Piccadilly Circus, W.; Waldorf, Aldwych; Langham, Portland place; Imperial Hotel, Russell square; Bonnington Hotel, Southampton row, W.C.; Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall.
LLANFAIRFECHAN—Messrs. D. Jones and Son, Station Road Post Office and Penmaenmawr Road Post Office.
LIVERPOOL—Exchange, Lime street, and Central Station Bookstalls; also at Hornby House, Tithebarne street; Mr. D. Doyle, Scotland road; Mr. Taylor, Landing Stage Bookstall; Mr. McDuff, Kiosk, John's lane.
LLANDUDNO—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 101 Mostyn street.
MANCHESTER—Messrs. Wyman and Son, Exchange Station Bookstall; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Blackfriars street.
NEWCASTLE—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Central Station Bookstall.
PENMAENMAWR—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.
PLYMOUTH—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 68 George's street.
SUNDERLAND—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Bookstall.
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N.B.—Regular Subscribers should, on changing their addresses, notify the Head Office.

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

AUSTIN Distributors: Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57/58 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. T

A GENUINE Bargain to immediate purchaser—1928 Morris Cowley Coach Built Four Door Saloon, in absolutely perfect order, fully equipped, many extras and taxed until 1933; may be thoroughly examined by any expert and trial given; must sell, accept £65; seen any time by appointment. 'Phone: Terenure, 353. 13 [illegible]

AUSTIN Coupe Seven, 1928, good condition. Seen Saturday, Saint Ultan's, Palmerston, Co. Dublin. 15 F

ESSEX Challenger, 1932 model, 4-door Saloon, leather upholstery, bargain, £250. Ford Saloon, 1929 model, 4-door, condition and appearance as new, £100.—O'Gara's Garage, Ballisodare. 11 C

"ESSEX Challenger" 4-Door Saloon, perfect car, £120; 1928 20 h.p. 6-cyl. Armstrong Siddeley Saloon, £75; 1931 13 h.p. "De Luxe Citroen" Saloon, £135; 1929 Essex 4-Door Saloon, £90; 1932 "Hillman-Wizard 65" Saloon, £195; 1929 Essex Saloon, £70; 1925 Delage 14 h.p. Saloon, £60; 1927 Essex Saloon, £45. Deferred Payments arranged.—P. J. Tracy, Limited, 18 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. 'Phone, 61983/4. 11 C

FOR Sale, Morris Cowley Saloon, 1930, as new. Seen Sheil's Garage, 438 North Circular road. 14 F

FOR Sale, Morris Cowley, Two Seater, 1926, in perfect running order; £35. Address "Z 545, Motor," this office. 15 D

MORRIS Cowley 1929 Coupe, good running order; £45, close offer.—F 1278, this office. 11 C

MORRIS Minor Saloon, 1932 Model, in excellent condition throughout, appearance as new; tax paid; small mileage. Seen by appointment.—G. A. Brittain, Ltd., Portobello. 15 F

SECONDHAND Cars and Commercial Vehicles, large selection and keen prices; cash or easy terms. Interview us first.—Doyle's Motors, Ltd., 16 Bachelor's Walk. T

SALE, Morris Cowley Saloon, 1929; excellent condition; cheap.—F 1467, this office.

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

WOLSELEY Two Seater and dicky, 10.5, p.m.o., very good appearance; any trial given; twenty pounds or nearest offer; rebate.—F 1300, this office. 12 D

1930 FORD Drophead Coupe, new tyres, perfect order; £85.—York Street Livery Garage. 10 E

1931 MORRIS Major, 12 h.p., perfect condition; tax paid to end year; any trial given; small mileage; owner leaving town.—Lee, 15 Charlotte street, Harcourt road, Dublin. 14 E

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

BEDFORD 2-Ton Trucks, Vans and 'Buses; also 12 cwt. and 30 cwt. Lorries in stock.—Doyle's Motors, Vauxhall Motor Distributors, 16 Bachelor's Walk. T

MOTOR CYCLES.

1932 ROYAL Enfield, Model T De Luxe, double port, O.H.V., pillion seat and lighting set; perfect condition; £48; must sell, owner leaving home.—F 1416, this office. 14 F

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

AT Roberts, Talbot lane, Dublin, guaranteed Second-hand Tyres cheap; all sizes stocked. T

COOK'S for Tyres, cash or easy terms; largest comprehensive stock in Ireland; free fitting; truck owners catered; special offer Goodrich Tyres Clearance, also 5,000 Drums Motor Oils, 12/6 for 5 gallons; Secondhand Tyres cheap.—Fenian street, continuation Lincoln place, Dublin. Telephone 62616. Saturdays 6 p.m., Sundays until 2 p.m. T

SEND your Tyres to us for Repairs; expert workmanship; guaranteed repairs.—The City Vulcanising Works, 13a Amiens street, Dublin. 'Phone 43254. 8 F

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

WANTED, MAN to take charge of Cars, also gardening and make himself generally useful. Apply F 1219, this office. 12 D

DISENGAGED.

A GENERAL Motor Driver seeks Work, delivery van or private driving; highly recommended; good certificate.—F 1457, this office. 15 D

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, single, thorough experience all makes; milk, do plain gardening; excellent reference; indoor or outdoor.—P. J. Reynolds, Saval Park, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

EMPLOYER highly recommends her Chauffeur; 16 years' experience, any make, running repairs; highest references; will go private or commercial; T.T. Address "Z 561, Chauffeur," this office. 15 D

LADY recommends respectable Boy, 24, R.C.; drive car, do repairs, generally useful; strictly honest, sober, quiet. Address "Z 536, Boy," this office. 15 D

MR. Henry Perceval Maxwell wishes to recommend Chauffeur, careful driver, good mechanic; make himself generally useful, leaving owing to death of employer. Apply Inch Lodge, Downpatrick. 10 X

DOMESTICS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

WANTED for small family, a reliable young GIRL, trained or untrained (Protestant preferred), or middle aged WOMAN; help given; outdoor or indoor; send references.—3 Mount Eden road, Donnybrook, Dublin. 14 E

WANTED, GIRL for housework, Dollymount (outdoor); one leaving school might do; state wages, etc. Address "Z 556, Girl," this office. 15 D

"IRISH TIMES"

EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

NO FEES CHARGED.

HOURS: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Matron can supply well recommended Domestics, experienced and untrained, all capacities.

31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
'Phone, 23062.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

STRONG, active GIRL as very good plain COOK; £40; immediately; copies discharges.—Housekeeper, 43 Copse Hill, Wimbledon, S.W. 20. 10 D

WANTED, experienced COOK GENERAL or GENERAL (Protestant preferred), small family, country; personally recommended; £30. Address "Z 530, Cook General," this office. 14 C

WANTED, good COOK, small family, Co. Tipperary; send copies of references, state age.—Miss Austin, Agency, Clonmel. 15 F

GENERALS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL WANTED, 25 to 30, Dublin; good cook, cakes; cleanliness essential; well recommended; send copies, age, wages expected.—F 1439, this office. 15 D

GENERAL WANTED for Bray district, young experienced country GIRL, R.C.; two in family; small washing; good plain cooking and early rising essential; send copies of references, age and wages expected.—334, Wilde's Office, Bray. 14 E

RESPECTABLE GIRL, 14 to 16, to train GENERAL; small family; good home to right girl. Apply 3 to 6 p.m., The Homestead, Foster avenue, Stillorgan road. 15 D

SUPERIOR, experienced GENERAL, Killiney; wages £36; good cook; family 2; no washing; modern house; near station. Address "Z 513, General," this office. 14 [illegible]

WANTED, competent, settled GENERAL, all duties, Protestant; small family. Reply, stating age and wages required, F 1356, this office. 14 E

WANTED, a GENERAL; must be well recommended, and have first class references. Apply, between hours 11 and 1, 7 and 8, to 72/3 Upper Dorset street.

WANTED, young GENERAL, Protestant; recommended; all duties; family five.—F 1419, this office. 15 D

WANTED, for Greystones, GENERAL, one lady; all duties; very quiet place.—Box No. 10291, Stephens' Library, Dun Laoghaire.

WANTED, GENERAL, family two; wages £30. Call Registry, 24 Main street, Blackrock (over Monument Creamery).

WANTED, experienced GENERAL, outdoor, Glenageary, hours 8 till 5; must be well recommended; 10/- weekly.—819, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

HOUSE PARLOURMAID, young, WANTED, for near Bournemouth; good references essential.—F 1294, this office. 12 D

HOUSEMAID (Upper of Two) REQUIRED for country residence in County Tipperary; experienced, and able to wait at table occasionally; wages £32, all found; two in family; six servants kept; close to railway and churches. Apply, with copies references (stating age). Reply to "Z 505, Housemaid," this office. 13 C

WANTED for Monkstown, young HOUSEMAID. Address, stating age, wages, copies of references, "Z 520, Housemaid," this office. 14 C

WANTED young HOUSE PARLOURMAID, not R.C.; Irish cook kept; Irish family, three.—Mrs. Birkett, Cambrian House, Burgess Hill, Sussex. 14 E

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED, CHILDREN'S NURSE, R.C. Send copies, state age, wages, to Mrs. Charles Kenny, Adare, Co. Limerick. 14 C

WANTED, thoroughly experienced NURSE, R.C., 3 children, eldest 5½; long references essential; good wages to suitable person.—F 1384, this office. 14 C

WANTED superior CHILD'S MAID (R.C.), entire charge three children, youngest twelve months; £30; references, age.—Hawker's Agency, Limerick. 14 C

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

LAUNDRESS WANTED, for light washing, ladies' silk undies, etc. Address "Z 510, Laundress," this office. 14 F

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

A RESPECTABLE Girl wants Daily Work; recommended; South side.—F 1433, this office.

LADY Greer wishes to recommend good Useful Lady's Maid; most willing and obliging.—L. Murray, Proudstown House, Tara. 15 F

LADIES requiring good Servants apply Miss Robinson, 1 Milton terrace, Bray, Registry.

PROTESTANT Girl wishes few mornings week, or afternoons, housework; highly recommended.—R O 76, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

WANTED, Morning Work, capable, well recommended Girl; Rathmines.—F 1459, this office. 15 X

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31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
'Phone, 23062.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

A FIRST class Cook, middle aged; very highly recommended. Address "Z 541, Cook," this office. 15 D

COOK General—Country Girl, 23, R.C., with some experience, anxious to improve, desires post where house parlourmaid kept; clean, willing worker; well recommended. Address "Z 540, Cook," this office.

EXCELLENT Cook Housekeeper, good manager, would take daily, weekly or permanent post.—F 1434, this office. 15 F

EXPERIENCED Cook General or Housekeeper, where another maid kept; recommended.—F 1423, this office.

GOOD Cook General disengaged; highly recommended; long references.—Box No. 10292, Stephens' Library, Dun Laoghaire.

LADY can highly recommend a good Cook; highest reference; disengaged.—F 1456, this office.

SUPERIOR Cook General; highest long references; left family giving up house; city, suburbs. Address "Z 539, Cook," this office.

THOROUGHLY experienced Cook; city preferred; highly recommended.—F 1329, this office. 14 C

GENERALS DISENGAGED.

A YOUNG Girl seeks situation as General, or House Parlourmaid small family, city or suburbs; excellent references; state wages. Address "Z 538, General," this office.

A GENERAL, experienced; very good long references.—F 1429, this office.

COUNTRY Girl, General; excellent references. Address "Z 544, Girl," this office.

EXPERIENCED Daily General, city, suburbs; highly recommended; college preferred.—F 1328, this office. 14 E

EXPERIENCED young country Girl, General, Carrickmines district; good references.—F 1431, this office.

HOW TO
ELECTRIFY
ANY
WIRELESS
ELIMINATOR.
ILLUSTRATED IN TO-DAY'S
"WEEKLY IRISH TIMES."

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

EXPERIENCED General Maid; highest references and qualifications; city or suburbs; would travel if required. Address Miss O'Hare, 14 Bachelor's Walk, Dundalk, Ireland.

EXPERIENCED General; city or suburbs; good references.—F 1353, this office.

EXPERIENCED General; plain cooking; in or outdoor; recommended.—F 1354, this office.

EXPERIENCED General or Nurse, disengaged, indoor or daily.—599, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

GOOD General '20; £20.—Julia Carroll, Coshel, Ballytarsna, Borris-in-Ossory, Leix.

GENERAL, young country girl, experienced. Seen to-day, Registry, 24 Main street, Blackrock (over Monument Creamery).

LADY highly recommends capable General; good cook; comfortable place, nice family more an object; city vicinity.—F 1475, this office.

LADY recommends young Married Woman as General Servant in small family; excellent papers. Address "Z 567, General," this office.

RESPECTABLE young country Girl wishes situation, General or Children's Nurse to small family; experienced; highly recommended; R.C.—Lily Grehan, 23 St. Mary's street, Edenderry, Offaly.

SUPERIOR young General, indoor or outdoor; all duties; good references.—F 1476, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

YOUNG Girl seeks situation, General or House Parlourmaid; can do either; well recommended.—Bridie Reilly, Feetown, Navan, Meath.

YOUNG Girl, General or Betweenmaid; suburbs, country; recommended.—F 1348, this office.

YOUNG Girl, go General General or Housemaid; Dublin preferred.—A. Magrath, Ballinacoinin, Wicklow.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED young House Parlourmaid; very good references.—F 1347, this office.

HOUSE Parlourmaid (16); £30; Protestant.—Jean Maud Payne, Muninane, Cashelgarron, Co. Sligo. 12 D

HOUSEMAID seeks place in College; experienced; excellent references.—F 1346, this office.

HOUSEMAID, private family, some experience; satisfactory references. Address "Z 543, Maid," this office.

HOUSEMAID or House Parlourmaid; town or country; good references.—F 1411, this office.

HOUSE Parlourmaid, experienced and well recommended; go anywhere.—F 1352, this office.

YOUNG Housemaid, R.C., singlehanded; country place preferred; £24.—Miss Nellie Lyons, Knocknacurra, Bansha, Co. Tipperary.

YOUNG country Girl desires situation, Housemaid or House Parlourmaid; experienced. Address "Z 553, Maid," this office. 15 D

YOUNG House Parlourmaid, city or suburbs, or Matron's Maid.—F 1430, this office.

YOUNG, experienced House Parlourmaid, city or suburbs; excellent references.—F 1432, this office.

YOUNG House Parlourmaid or General, experienced; town, country; recommended.—F 1410, this office.

YOUNG Girl seeks situation as Under Housemaid or Betweenmaid, or as Second House Parlourmaid; 1½ years' experience; South suburbs preferred; well recommended. Address "Z562, Girl," this office.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

NURSE, R.C., highly recommended, desires post England or Ireland.—E. Murphy, Ballyorney House, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow. 14 D

REFINED Girl seeks position as Children's Nurse, experienced; can be highly recommended.—R O 78, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

YOUNG Girl mind children, help light housework; outdoor; recommended.—F 1309, this office.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC. DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED Kitchenmaid or Plain Cook; good references (P.P.); £20; country preferred. Address "Z 542, Maid," this office.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ALL Waterproof Covers, cars, vans, threshers, lorries; Rick Covers, Sacks; best terms.—Coleman, 25 Chancery street, Dublin. T

BALLROOM Decorations and Dance Novelties; "Victacrepe" Tissue for decorations of all kinds.—Hely's, Dame street. 11 E

COVERS for Ricks, Carts, Threshers, Lorries, Tarpaulins, Sacks.—Petrie Brothers, 36 Usher's quay, Dublin. T

CALENDARS—Come and see our noted annual display; wonderful variety.—Hely's, Dame street. 11 E

CHRISTMAS Cards—Albums of Private Cards now on view, including Irish Cards printed in Acme Works. Patterns free.—Hely's. 11 E

DIARIES, Pocket and Office, for 1933.—Hely's, Dame street, for largest selection. 11 E

ELECTRIC Light Shades in great variety at very tempting prices.—Hely's, Dame street. 11 E

FOR Sale, Allwin Folding Wheel Chair, good condition, steering.—F 1449, this office.

IRISH Linguaphone Records, as new; cost 6 gns., what offers? Address "Z 551, Records," this office.

SINGER Cabinet Sewing Machines from £5 10/-; some perfectly new Models less than half price.—Cluxton, 13 Summerhill, Mountjoy square. 9 C

SINGER Cabinet Seven Drawer, cash price £19. Selling now £12; a real bargain; never used.—Cluxton, 13 Summerhill, Mountjoy square, Dublin. 11 C

SALE, Meccano Aeroplane Constructor and Aero Clockwork Motor, 7/6, cost 12/-; two "Hobbies" Annuals, 3/- each; "Chums," 6/-; all perfect.—F 1398, this office.

TYPEWRITERS from £3; guaranteed; Parts, Ribbons, Repairs.—Norman Typewriters, 9b Trinity street. 11 F

WASH Tubs, Shrub Tubs; 60 Gallon Mixing Tubs, 8/-.—Cooperage, 112 Phibsborough road.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones and Old Gold; highest prices given.—West and Son, Grafton House, Grafton street. T

ADVERTISER wants Pair of Ornamental Garden Gates (metal preferred), good condition, approx. width 8 feet; state where seen and price.—F 1379, this office. 14 E

FEATHER BEDS WANTED. Highest prices given. We send to examine in city.—IRISH FEATHER CO., LTD., TARA ST., DUBLIN. IRISH FIRM. 'Phone: Dublin, 43407. T

WANTED, Pair of Lady's Hunting Boots, size 7. Write, stating colour and price, F 1397, this office. 14 C

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14.

HOW TO TREAT RINGWORM.

Ringworm of the scalp is a most important disease of the skin, as it probably causes greater loss of educational time among children than any other disorder. The disease is extremely contagious during its entire duration, and care must be taken to check it immediately.

The disease microbes lie at the bottom of the hair follicles, where only that potent liquid antiseptic—**D.D.D. Prescription**—can reach them. Ointments cannot penetrate sufficiently far into the scalp. **D.D.D. Prescription**, the wonderful cleansing and healing remedy, is absorbed by the pores like water in a sponge, reaches the nesting and breeding places of the ringworm germs, kills and washes them out, leaving the skin clean and healthy. **D.D.D. Prescription** never fails to give relief. Get a 1/6 bottle to-day at your chemist.

A BALD PATCH
IS A MEAN HANDICAP.

No living person in the world to-day can submit for investigation Evidence of Success in the cultivation of the scalp and hair to compare with that submitted by P. J. E. McDonough, 27 Brighton Gardens, Dublin. Recommended by Lawyers, Police, Press, Clergy, etc., etc. Write for the evidence, judge for yourself, enclose 2d. stamp. (All replies sent in plain sealed envelopes.)

Mr. John Moran, of Kiltimagh, Mayo, who died on May 26th last, has left personal property in England and the Irish Free State to the value of £5,957. He gives £20 for Masses, and £200 in trust to the Parish Priest of Kiltimagh for Masses.

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FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Wednesday, November 16.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS UACHTARACH.
(The Supreme Court.)

At 11 o'clock. For hearing. Appeal—The Governors, Erasmus Smith Schools v. the Attorney-General and others (at hearing).

AN CLARATHOIR DO'N PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH.
(The Registrar to the Chief Justice.)

Before Dr. Webb, Assistant Registrar, at 11.30 o'clock—Reynolds, minors; White, minors; Murphy, minors; Shiel, minors; Kelly, minors.

Before Mr. Magahan, at 11 o'clock—Vouch account, R. Howe; vouch account, J. O'Connor; vouch account, Wm. Roche and Son; vouch account, Goodbody.

AN ARD-CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS.
(The High Court.)

In Court 5, at 11 o'clock. Action—O'Reilly v. O'Reilly (at hearing).

For Thursday, 17th November. Action—Byers v. Byers.

For Tuesday, 22nd November. On notice—B. Holland, deceased, McGarry v. McGarry. Action—Dwan v. Dwan (part heard).

For Wednesday, 23rd November. Action—Reilly v. Hope.

For Thursday, 24th November. Action—Hurley v. Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd.

TRIALS BY JURY.

In Court 1, at 11 o'clock. Jury—McKeever v. D.U. Tram. Co. (1896), Ltd. (Lord Campbell's Act); Hutchinson v. same (Lord Campbell's Act); Teegan v. Bank of Ireland (libel).

A very large attendance of unsworn jurors is required this morning in Court 1, at 11 o'clock.

In Court 4, at 11 o'clock. Jury—O'Driscoll v. Robertson and another (personal injuries); Aust v. Yilibi (personal injuries).

For Thursday, 17th November. Jury—Fahey (Thomas) v. Galway Bakery Co. and another (damages); same (Stella) v. same (personal injuries); McGovern v. Gilchrist (probate); O'Connor and another v. Delaney (probate); Gannon v. Byrne (assault); Stone v. Grattan-Bellew (personal injuries); O Braonain v. Tully and others (defamation).

MAISTIR NA hARD-CHUIRTE.
(The Master of the High Court.)

Before the Master, at 11 o'c. Motions of course. Summary summonses—Cavendish Furniture Co., Ltd., v. Brown; Cronin v. Cronin; Duggan v. McGovern; Mooney v. Sheridan; Twigg, deceased, Twigg v. Twigg. Motions—Fogarty v. Fogarty; Gordon v. Fee; Lovell and Christmas v. O'Shaughnessy.

OIFIG AN MHAISTIR-MHEASAIREACHTA.
(The Taxing Master's Office.)

Master Denning, at 11 o'clock. Ex parte taxations—Farrell, minors (G.S.), P. A. Mooney; Sheehy, minors (G.S.), Horan and Devine; Beecher v. McCarthy, W. G. Lane and Co.; Cavan and Monaghan Mental Home to McBreen, F. McBreen.

Master Hanlon, at 11 o'clock—Kirwin v. Colrevy, P. Canning; Cullen, decd., do.; Clarke v. Clarke, F. McBreen and Co.; Monaghan Mental Hospital to Lardner, Lardner and Co.; Donovan v. Donovan, T. Healy; Collins v. Attorney-General, A. and L. Goodbody; same v. same, J. S. O'Connor; same v. same, J. M. Coulter; same v. same, Bennett Thompson and Edwards; same v. same, Orpen and Sweeney; same v. same, H. Davidson; same v. same, W. Findlater and Co.; Daunt's estate, C. R. Robinson; Archdale's trusts, Collis and Ward.

OIFIG AN SCRUDORA.
(The Examiner's Office.)

Mr. Healy (Room 113), at 11 o'clock—Lahiffs trusts, Lahiff v. National Bank, Ltd.; Cork Permanent Building Society v. Wilson; D. Madden, decd., Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. Sheridan; National Bank, Ltd., v. Bently; Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., v. Hennessy; Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society.

Mr. Adderley (Room 103), at 11 o'clock—Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. Lowth; London General Insurance Co., Ltd., v. Dempsey; Bourke v. Kelly; P. Mernagh, decd., Bolger v. Mernagh; W. G. Armstrong, decd., Gibson v. Armstrong.

Mr. Greville (Room 110), at 11 o'clock—H. M. O'Brien, decd., Walker v. O'Brien; M. Halvey, decd., Halvey v. Morris; Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. O'Malley.

BANKRUPTCY.

Before the Registrar, at 11 o'clock—O'Sullivan, prove debts and vouch, Scallan and Co.; arrangement, prove debts, Little, O hUadhaigh and Proud; do., vouch account, Findlater and Co.; do., prove debts, H. Lemass; Mahomed, prove debts and vouch, W. V. Seddall; Scully, vouch account, Thompson and Edwards; do., reference, T. J. Allen; McEvoy, vouch account, Miley and Miley; Corr, inquiry, L. T. McCarthy; Creighton, tax costs, Collins and Son.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
Examiners' Chambers, at 93 Merrion square.

Before Mr. Jeffrey White, Chief Examiner, at 11 o'clock—C. J. Bagenal (S. 1600), vouch. At 3.15 o'clock—Beauchamp W. Bagenal (S. 1600A), vouch.

Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—H. Little and others (S. 2212), discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 12.30 o'clock—T. G. Fenton (S. 3684) (head rent of Black).

Before Mr. Franks, at 11 o'clock—Reid (S. 2004) (O'Grady and O'Connell annuities).

Before Mr. Brett, at 11 o'clock—Sir E. Coote (S. 1563), discharge rulings. At 3.30 o'clock—Sir E. Greville (S. 1064), discharge rulings.

Before Mr. Grove White, at 11 o'clock—Hare and others (S. 1880), vouch. At 3 o'clock—B. B. Murphy (C.D.B. 9970), vouch.

At 89 Merrion square.

Before Mr. Dawson, at 11 o'clock—Josephine O'Donnell (S. 1471), settle schedule. At 12 o'clock—C. E. Dowell (S. 1584), settle schedule.

Before Mr. Tyrrell, at 3 o'clock—Murray (S. 3542 and 6532), discharge rulings.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
At Green street.

At 11 a.m. Unsworn jurors need not attend until to-morrow (Thursday), 17th instant.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS CHUARDA.
(Circuit Court of Justice.)

Before Judge Davitt, at Four Courts, at 11 o'clock. Landlord and Tenant Act, 1931—Josephine E. O'Connor v. Brooks, Thomas and Co., Ltd. (to be mentioned); Letitia Gibson v. Mabel McCabe (to be mentioned); Christina Reilly v. Michael Byrne (to be mentioned); Fitzsimons v. Maguire (motion). Application for Summary Judgment—Cowell v. Duffy; G.S. Railways v. Duffy; Clinch v. Shortall. Ejectments—O'Gorman v. Williams; McNamee v. Reynolds; Moloney v. Loftus; Maycock v. Haines; Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Co., Ltd., v. Gorman and anor.; Jackson, Conran and Co., Ltd., v. Cooper; Pasker v. Bryan; Keogh v. Shoebridge; Meagher v. Murphy.

Before Judge Davitt. For Thursday, 17th November, at Four Courts, at 11 o'clock. Ejectments—1057 Siev v. Jacobson; 1070 Corporation of Dublin v. Brittain; Brittain v. Corporation of Dublin (Civil Action); 1147 Corporation of Dublin v. Worth; 1088 Shouldice v. O'Hanlon; 1118 Hanlon v. Haughton; 1248 Cunningham v. Travers; 1256 Roberts v. Lane; 1303 Hayes and Hayes, Ltd., v. Hayes; 1435 Royal Bank of Ireland v. O'Hanlon; 1439 Farren v. Brennan; 1450 Mooney v. Byrne; 1465 Carr v. Knight; 1919 Knight v. Carr (rent case).

Before Judge Shannon. For Thursday, 17th November, at Four Courts, at 11 o'clock—Connolly v. Ward. Application for Summary judgment—McEnery v. McNally; Irish Industrial B. Society v. Patterson. Civil Actions—McCourt v. Beasley; Mantacas v. Hall, No. 193.

Before Judge Davitt. For Friday, November 18th, at Four Courts, at 11 o'clock. Appeal from District Court. Civil Action—138 Byrne v. Burton. Application under Increase of Rent Acts—Kane and ors. and Jolly. Ejectments—Lavery and ors. v. Mellon; same v. Gilton. Landlord and Tenant Act, 1931—James V. Quinn, applicant, Alice Kay (for a new tenancy), respondent. Ejectments—1497 Eakins v. Kenny; 1507 Cowell and anor. v. Phillips; 1527 Pemberton v. Reilly; 1533 McDowell v. Twomey.

Before Judge Shannon—For Friday, 18th November, at Four Courts, at 11 o'clock. Applications for Summary Judgments—Allen and Son v. Kelly; Young v. Eccles; Woolf v. Daly; same v. Davis; same v. Lee. Civil Action—Bolger v. Merry; Merry v. Bolger (Civil Appeal); Bohan v. McKenna, No. 59.

AN CLARATHOIR CONTAE.
(The County Registrar.)

At 12.30 o'clock—McCormick v. Kilduff (Tax Costs).

DUBLIN BOARD OF HEALTH.

SANDYFORD SEWERAGE SCHEME.

Mr. H. M. Dardis presided at the fortnightly meeting of the County Dublin Board of Health yesterday.

The medical officer, Dr. J. A. Harbison, reported that during October the following cases of infectious diseases were notified:—Diphtheria, 18; scarlet fever, 35; erysipelas, 2; puerperal fever, 1. The prevalence of scarlatina increased during the month.

The Electricity Supply Board wrote with regard to the proposed sewerage scheme for Sandyford, stating that it would not be possible to supply the necessary pumping plant from the existing low tension network in the district, and that in order to do so alterations at a cost of £1,100 would have to be made.

Mr. P. H. McCarthy, C.E., said that he had explored the district since the letter was received, and he found that the scheme could be considerably shortened, and that the whole scheme could be carried out for £10,000.

Mr. Sheil said he understood there would be a definite percentage of the cost of such schemes as this paid by the Local Government Department, but now it appeared that the ratepayers would have to pay £8,500 of the £10,000, while the Department contributed only £1,500.

It was decided to submit Mr. McCarthy's plans to the Department, and to ask for a grant of one-third of the cost of the scheme.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

GUARD HIDDEN UNDER BED.

MURDER TRIAL REVELATIONS.

WITNESSES WHO WERE "AFRAID."

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE HANNA.)

The hearing was resumed of the case in which Patrick McDermott (26) is charged with the murder of his brother, John McDermott (30), at Rosmoylan, County Roscommon, on the 3rd September last, by shooting him.

Mr. Joseph O'Connor, K.C., and Mr. Kevin Haugh (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor) prosecuted; while Mr. Robert S. Hogan (instructed by Mr. M. Heverin, of Messrs. Farrell McDonnell, solicitors, Roscommon) defended.

Patrick Ward gave evidence that on the night of September 3rd the prisoner was in his house with "Willie" Ward. They left at about 10.40, and the witness went part of the way home with the prisoner. At about 1 a.m. he was called by a Mr. Keane and another man. They met the prisoner, who said that his brother was shot. They went to where the dead man was lying on the roadway, and then returned to Keane's house. The Guards were summoned. The prisoner made no suggestion as to how his brother was shot.

William Ward said that the prisoner and himself were in the house of Ellen Ward on the night of September 3rd. They left at 10.40. He went part of the way home with the prisoner, and they parted at 10.50.

SHOTS AT NIGHT.

William Barlow said that he was working on his father's farm on September 3rd. In the afternoon he heard the noise of what he thought was a shot. That night, between 11 and 12, he heard two shots from the direction of McDermott's gate. There was an interval of about five seconds between the shots. At about 1.15 a.m. he was called by Patrick McDermott, who said that his brother was shot. He asked the prisoner whether he was dead, and he replied, "He must be." The witness and his brother got up and went to the house of the murdered man. There was nobody there. Later in the morning they went to the house of John Keane, and on the way they saw the body of John McDermott lying on the road.

Mr. Justice Hanna—Did he not tell you where his brother was shot?—I cannot say, my lord.

You heard that a man had been shot, and why did you not go and find out who it was?—I was afraid.

In answer to Mr. O'Connor, the witness said that the prisoner told him that his brother had had a row with a man, and that they had taken off their coats. He did not say when this row occurred.

Michael Barlow, brother of the last witness, said that when the prisoner came to his house he said, "Mick, Jackeen is shot." He asked how it happened, and the prisoner said that he did not know; that he was outside the window when he heard two shots. The prisoner told him that his brother had a row with a man named "Paddy" Conway.

JUDGE'S QUESTIONS.

John Keane, his daughter, Sarah Keane, and his son, James Keane, stated that the prisoner and his sister, Kate McDermott, called to their house on September 3rd, and told them that their brother, Jack McDermott, had been shot.

Replying to Mr. Justice Hanna, James Keane said that it did not occur to him to go for a priest, who lived about two miles away.

Mr. Justice Hanna—Did it not occur to you that if this man was murdered by somebody other than "Pat," you should have got the Civic Guards, and not give a man five hours' chance of escape?—I was afraid, my lord. I thought it might have been done by a mad man.

Mr. Justice Hanna—Can you give the jury any reason why you and eight or ten other young men, whom we have seen, knowing that the body was lying on the roadway for five or six hours, did nothing to remove it to some decent place?

The Witness—Well, we did not want to interfere with the Guards.

Mr. Justice Hanna—But you did not send for the Guards. Did it not occur to you that you were obstructing the course of justice by not sending for the Guards?—No, my lord.

James McDonagh said that he was called early on the morning of September 4th by James Keane. He got up, and met the prisoner, who told him that Jack was shot. He asked how it happened, and the prisoner said that he was at the window when he heard two shots.

Answering the Judge, McDonagh said that they did not go for the Guards because they thought that whoever shot the man might be watching to see whether anybody went for the Guards.

PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Patrick Conway said that in August last he met John McDermott, who asked him why he did not speak to him. McDermott took off his coat, and the witness told him to have sense and not to "abuse" his coat. They had been good friends since.

Superintendent D. Twoomey produced clothing belonging to the dead man, which, he said, showed signs of scorching, such as might have been caused by the discharge of a shotgun at close range. He went on to say that the prisoner said that on the night of the shooting he was sitting on the window-sill when he heard two shots about 12 o'clock. He went down, and found his brother shot. The witness asked him whether he could give any reason for the shooting, and the prisoner replied that it could have been done for robbery, as his brother was known to carry money. The prisoner told him that he had borrowed a gun and three cartridges from Connolly, and had fired to frighten crows from the oats.

Chief Superintendent Gilroy said that the accused man remarked to him: "They are saying I shot my brother. If I knew he was going to be shot, I would stand in front of him myself."

WHAT GUARD HEARD.

Evidence was then given by Guard John Murphy, who told the Court that after the shooting he secreted himself under the bed in the McDermotts' home. Kate McDermott and her brother entered. Kate said: "Patrick, don't be a bit afraid. Answer them up, and stick to the statement you have made. If I knew the truth I would tell them. The Guards are only doing their best to find out who did it." The prisoner made no reply.

Mr. McDonagh, Strokestown, said that, in his view, McDermott's farm would be worth £700.

Medical evidence as to the nature of the wounds having been given, the case for the defence was opened.

PRISONER'S EVIDENCE.

The prisoner was called, and gave evidence that his father became very ill in 1930 and made his will. His father left John the farm, with £100 for the witness and a similar sum for his sister, Kate. The witness, in addition to farm work, also worked on the road. Any money that he earned he gave to John, who managed the finances.

The prisoner then described how he obtained the loan of the shot-gun and three cartridges from the Connollys. He went into the field, and fired a shot to frighten the crows. Later he fired two more shots, and, returning home, he put the gun behind the bedroom door for safety. That night he called at the Ward's home, and left to return home at about 10.40 p.m. A friend named Timothy had called that night, and his sister stated that Timothy had heard a noise.

Proceeding, the prisoner said that he went outside to see whether the cattle had broken loose. He heard a shot, followed soon afterwards by a second shot. He told his sister that he would go as far as the road to see if he could see anyone. He saw a black object on the road. It was his brother. He added: "I caught him by the shoulders, shook him up, and called him three times, but got no answer. I then went back, screaming, to the house, and met my sister at the door.

The Court adjourned till 10.30 a.m. to-day, the jury again being locked up for the night in the Four Courts Hotel.

Mr. William Crabbe Boyd, of Thornhill, Farnham road, Bangor, County Down, National school teacher, who died on July 10th last, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £6,008.

ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOLS.

A LETTER OF THE YEAR 1669.

FURTHER HEARING OF APPEAL.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE MURNAGHAN AND MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

The hearing of the appeal in the case of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools against the Attorney-General and a number of "special defendants" was continued. The appeal was brought on behalf of the plaintiffs from a judgment of the High Court that the paramount intention of Erasmus Smith in endowing the trusts for the purpose of the schools was educational and not religious, and from a subsequent order declaring that the observance of the rules, orders and constitutions in the Charter of Charles II. of 26th March, 1669, and the rule, order or constitution in the schedule were made obligatory on the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jellett, K.C., Mr. Overend, K.C., Mr. Kingsmill Moore and Mr. T. U. O'Dell (instructed by Messrs. Darley, Orpen and Synnott) appeared for the plaintiffs; the Attorney-General, Mr. McCann, K.C., Mr. Vincent Rice, K.C., and Mr. McGuckin (instructed by Messrs. O'Hanlon and Robinson) for the Attorney-General; Mr. Lavery, K.C., Mr. Gavan Duffy, K.C., Mr. E. J. Kelly, K.C., and Mr. John Hooper (instructed by Messrs. Sheridan and Kenny) for the Roman Catholic "special defendants"; and Mr. Dickie, K.C., Mr. Charles S. Campbell and Mr. W. Hamill (instructed by Messrs. Dickie, Coulter and Hamill) for the Presbyterian "special defendants."

PROVISIONS OF THE DEED.

Resuming his opening statement, Mr. Jellett reverted to the Deed of Foundation, throughout which, he said, there was reference to "poor children" and "other poor children." In case there should be any doubt about the meaning of the word "poor" he cited two cases to show that it had been held that the expression "poor" was simply a relative term, and did not mean destitution or anything of that kind.

Summarising the more salient provisions of the deed, he said that they started with a Protestant founder, who conveyed property to Protestant trustees, and they next found provision for preparation for what was then a Protestant University—Trinity College. They then found that the members of the Grocers' Company—a Protestant organisation from the accession of Queen Elizabeth—were made visitors. They had also obligatory provisions for religious instruction in the Protestant Catechism, and the next thing they had was that the trustees were to be approved by the Lord Chancellor, who then had to be a Protestant, and, failing him, either the Chief Justice or the Chief Baron, who also at that time had to be Protestants, and, finally, they had what had been called attention to by Lord Eldon, when he said that "there is no doubt whatever that grammar schools were used for the purpose of promoting the Reformation."

Accordingly, said Mr. Jellett, wherever one turned in that document one found the Protestant element in it from beginning to end. From start to finish of the document the only reference to intention was always to the intention of Erasmus Smith and nobody else.

Chief Justice—Is there any provision in any of those documents for the masters and teachers being Protestants?

Mr. Jellett—Certainly; they have to subscribe to the first two canons of the Church of Ireland, which necessarily involves the conclusion that they must be Protestants.

Chief Justice—Are these two canons still observed by the Church of Ireland?

Mr. Jellett—Oh, yes, and subscribed to by masters of the present day. That also appears in the subsequent charter.

MANDATORY PROVISIONS.

Power to make rules, continued Mr. Jellett, was given to Erasmus Smith for his life, and after his death to the governors, and those rules were to have the full force of law, provided that they were not repugnant to any of these matters to which he had referred. Similar power was given in the charter. Religious and secular education were both mandatory, and the suggestion was that they could drop one and go on with the other. The deed provided that those who did not attend the religious exercises should be punished.

Mr. Justice Murnaghan pointed out that, although the general objects in the two documents were on the same lines, the allocation in the bill was different from that in the deed.

Mr. Jellett said that, assuming that the deed was made null and void, it was evidence of the man's intention which they were trying to ascertain. Mr. Justice Meredith had come to the conclusion that the deed was made void by a statute which was passed after the charter.

The salient provisions in the Bill of 1666, said Mr. Jellett, were:—The constitution of the governing body, all of whom were Protestants; the masters and ushers were to be licensed and approved by the Archbishop or Bishop of the diocese, they subscribing to the first two Canons of the Church of Ireland; the power to make rules not repugnant to the first two Canons of the Church of Ireland; the payment of £100 a year to Christ's Hospital in London, a Protestant institution; the provision of apprenticing to Protestant masters; the preparation for Trinity College, which was a Protestant college; the providing of exhibitions in Trinity College; provisions that the accounts were to be examined by the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor and two of the Justices, all of whom were Protestants; the provision about religious education, the catechising of the scholars, the catechising of them in church, the reading out in the parish church of the provisions of the bill in reference to exhibitions and apprenticeships. All these provisions were mandatory.

BOOK OF LETTERS.

Mr. Jellett, before dealing with the charter, referred to a letter, dated approximately 1669, which, he said, was sent by Erasmus Smith to the Governors. He described it as being a remarkable letter in a good many ways, and said that, in view of the argument put forward in the High Court, it was important to observe that there was no indication in the letter of any diminution in what he might call the Protestant inclination or desires of Erasmus Smith. They had been told in the High Court that as things went on Erasmus Smith became less keen about these religious provisions, and that when he came to the charter he dropped a lot of them out, and in that way it was sought to minimise those important provisions. There was nothing of that kind indicated in the letter. On the contrary, Erasmus Smith was very careful to say that persons zealous in the Protestant religion ought to fill places on the Board of Governors whenever there was a vacancy.

"There," said Mr. Jellett, passing an ancient looking book to the Bench, "is the original letter, which was got in Erasmus Smith's own box in the Muniment Room in Christ's Hospital."

"He must have been a very laborious penman," observed the Chief Justice, regarding the book.

Mr. Lavery—There was never any evidence that Erasmus Smith ever owned that book or wrote the letters in it.

Mr. Jellett—I am not saying he wrote it, but he kept it under his control, in his own box, and on it is "Erasmus Smith; his book."

Chief Justice—"Erasmus Smith, Esquire; his book."

Mr. Jellett—They were very strict about esquire in those days. Mr. Kingsmill Moore tells me two dukes were descended from him, but there was no title for him.

Mr. Justice Johnston said that it was a very common practice in those days to keep records of letters. The Red Book of the Exchequer was something of that kind.

STATUTES OF CHARLES.

Mr. Jellett, coming to the charter, dated 26th March, 1669, which, he said, was sent with the letter, stated that at that time the year began on the 25th March, so that the 26th March was in a new year as compared with the 24th March. The recital, which he read, was a short statement of what was in the deed. In the charter there were recitals that the charitable uses referred to in the deed and in the bill were to be carried out.

Replying to the Chief Justice, Mr. Jellett said that, assuming that the Statutes of Charles were passed only in Westminster and that the Ordinances dealing with the forfeitures were never passed by the Irish Legislature, he still had two Acts passed by the Irish Parliament—viz., the Act of Settlement and the Act of Explanation.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

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ATWATER KENT

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ASSIGNMENT OF A FARM.

CLAIM AGAINST SERGEANT OF CHICAGO POLICE.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH.)

An action was brought by Charles O'Reilly, Knockskeehy, Kanturk, against his nephew, Daniel O'Reilly, formerly of the same address, but now a sergeant in the Chicago Police, for specific performance of a deed of the 17th July, 1929, whereby the plaintiff assigned to the defendant, under certain conditions, his interest in his farm at Knockskeehy, containing over 173 acres, as well as stock and farm implements.

Mr. M. Binchy, K.C., and Mr. Hungerford (instructed by Messrs. Babington, Clarke and Mooney) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. A. McCarthy (instructed by Mr. J. J. Linahan) for the defendant.

The defendant, who had been a sergeant of the Chicago Police, came back to Ireland in 1927, said Mr. Binchy. The plaintiff, who was a bachelor, became ill, and Daniel O'Reilly entered into occupation of the farm and worked it. When the plaintiff recovered a deed was entered into, as a result of which he assigned Daniel the land on condition of his paying him £100 down, paying his debts, which amounted to £377, and paying him an annuity of £40 a year, as well as making provision for maintaining him in the house. Of these the defendant carried out only the undertaking to pay the debts, and he returned to the police in Chicago in April, 1931, leaving a man named O'Mahoney, who had previously been a servant of the plaintiff, in charge of the land and stock.

The plaintiff claimed damages for breach of covenants in the deed and asked for an account of moneys due to him.

The defence was a traverse of the plaintiff's claims, and a counterclaim for £951, which, it was alleged, was paid by way of debts.

The plaintiff was examined by Mr. Binchy in support of his claim.

In reply to Mr. McCarthy, he admitted having written frequently to the defendant to Chicago in 1926 asking him to come back, and stating that he could have the farm." He had never asked the defendant for the money due to him. When the defendant went back to the Chicago Police he could not look after the farm.

The witness admitted that the house now was in a better condition than it had been for years before he left it.

In reply to the Judge, he said that if the defendant carried out the alterations in the house, paid him his annuity of £40 and left the man O'Mahony to do the work he would go back and live in the house.

Mr. Justice Meredith said that the defendant, in reply to S.O.S. messages, came over from America and spent £600, which he lost, and, everything considered, he was badly out of it.

Mr. Binchy—We are worse out of it; we have lost our farm.

Thomas O'Mahony, who is at present in charge of the farm, said that when he went there in 1926 the farm was in a run-down condition. The house also was in a dilapidated condition. When the defendant came into occupation he improved the house and the farm.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

MAYO MOTOR ACCIDENT.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE AND A JURY.

Thomas Kennedy, by his father, James Kennedy, farmer, Carnmore, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo, claimed damages from Thomas Green, motor hackney owner, Knox street, Ballyhaunis, for injuries alleged to have been caused by careless and negligent driving of a motor car on January 10, 1932. The defendant denied negligence, pleaded contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and, in the further alternative, pleaded that the injuries resulted from inevitable accident.

The jury found that the defendant was not negligent, and judgment was entered for the defendant, with costs.

Mr. W. H. Carson, K.C., and Lord Hemphill (instructed by Messrs. J. D. Leetch and Sons) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Martin C. Maguire, K.C., and Mr. E. C. Micks (instructed by Mr. Austin Crean) for the defendant.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENTS.

Dr. Oswald Murphy held an inquest yesterday in the Mater Hospital, Dublin, on the body of James Ennis (55), Corporation employé, who was knocked down by a motor car on October 15th at St. Alphonsus avenue, Drumcondra.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A verdict of accidental death was also returned at an inquest concerning the death of Sarah Colgan (45), of 3 Mountjoy place, Dublin, who was knocked down by a Tramway Company's omnibus on October 14th and died in the hospital.

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

All members of the St. Stephen's Branch of the Laymen's United Missionary Movement are invited to attend a meeting at the Parochial Hall, Northumberland road, Dublin, this evening, at 8 o'clock, when an address will be given by the Rev. J. Lowry Maxwell on the Work of the Sudan Mission.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held at the hospital on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., at 9.30 o'clock, Sir Walter H. Boyd, Bart., K.C. (Chairman) presiding. There were 359 governors present at this meeting.

The proceedings of the last meeting of the Board were read, confirmed and signed. Apologies were received from a number of governors unable to be present.

Lady Maddock, Miss Dickson, Wm. Montgomery, Esq., and P. J. Cahill, Esq., P.C., having kindly consented to act, were appointed Visiting Governors for the month.

Payments reported, and three new Life Governors were unanimously elected as such:—Miss Myra L. Hatte, £21; "Anonymous," qualifying as Life Governor; Miss O. Kathleen Holmes, £21; Executors of John Neville, deceased; Qualifying as Life Governor, Percy B. Last, Esq.

The Chairman made special reference to the Hospital's

BANK DEBT OF £5,660 19s. 7d.

and earnestly appealed to the Governors present, and to the public generally, for their financial assistance to aid in reducing this pressing liability. It cost the hospital £202 11s. 6d. last year for interest on overdraft. If the debt were cleared this sum would be available for the wants of the suffering inmates.

The Chairman announced that the annual sale of patients' work would be held at the hospital on Thursday and Friday next, 17th and 18th inst., commencing at 3 p.m. The Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Fingal has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony.

Contributions towards the funds to provide Christmas delicacies for the patients will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by the Registrar and Lady Superintendent.

The election of patients was then proceeded with. Sixteen names appeared on the printed list, and the following having obtained the highest number of votes were declared duly elected patients, two for immediate admission, and two to remain out on a weekly allowance from the funds, pending suitable vacancies, viz.:—William Kiernan, cancer of the mouth; James Keogh, consumption; James O'Rourke, paralysis of the legs and arms; William V. Scott, paralysis of the legs.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 20th December, when an election for female patients will take place.

The Board tender their grateful thanks for the following kind contributions, received since last meeting:—£5 5s., Henry Sargent, Esq.; £5 each, W. A. Hamilton, Esq., Mrs. W. A. Hamilton; £2 2s., Messrs J. L. Scannell and Co.; £1 1s. each, Miss Oliva A. W. Brew, Mrs. T. W. Sixsmith; £1 each, "Thomas Edmondson Trust" (per the Misses Edmondson), Mrs. R. Blair White, Miss Fanny M. Stokes; 10s. Miss Holmes.

Further contributions are earnestly solicited to reduce the hospital's heavy bank debt, and will be gratefully received by:—Sir Walter H. Boyd, Bart., K.C. (Chairman), Balnagowan, Palmerston Park, Dublin; Patrick J. Brady, Esq. (Vice-Chairman), Glena, Booterstown, County Dublin; Alfred G. Hollinshead, Esq., J.P. (Hon. Treasurer), The Haven, Palmerston Gardens, Dublin, or by the Registrar at the hospital.

DUBLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

AN EJECTMENT.

ACT THAT PROTECTS ONLY WIDOW'S RIGHT.

(BEFORE JUDGE DAVITT.)

Judgment was given in an appeal by Mrs. Mary Keogh, Tramway Cottages, Blackrock, against her ejectment from a cottage on the Pembroke Estate, Merrion.

The circumstances of the case were unusual. The original tenant of the cottage was one Andrew Murphy. When he died his widow continued in possession without being formally appointed tenant, and the rent book remained in the name of the deceased, Andrew Murphy. Next, the widow died, and her son, Patrick, continued as tenant on the same conditions. Patrick died, and his sister (Mrs. Mary Keogh) took possession, but the landlord, Mr. Henry A. Vernon, declined to accept her as tenant and took proceedings for her ejectment.

Mrs. Keogh claimed to be entitled to succession as tenant on the ground that, although married and having her husband and family in Tramway Cottages, she had always been in effective occupation of the cottage on the Pembroke Estate, attending on her mother and brother during their illnesses, and looking after the household affairs.

Judge Davitt held that the Act only protected the right of the widow of the original tenant, and that when she died Section 4 became inoperative. Consequently, there would be a decree for the ejectment of Mrs. Mary Keogh.

Mr. A. E. Corbett (instructed by Messrs. W. G. Bradley and Son) appeared for the landlord, and Mr. William Black (instructed by Messrs. Joyce and Joyce) for Mrs. Keogh.

RENT APPEALS.

CASES GO AGAINST THE LANDLORDS.

Miss Hannah Quirke applied to have the standard rent fixed for her house at 20 Lower Kevin street. Her case was that her father took the house in 1902 at a rent of £2 14s. 2d. per month, the landlord then being a Mr. Henry O'Connor. In 1920, when a receiver was acting, the rent was increased to £4 1s. 2¾d. per month, and in 1921 that was increased by a farthing to £4 1s. 3d., probably to indicate that Mr. Nicholas Wilson had purchased the property. She had been tenant for twelve years, and after the increase she continued to pay the £4 1s. 3d. without demur; but in December, 1931, Mr. Wilson served her with a notice that the rent would be further increased to £5 15s. 7d. per month, and this she refused to pay.

Mr. T. Wallace, who (instructed by Messrs. Malcolmson and Law) appeared for the landlord, said that the notice had been served in error, Mr. Wilson not being aware of the rent paid in 1914.

Mr. Felix Sherry, who (instructed by Mr. J. Vincent Brady) appeared for the tenant, examined Miss Quirke, who gave evidence as set out.

Judge Davitt fixed the standard rent at £2 14s. 2d. per month, and, by agreement between counsel, the new rent, allowing for the permitted increases, was fixed at £3 14s. 4½d. per month.

Mr. Sherry said that his client would be entitled to a refund from the landlord of about £40, being the difference between the rent as now fixed and the £4 1s. 3d. which Miss Quirke had paid since Mr. Wilson became landlord.

A TAILOR'S SHOP.

The rent payable on a tailor's repair shop at 5 Upper Fownes' street was the subject of an application for the fixing of a standard rent.

John Thompson, the applicant, said that he took the shop in 1901 at 6s. a week, increased later to 9s. 3d. Next he took a front and back drawingroom at an additional 3s. 6d., making his total rent 12s. 9d. The landlord, Mrs. Georgina Warburton, of Chester, paid the rates and he was willing to pay about 15s. a week; but he objected to paying 35s. a week, for which he had been asked.

The case for the landlord was that the premises were originally of the nature of a ramshackle tenement, but by the expenditure of £748 on reconstruction and repairs they had been remodelled until they were now a suite of first class offices and shops.

The question for the Court was to decide what proportion of the £748 expended could be ascribed to structural alteration and what to mere repairs, and what proportion of the sum when so divided was applicable to the premises occupied by Mr. Thompson.

Judge Davitt held that £300 was fairly applicable to structural alterations to the entire premises and was applicable to Mr. Thompson's premises in the ratio of the valuations. The standard rent would be taken as 6s. and 4s., or a total of 10s., and on that figure the usual permitted increases could be calculated.

Mr. Kevin Dixon, who (instructed by Messrs. Little, O hUadhaigh and Proud) appeared for the tenant, said that the new rent would be much less than the 35s. first asked or the 22s. 10d. asked at the latest date. His client had been forced into Court by the landlord's demand and was entitled to costs.

Mr. William Black (instructed by Messrs. Bowles and French), for the landlord, opposed the application in view of the complete transformation of the premises.

Judge Davitt decided that each party should bear their own costs.

COLLISION WITH 'BUS.

(BEFORE JUDGE SHANNON.)

Thomas Moore, Cuffe street, was awarded a decree for £60 and costs against Charles McKeown, Gardiner street, for damage done by a car driven by the defendant, which collided with the plaintiff's 'bus, forcing it through the railings of the Wall Hotel at Mountjoy square. A claim for £50 brought by the New Ireland Insurance Company, as owners of the car, against Mr. Moore was dismissed, with costs.

Mr. P. J. Roe (instructed by Mr. Patrick F. O'Reilly) appeared for Mr. Moore, and Mr. D. Fawsitt (instructed by Messrs. Little, O hUadhaigh, and Proud) for the defendants.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT.

THEFT AND RECEIVING CHARGES.

(BEFORE MR. HANNAN.)

Stephen Kelly (35), of no business, was returned for trial on a charge of stealing a large quantity of goods, the property of Mr. Bernard Katy, of Golden lane.

James Doyle (32), also of no business, living in Whitefriar street, was returned for trial on a receiving charge arising out of the previous summons.

Both men were given bail.

GLASS-BREAKER SENTENCED.

William Daly (25), of Peter street, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct in O'Connell street and for breaking glass. Mr. Herman Good, solicitor, made an appeal for leniency for Daly, who suffers from physical disability.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Service at 10 o'clock. Psalm, 81. Jubilate, 47. Litany. Hymn, 382 (vv. 1 and 4). Evening Service at 4 o'clock. Men's voices. Chants, 8, 15. Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Garrett in F. Anthem, "Hear me when I call," West.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Morning Prayer at 10.45 o'clock. Jubilate. Litany. Evening Prayer at 3 o'clock. Bennett in D minor. Anthem, "In God's Word," Purcell.

MAGDALEN CHURCH, LOWER LEESON STREET.—The Church's Ministry of Healing. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Healing Service and address at 3 p.m. The Rev. N. H. F. Waring.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Dublin.—Lower Baggot Street (branch church of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.). Services — Sunday, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School, 11.30 a.m.; Wednesday Meeting, with testimonies of Christian Science healing, 8 p.m. Christian Science Reading Room, same address, open free to the public daily from 11 a.m.

AVIATION IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN-BERLIN FLIGHT.

COLONEL RUSSELL ENTERTAINED.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given to Colonel Charles F. Russell last night in the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin, in appreciation of his first Irish-Continental air mail and passenger flight from Galway and Dublin to Berlin on October 22. There was a large attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. J. W. Kenny, of Galway, President of the Irish Tourist Association.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Guest," said that the ideals for which Colonel Russell was working had been those which the people of the Western capital had been endeavouring to promote for many years; ideals which he by his efforts in civil aviation had brought within measurable distance of being realised. It had been asked by critics and cynics whether the scheme of a trans-oceanic service between Halifax and Galway, with commercial air services along the Eastern coast of North America, and across that vast continent, and with linking services from Galway through Dublin to the European capitals, was anything more than a dream of visionaries. It only needed an intelligent examination of the map to answer that criticism. The undisputed fact was that Galway was the nearest port to the North American Continent, and that Dublin and Ireland, in conjunction with the port and air base of Galway, held, and would continue to hold, the American gateway to Europe. Colonel Russell proved that fact when in August, 1929, he flew with mails landed from a liner from New York in Galway to Croydon Aerodrome in two hours and fifty-one minutes, and returned to Galway to dine among those whose gratitude he had earned on the same day. In his latest flight he had carried them a step forward on the road to great endeavour by flying from Galway to Berlin in eight hours

THE GALWAY SCHEME.

A critical examination of the main trunk air routes would reveal that what Irish brains had been conceiving for a century in relation to Galway had long since been brought to practical fruition in South America. That vast country had been served by a network of airways, centred at Natal, in Brazil, which were connected by fast mail air boats with St. Louis, on the East African coast. That service was in turn connected with the Spanish and European air routes, thus affording fifty thousand miles of regular airways between the South American and European Continents.

Colonel Russell, in responding, said that he sincerely believed that there was a great future for aviation in Ireland, by virtue of the fact that Ireland was the nearest point in the West to the North American Continent. As the people of South America had developed a system which extended to West Africa, so they in Ireland could develop a service between Galway and Halifax. He based that statement on the opinion of the leading trans-Atlantic shipping companies. He had been told by the North German Lloyd Co.'s people that if air facilities were provided for trans-Atlantic shipping the port of Galway would be utilised by them.

GREAT AIR CENTRE.

He could see in the future Galway becoming a great air centre for the distribution of mails and for the carrying of passengers to America. The distance between Galway and Halifax was less by 500 miles than any other route. He believed that in a few years time they would be able to fly from Dublin to Berlin in five hours. It was a round proposition to develop aviation between Dublin and London. Just as they had an Army, they must have an air force, and civil aviation would be a great help to the military air force.

Mr. C. E. McConnell, hon. secretary to the dinner committee, presented Colonel Russell, on behalf of the fourteen passengers who made the flight with him from Dublin to Berlin and back, with a silver salver, on which the names of the subscribers were engraved.

Captain Hugh St. G. Harpur proposed the toast, "Irish Aviation," and said that at present Ireland was behind the whole world in aviation. The Government, he said, must wake up, and an air service should be established, which would well pay for its cost. Major-General H. McNeill, responded.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin proposed "Subscribers and Passengers," to which Dr. Pepper responded.

Other speakers were Mr. George Bonass, Lord de Ramsay and Mr. C. E. McConnell.

Mr. Norman O'Connell Redmond, Mr. A J. O'Farrell and Mr. Ken O'Dea contributed a programme of song and music.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

STAFF REDUCTION PROPOSALS.

Between 120 and 130 workers on the Great Southern Railways are involved in the company's new staff reduction proposals. It is understood that the number of clerks who have received dismissal notices is not as large as was anticipated at first, but, on the other hand, the traffic grades are much more severely affected.

The clerical grades have been informed that their services will be terminated on the 31st December. It is the hope of the Railway Clerks' Association that the representations to the company which will be made in the meantime may lead to a withdrawal of the notices.

CORK CORPORATION AND THE PRINCE.

SINN FEIN MOTION REJECTED.

The Cork Corporation last night considered the Sinn Fein resolution protesting against the visit of the Prince of Wales to Northern Ireland.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved that no action be taken, and said that the resolution, being political, should not be entertained.

Mr. Hurley (Labour) proposed the adoption of the resolution, and said that they had no loyalty or fealty to the King of England or his sons. If the Prince of Wales was sent over to bolster up partition, they should not sit silently there.

The Lord Mayor moved, as an amendment, that they put it in this way—"That they protest against partition," as they had always done, and the amendment was carried by six votes to five.

Laid To Rest.

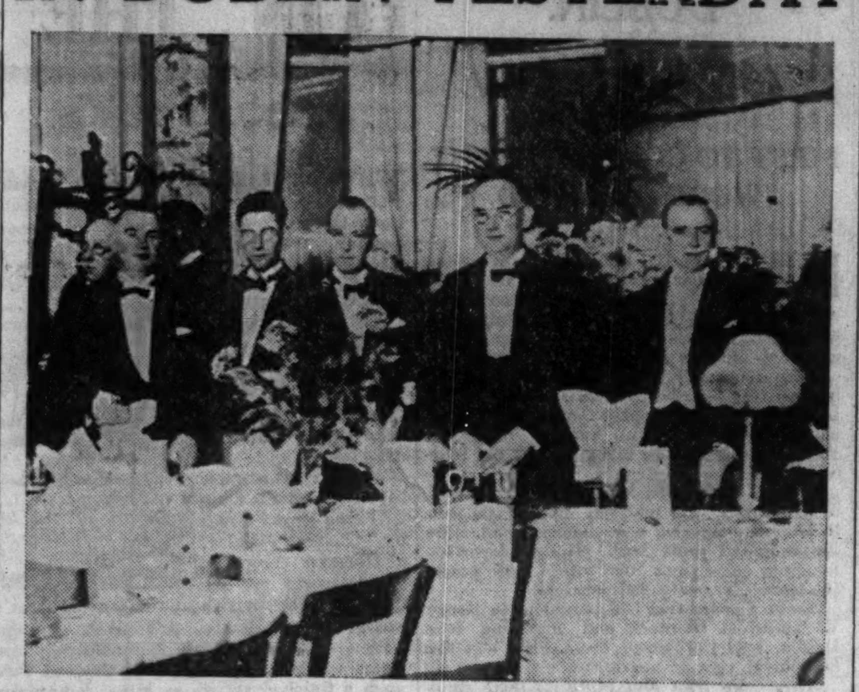
Tribute to Monsignor McAlpine.

The Most Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Archbishop of Tuam, presided at the Office and Solemn Requiem Mass at Clifden yesterday for the late Monsignor McAlpine, whose death took place at Clifden on Sunday. Over sixty priests from the Diocese of Tuam, as well as from many parts of Mayo, his native county, were present. There was a large congregation, representing every section and class in the community. After Requiem Mass the remains were blessed by Archbishop Gilmartin.

The burial took place at the feet of a statue of the Sacred Heart in the church grounds.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
for Health this Winter

IN DUBLIN YESTERDAY



COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—Colonel Charles F. Russell, organiser of the successful Galway-Dublin-Berlin return flight last month, was the guest of honour at a complimentary dinner in the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin, last night.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN'S SOCIETY.—A group which includes the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin (Dr. Gwynn), and the Rev. Walter C. Simpson at the meeting of the Society in the Vicarage Library last night.

SALE OF WORK.—Some of the helpers photographed at yesterday's Sale of Work of the Zenana Bible and Medical Society in the Gregg Hall, Dawson street, Dublin.

DEGREES CONFERRED.—Honorary degrees were conferred at National University House, Merrion square, Dublin, yesterday, on—Seated (left to right): Mr. F. O'Reilly (LL.D.), the Rev. D. T. Molony (LL.D.). Behind: Mr. V. O'Brien (Mus.D.) and Mr. J. J. Robinson (M.Arch.).

FATHER CHRISTMAS, who arrived at Baldonnel Aerodrome by air on Monday, is seen visiting Pim Brothers' stores, George's street, Dublin, yesterday.

HISTORY OF TRINITY.

LIBERAL-MINDED COLLEGE.

PROVOST'S TALK AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

THE Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, gave an address before the St. Bartholomew's Men's Society, in the Vicarage Library, Clyde road, Dublin, last night, on the subject of Trinity College.

Beginning with the foundation of Trinity College and its surroundings at that time, the Provost said that the charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth. The Queen gave them their charter, but that was about all that she did give them. She was a very frugal body, and if money was to be subscribed she would generally indicate to her subjects that it should be subscribed, but very seldom headed the subscription list.

It was not a State matter only, however. The citizens generally wanted university teaching for their sons, and put it to the Queen on the ground that if their sons did not get training in Dublin they would go abroad and be subject to Popish influences; and that argument told. A certain amount of money was raised—not very much—and that gave the citizens of Dublin a hold from the first, gave them some local backing, and showed that the college had some local character and will of its own.

OPEN TO ALL SECTS.

The character of the College was from the first comprehensive, and it was the policy of the College, so far as possible, to bring in everybody that wanted to come. He admitted that it was not altogether easy for a conscientious Roman Catholic at that time to take his degree there, but so far as the College was concerned it received all comers, both in race and in religion.

That was one point on which there was a difference of opinion between the College itself and the English Government, which interfered from time to time because the tendency of the College was to be comprehensive and conciliatory, so far as it could, while maintaining the character it had of being the College of the Reformed Church. The English politicians of the time did not see the thing in the same way; and, particularly, Archbishop Laud, who was himself made Chancellor some time after, was extremely exclusive in his policy, and ran counter to the tendency of the College.

There were other divisions, too, in respect to Church policy. The College had a strong Puritan character, and in the seventeenth century it was mainly a School of Divinity. Education at that time was altogether in the hands of the clergy, but at the same time it was a liberal clergy. He did not think the College ever had the character of narrowness or bigotry.

GREAT ALUMNI.

In the first years of its existence the College produced very great men, continued the Provost, who mentioned Primate Ussher. When Ussher was buried, he said, he had his tomb in Westminster Abbey by the order of Cromwell, and Cromwell was not in the habit of paying compliments to divines of the Established Church. Cromwell also ordered that the Church of England Service should be read over his grave. He mentioned that to show what the people thought of Ussher, and that he was one of the first great men that Trinity College produced, and who gave it a great liberalism in its best sense: not in a political sense, but in the sense of breadth of mind and breadth of view, which, he hoped, was never lost.

During the seventeenth century they had men not of Ussher's equal, but of the same turn of mind and broadness of view. Provost Marsh, who founded Marsh's Library, was another great man.

One of the things which distinguished these men was their attitude towards, and the way in which they wanted to approach, the native Irish, who were, of course, Roman Catholics. They wanted to bring them over to their faith and way of thinking, and the way sought by men like Ussher was the way of consideration and the way of approach through their own language.

They made a study of the Irish language, and encouraged and promoted the translation of the Scriptures in the Irish tongue. There again they fell out with Lord, because Lord disapproved this way of encouraging the native Irish, and wished to show no such conciliatory attitude, nor did he approve the teaching of Irish which was taught in Trinity College, where Services were held in Irish, and the Irish translation was read aloud at commons, and so forth.

A CATHOLIC PROVOST.

The Provost passed on to the troubles through which the College passed during the Commonwealth, and spoke of Provost Moore, the first Roman Catholic Provost in its history. Moore, he said, was fair, and was a protector of the College at a time when it wanted protection.

From the time of the period of revolution under William, he proceeded, there was a great change in the character of the College. People were sick and tired of religious controversy, and, above all things, wanted peace and stability. From 1700, or a little earlier, they began to find a different type of mind. They had the rise of physical science, and a very little later they found the same movement spreading to Dublin. The leaders in Dublin were Trinity men, and out of that movement the Royal Dublin Society was formed; it was founded entirely, he might say, by Trinity men.

Berkeley, the great philosopher, was among those mentioned by the Provost in this movement towards scientific progress, on its material side as well as its intellectual; and Swift was spoken of as one of their greatest men. Swift thought that all that Ireland wanted was protection from England, and Berkeley also wrote on the same theme, but went farther. Berkeley wanted to put a wall of brass round Ireland, so that the country would be dependent entirely on itself.

"In fact," said the Provost, "if he were alive to-day he would be a strong supporter of de Valera." (Laughter.)

The eighteenth century was what was commonly known as the period of ascendancy. A good deal of harm had been spoken about ascendancy, which meant the ascendancy of Protestant over Roman Catholic, and he was not there to defend it politically, religiously or socially; but there was no harm to remember that it had its good side; that it was under ascendancy that Ireland had first a stable Government, under which people could count on reaping what they had sown, and under which there was the foundation for an era of material prosperity to strike its roots and develop, and that era of material prosperity was naturally reflected in the College.

COLLEGE EXPANSION.

They developed; their numbers grew, and they struck out on fresh lines. They founded a Medical School and developed their Law School, the study of science and, somewhat later, modern languages. There was a great enlargement of the outlook of the College.

It was one of the great sons of the College, Edmund Burke, who strongly took the side of the emancipation of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, and in the end they succeeded in completely getting rid of the invidious distinction and the disadvantage attached to Roman Catholics studying as compared with members of the Church of Ireland. He thought he was justified in claiming that all along the liberal movement came from within the College, and was not imposed upon it.

Concluding, the Provost said that he thought that the College still tried to hold true to the traditions that had governed it from the first. It was still their object to have it as a place in which the young men of Ireland, of all denominations and of all religion or classes, whatever province they came from or whatever accent they imported, should find equal standing and fair play, and the chance of mixing with one another. They no longer sought to convert them to any particular type of religious belief. They wished them to mix freely with, know one another, and respect one another.

On the motion of Mr. Leonard, K.C., seconded by Mr. Ryder, a vote of thanks was passed to the Provost.

The Chairman (Mr. Manning Robertson), conveying the vote of thanks, said that he wondered why a Chair of Architecture had never been included in Oxford, or Cambridge, or Trinity.

The Provost replying, said that he was afraid that they had allowed their younger rival to get on ahead of them with a Chair of Architecture.

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NURSING HOME FIRE.

SERIOUS DUBLIN OUTBREAK.

A SERIOUS fire broke out at the Portobello House Nursing Home, Dublin, shortly before six o'clock last night. There were twenty-five patients and three babies in the hospital, and all of them had to be carried down the stairway by firemen, Civic Guards, members of the nursing staff and civilians to places of safety around the district.

None of the patients was injured, but Civic Guard Andrew Quinn (157 E) was struck by a falling beam on the stairs when the ceiling collapsed, and was removed to hospital suffering from a broken leg.

It is believed that the fire was caused by the fusing of an electric wire near the ceiling on the top floor.

Everyone present worked heroically in bringing the patients to safety, and Sir William Taylor, M.D.; Dr. Bethel Solomons, Master of the Rotunda Hospital; Dr. Leonard Abrahamson, and Dr. S. Pringle helped to make arrangements for conveying the patients to nursing homes and private houses in different parts of the city. One of the patients, the wife of Dr. L. Abrahamson, who had given birth to twins in the hospital two weeks ago, was trapped for some time on the top floor, and she and the babies could not be removed until the fire was extinguished.

BURST OF FLAMES.

The Matron of the Nursing Home said to an *Irish Times* reporter last night that at about 5.30 p.m. they heard a little noise and then saw smoke coming from the roof. Shorly afterwards there was a burst of flames; the Fire Brigade was summoned and the work of removing the patients to safety was started. It was difficult to estimate the damage, she said, but the walls, doors, ceiling, stairs and furniture had suffered from fire and water. It is expected that it will be a month before the nursing home is ready for re-occupation.

A visitor to one of the patients said that he was sitting in one of the rooms when a sister came in and said "There is a peculiar smell here." The sister went away, but quickly reurned saying "There must be something happening somewhere. There is fire somewhere." The patient followed her out of the room, but had not gone far when looking up she saw a faint gleam of fire in the roof at the top of the landing. The alarm had already been given. Having seen his wife into a neighbouring shop, the visitor returned to the hospital to the aid of other patients.

A graphic description of the fire was given to a reporter of the *Irish Times* by Dr. Leonard Abrahamson. He said:—

"When I arrived on the scene I immediately tried to get in touch with my wife and children, but I was informed by one of the firemen that they were on the landing where the fire had broken out, and that I could not see them. I was told that they were safe, and that as soon as the fire was got under control I could see them.

"Meanwhile my wife and babies were trapped in their room, as the stairway was impassable and the lift was temporarily out of order. All the other patients had been removed.

"The firemen worked strenuously, and concentrated in subduing the flames. As soon as this was done one of the firemen informed me that I could go and see my wife. She was in the room with a nurse, who, although she could have gone to safety, would not leave. My wife would not allow the babies to be removed from their cot, as she was afraid of their catching cold. The twins were eventually carried down the stairs in their cot. They were very lucky; for shortly after they had been removed part of the ceiling collapsed with a tremendous crash. My wife and children are now safely at home. Firemen, Civic Guards, and everyone near the place worked very hard to get the patients out and subdue the flames."

NO PANIC.

Captain Connolly, Chief of the Dublin Fire Brigade, said to an *Irish Times* reporter: "The Brigade arrived on the scene in less than ten minutes after the fire was discovered, and immediately set to work, along with Civic Guards, civilians, and the nursing staff, to remove the patients and babies from the burning building.

"It was not found necessary to use the fire escape, although the fire was in a very difficult place—on the ceiling of the top landing. The patients were carried down the stairway, and most of them remained cool and collected while they were being carried to places of safety in the neighbourhood. Most of the patients were removed to private houses.

"We worked at the fire for about an hour and a half, and altogether about 140 square feet of the ceiling on the top landing was badly burned. Everything went very well until the fire was finally extinguished, and then an unfortunate accident occurred. The ceiling crashed, and a Civic Guard, who had worked heroically at removing the patients, was hit by flying plaster and other material, and received a broken leg."

Insurances at low rates with Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., 10-12 Trinity street, Dublin.—R. H. Bolton, Manager. Agents everywhere. (Advt.)

Child's Fatal Scalds.

A child named Enid Sands, of Gogary, County Down, died from scalds received on Monday as a result of falling into a pot of boiling water on the floor of her home. The accident, it is stated, was caused by a dog knocking the little girl down.

Rescues From Drowning.

Waterford Heroes Honoured.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.
WATERFORD, Tuesday.

CONSPICUOUS acts of bravery were rewarded at a meeting of the Waterford Harbour Commissioners to-day, when Mr. Thomas Drohan, a clerk of the Waterford Harbour Board staff, and a well-known local Gaelic writer, and Mr. Michael O'Meara, Master of the Waterford Beagles, were presented with vellum certificates for rescues from drowning on behalf of the Royal Humane Society. When the rescues were effected Mr. Drohan was suffering from the effects of rheumatic fever, while Mr. O'Meara had just been discharged from a Dublin hospital.

In presenting the certificates Councillor Cassin, Chairman of the Board, who is also Mayor of Waterford, said that the recipients not only had brought honour to themselves, but had reflected glory on their native city.

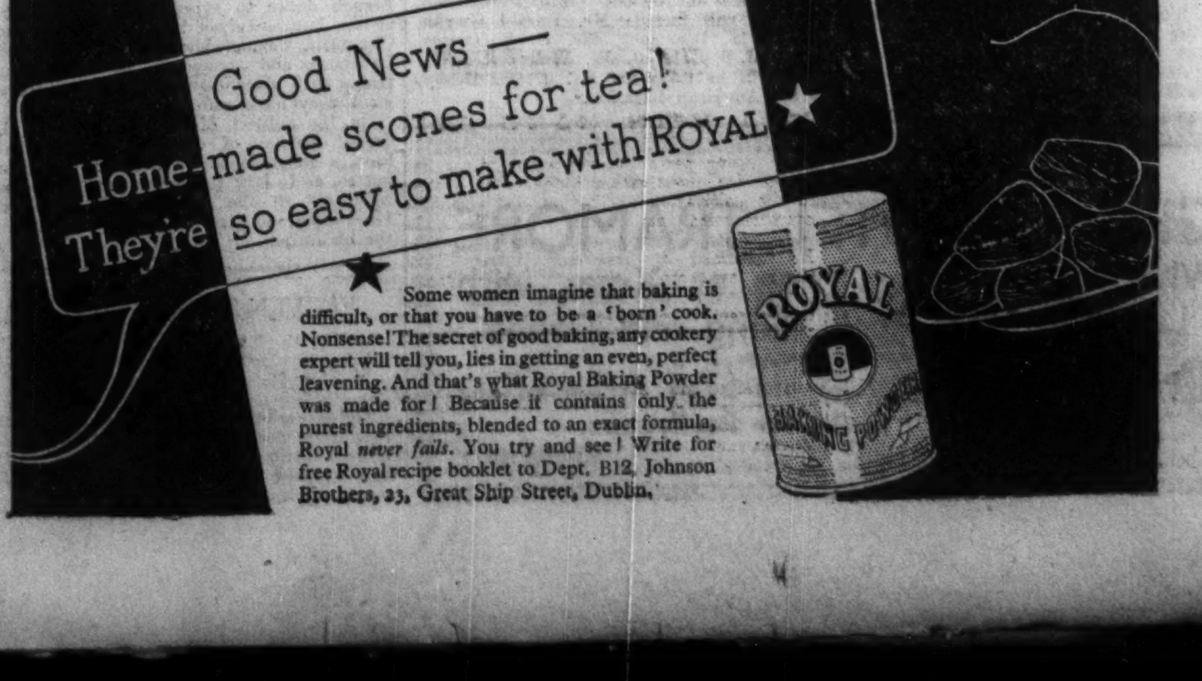
Reciting the stories of the rescues, the Mayor said that Mr. Drohan, when passing over John's Hill on the 2nd June last, saw two boys in the water. One of them was floating partly submerged, with his face downwards in the middle of the river. He was apparently, incapable of making any effort to save himself, and the spot where he was floating was about ten to fifteen feet deep. The other boy was struggling to reach some near-by steps, though unable to swim. No adults were present.

Mr. Drohan plunged in from the steps, grabbed the nearer boy, and, having deposited him on the steps, went after the other boy, who was in imminent danger. He grabbed him, and, turning on his back, swam to the steps. On coming out of the water he attended the two boys.

Mr. O'Meara had been discharged from a Dublin hospital at 3 o'clock on the 6th July last. He was taking a stroll along the Royal Canal bank at 7 o'clock when, nearing one of the canal locks, he heard cries from a crowd of about thirty people who were sitting on the wall in the vicinity. They were shouting that a boy was drowning and calling for someone to rescue him.

Mr. O'Meara ran across the lock gate to the other bank. The boy was sinking when he plunged in, picked him up, and took him to the bank.

NATIONAL BANK CLERKSHIPS.
4 Successes August, 1932. 183 Successes since 1921, Oral and Postal Classes.—SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green. —(Advt.)



Good News — Home-made scones for tea! They're so easy to make with ROYAL

Some women imagine that baking is difficult, or that you have to be a 'born' cook. Nonsense! The secret of good baking, any cookery expert will tell you, lies in getting an even, perfect leavening. And that's what Royal Baking Powder was made for! Because it contains only the purest ingredients, blended to an exact formula, Royal *never fails*. You try and see! Write for free Royal recipe booklet to Dept. B12, Johnson Brothers, 23, Great Ship Street, Dublin.

IRISHMAN'S DIARY.

Hunting with the Wards : Civil Service Positions : Bective House.
Luck in the Sweeps : The Jolting Omnibus.

Hunting with the Wards.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is a good omen to find so many young people hunting this season. With the Wards on Saturday I noticed Lord de Ramsey. Though exceedingly keen on flying, this young nobleman is evidently going to find time for other forms of sport, and he rides well to hounds, too. With the Meaths on Monday a spectator could not fail to be impressed by the preponderance of the younger generation over the heavyweights. Probably the most dashing figure in scarlet was young Gerald Leahy, son of the Master of Stackallen, and a grandson of the late Serjeant Moriarty, K.C. He rode "Chancango," his father's old chaser.

Another good man to hounds is Mr. "Jimmy" Farrell, the well-known Rugby international. Most of the younger women and newcomers to the country rode astride, which is rather a pity, as no woman ever looks so well astride as side saddle. Lady Athlumney was one of those who went very well. Captain Lillingstone, Joint Master this season with Mrs. Connell, is also of the younger set. How different are Masters to-day from their predecessors. Tactful and quiet, it would hardly be possible to imagine any of the present-day Masters behaving as did the great Lord Willoughby de Broke, who used to curse in the hunting field like the proverbial "trooper." It is said that on one occasion, when Master of the Quorn or some such hunt in England, his lordship shocked everybody by cursing Captain "Bay" Middleton loudly before the Empress of Austria because he had delayed the hunt a few minutes. The captain was piloting the Empress, and the story goes that it was Her Majesty who had caused the delay, as she had to be sewn into her habit; but it was her unlucky pilot who got all the curses.

Bective House.

Bective House, that famous Meath stronghold of the late John Watson, seems to be the parking ground of all sporting Americans who come to Ireland. Mrs. John Elliott, from Boston, who has been there since August, told me that Bective House is known all over the States. Though she is returning to America this week, Mrs. Elliott hopes to be back again in the spring. Mr. Elliott, who is a member of the "Norfolk," a famous fox hunt in the States, was out with the Meaths on Monday. Unable to be out herself, Mrs. Elliott entertained the hunt right royally while waiting for the fox to head for Bective.

Of course, one cannot have it both ways, but the modern idea of holding the opening meet of the Meaths in the town of Navan, instead of at a country house, destroys much of the traditional glamour of the proceedings. This is a concession to the people of the town, who take a pride in the hunt and like to see as much as they can of it. On Monday morning Mr. Leahy dispensed the customary hospitality from his office in Navan. He was assisted by Sir Edward Bellingham, who is staying with him at Stackallen.

Odd Characters.

I do not think there are so many queer characters to be met with in the streets of Dublin as there used to be, say, ten or fifteen years ago. Probably some of the "odd" ones have found their way into institutions where they are looked after, but a few are still to be seen, and sometimes heard. The elderly individual who drives imaginary cattle round St. Stephen's Green on Thursday mornings, urging them on with the familiar cries of the drover, is still to the good. I wonder if it ever occurs to him what a lucky man he is just now; no tax will trouble his shadowy flocks, and he need not worry about clearing his stock from the fields before the first of November. There is another strange character sometimes to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Castle, clad in, apparently, three or four overcoats, so cunningly draped, by means of pins and strings, that the integral portions of the outer layers are made to conceal the deficiencies underneath, and *vice versa.* A bushy black beard covers most of his face, and the remainder is almost hidden by an ancient slouch hat. He also carries a billy-can, and when I met him the other morning he was munching, with evident satisfaction, a long stick of that popular confection known as "Peggy's leg."

Luck in the Sweeps.

A correspondent writes to me to say that, if I want to improve my chances of a prize in the next sweepstake, I should use a *nom-de-plume* with the word "luck" in it. He assures me that he has carried out an investigation of the *noms-de-plume* used in the last sweep, and has discovered that of the ten residual cash prizes of £7,893 apiece, ten per cent. of the prize-winners had a *nom-de-plume* with "luck" in it; that of the consolation prizes of £100, twenty per cent. of the winners used a similar *nom-de-plume*, and that sixteen people figured among the prize-winners with the *nom-de-plume* "Third Time Lucky."

The Civil Service.

My recent references to the pay of writing clerks in the Civil Service have, I understand, aroused a considerable amount of interest in official circles, and the matter of improving their position by providing openings for promotion to the clerical grade is now under consideration by the Department of Finance. It is not at all unlikely that a small number of vacancies in the clerical grade will in future be reserved for writing clerks, and that a confined examination to determine fitness for promotion to these posts will be held.

I am reminded by a correspondent that since 1924 about 800 temporary clerks have secured permanent positions in the Free State Civil Service. In 1925 a limited competition was held for temporary clerks, and as a result over 600 were appointed clerical officers. A further competition was held two years later, when about 150 secured clerical grade appointments. In 1929 a fourth examination was held for temporary clerks in response to representations then made to the Minister for Finance, when all competitors who qualified—about 200—were given permanent posts in the Civil Service. Since 1929 a slow process of disbandment has been going on, with the result that most of the temporary clerks who did not qualify in the examinations open to them have now been dismissed.

Omnibus and Oculist.

A friend who relies for his daily transport on a suburban 'bus service tells me that his efforts to read his paper on his morning journey are seriously complicated by the jolting of a vehicle which is otherwise comfortable and efficient. He thinks that this aspect of his trouble is mainly attributable to the use of high pressure tyres, and tells me that he could read even smaller print quite comfortably on a recent 'bus trip in England, where some new type of low-pressure tyre has been adopted. As to the evening journey, he adds that his oculist has forbidden him to take further risks. When defective lighting is added to the morning jolting, reading—he says—becomes impossible. He adds his opinion that a big, new field is opening up for oculists as the result of the growing popularity of the omnibus.

QUIDNUNC.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

HIS WORK AS EMPIRE AMBASSADOR.

HIS Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, heir-apparent to the Throne of England, was born at the White Lodge, Richmond, on June 23rd, 1894, and was christened after his immediate ancestors and the patron saints of the British Isles. His father, His Majesty George V., having married Princess Victoria Mary of Teck in July of the previous year.

On the death of his grandfather, King Edward VII., in May, 1910, and the consequent accession of his father to the Throne, he became Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland, thus assuming the hereditary titles of the eldest son of the English Sovereign. He was invested at Carnarvon Castle in the following year.

His early days in the nursery were faithfully chronicled by the newspapers, and he speedily endeared himself to the world. His strong affection for his sister, the Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, and his friendly combats with his younger brother, H.R.H. the Duke of York, received wide publicity and gave a human background to the life of the young Prince when the time came for him to take his place in the public affairs of the State.

IN RESIDENCE AT OXFORD.

Receiving his first public education as a naval cadet at Osborne, the Royal Naval College, His Royal Highness had on the death of his grandfather to relinquish his keen desire to go to sea, and he continued his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, for two years, until 1914. The President of Magdalen during the period the Prince was in residence, Sir Herbert Warren, said of the Prince of Wales: "He is not a genius. Like his grandfather, he is intelligent and high-spirited. He holds down, but at the same time expresses, his personality. He is more of a gentleman than a genius—and when I say 'gentleman' I mean all that the dictionary allows the word."

Within a short time of his leaving Oxford came the outbreak of the Great War, and the Prince of Wales, then a youth of twenty, was commissioned as a Second-Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. When the regiment was drafted overseas the royal officer was left behind, by an act of the late Lord Kitchener, and from that time every military office in Whitehall was visited by an irate young man, who demanded that he should be sent overseas to take his place with the others of his regiment. Finally the Prince succeeded in his ambition, and there were many stories of his daring visits to front line trenches.

It was after 1918, when the world was settling down to healing its wounds, that His Royal Highness assumed his *rôle* as "Ambassador to the Empire," and started on his long tours to the overseas Dominions. On his visit to Canada, which has always been a country of great interest to him by reason of the open-air life he acquired a ranch near Calgary, Alberta, and uses the letters "E.P.," the initials of his signature, Edward Prince, as the cattle-brand for his herds. In 1920 he was introduced to the Privy Council of England, and seven years later was appointed to the Privy Council of Canada.

His motto, "Ich Dien"—"I serve"—is emblematical of his service to the Empire, for on many occasions he has visited foreign countries to assist in the promotion of Britain's export trade. This has given effect to the slogan among industrialists of "Trade follows the Prince." During the visit of His Royal Highness to South Africa in 1928 his father was taken seriously ill, and this necessitated the speedy recall of the heir-apparent from his travels to act as a member of the Regency Council, formed to act on behalf of His Majesty.

AMBASSADOR OF TRADE.

In 1930 the tour was resumed and completed, and on March 14th of last year the Prince of Wales, accompanied by one of his younger brothers, Prince George, opened the British Industries Exhibition at Buenos Aires. During the course of that tour he also paid visits to Bermuda, Havana and Jamaica. His most recent, and it is believed most successful, overseas trade development visit was to Denmark to open the British Exhibition at Copenhagen this year, and his trip to Northern Ireland to open the Parliament Buildings at Stormont will probably be the last of his official journeyings out of England for 1932.

Holding many honorary ranks in the regiments of England and the Dominions, His Royal Highness takes a keen interest in the British Legion, Toc H., and similar institutions for the benefit of ex-Service men, and the promoting of a spirit of brotherhood amongst men of all ages. His love for the sea was honoured to the full in 1928, when the title, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, was conferred upon him.

As a sportsman, the Prince's favourite game is golf, and when his many official engagements permit he frequently plays on the course at Sunningdale, near his country home, Fort Belvedere, Virginia Water, or flies across to Le Touquet. The Prince of Wales displays a keen interest in flying, and travels by air to a number of his appointments. He holds the rank of Air Marshal in the Royal Air Force.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY DEBATE.

A meeting of the College Historical Society will be held this evening in the Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College, Dublin, when a motion "that this House would not deplore the dissolution of the League of Nations" will be debated. Speakers will include Mr. Harold Gwynn, Mr. J. M. Beaumont, Mr. D. P. Owens, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. J. W. Wellwood. The chair will be taken by Mr. J. Orr Denby, of the American Legation.

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FORMER ROYAL VISITS TO THE NORTH.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ULSTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
BELFAST, TUESDAY.

ROYAL visits to the North of Ireland have not been many, but they have been more frequent in recent years than in the last century.

King John, who signed Magna Charta, came to Ireland in 1210, and spent several days at Carrickfergus, which was then the principal Northern town, Belfast being a mere hamlet at the crossing of a stream.

William III. arrived at Carrickfergus in 1690, and stayed in Belfast Castle on his way to the Boyne.

Royal visits of a ceremonial character did not begin until the nineteenth century.

The following are the principal events of this character:—

1849—Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their eldest son, afterwards King Edward VII.
1885—The Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra) and Prince Albert Victor (who became the Duke of Clarence).
1889—The Duke of Clarence.
1897—The Duke and Duchess of York (now King George V. and Queen Mary).
1903—King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.
1920—Princess Helena Victoria.
1921—King George and Queen Mary.
1924—Duke and Duchess of York.
1928—Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles (now the Princess Royal).
1930—The Duke of Gloucester.

QUEEN VICTORIA IMPRESSIONS.

Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort arrived in Belfast on August 11th, 1849, to inaugurate the new channel leading into the harbour, which is now called the Victoria Channel. The completion of this work opened up a new era for Belfast shipping, and enabled the shipyards to produce Atlantic liners like the Olympic, of 45,000 tons.

The Queen on that occasion came to Belfast from Dublin on board the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert. In her diary the young Queen recorded her impressions and experiences.

"We lay close along the wharf," she wrote, "where a very fine landing stage was arranged, and where thousands were assembled. Lord Londonderry came on board, and numerous deputations with addresses, including the Mayor (whom I knighted), the Protestant Bishop of Down and clergy, the Catholic Bishop Denvir (an excellent and modest man), the Sheriff and members of the county, with Lord Donegall (to whom the greater part of Belfast belongs), Dr. Henry from the new College (Queen's), and the Presbyterians (of whom there are a great many here)."

Her Majesty described in detail the day's programme. Writing of a visit to the Linen Hall, to see an exhibition of flax and linen manufactures, she described the processes as "very interesting to see," and made the comment that it was wonderful to what a state of perfection the industry had been brought. In conclusion, Her Majesty said—"Belfast is a fine town, with some good buildings—for instance, the Bank and Exchange—and is considered the Liverpool and Manchester of Ireland."

Her Majesty added—"I have forgotten to mention the Constabulary, who are a remarkably fine body of men, 13,000 in number (altogether in Ireland), all Irish, and chiefly Roman Catholic."

KING EDWARD'S VISIT.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited Ireland at a period of great prosperity and general tranquility in 1903. They received a great welcome everywhere, but the Dublin Corporation, after stormy scenes, refused by 40 votes to 37 to present an address. The day of the Royal visit (July 21st) was a bank holiday in Dublin, and a similar arrangement was made in respect of July 28th, when the Royal visitors were in Belfast, and also when they arrived in Co. Derry. Numerous celebrations were held in Dublin and vicinity during the visit.

The King and Queen arrived at Kingstown in the Royal Yacht, escorted by battleships, cruisers and destroyers, or torpedo-catchers as they were then called. They were received by the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Dudley), the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland (the Duke of Connaught) and a distinguished gathering. There was an imposing military display, the Third Army Corps being stationed in Ireland at the time, and included a military review in the Phœnix Park, which included cavalry, artillery, infantry and other branches of the Army.

Several levees were held by the King, and Their Majesties jointly held Courts during their stay in Dublin Castle. Their Majesties resided at the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park, and attended the Phœnix Park races, visited Trinity College and Maynooth, received hundreds of addresses of welcome, and gave several dinner parties. The King, attended by the late Lord Roberts and the late Lord Wolseley, inspected the Royal Irish Constabulary at the Dépôt.

Their Majesties left Dublin by special train on July 25, and arrived at Newtownards on the same day, receiving a tremendous welcome at all the stations through which they passed, particularly from Bessbrook north. They stayed at Mountstewart, the residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, over the week-end, and their visit to Ulster lasted five days, after which they went for a tour in Connaught.

During their visit to the North the Channel Fleet was anchored in Bangor Bay. The official visit to Belfast took place on July 27, and the programme for the day included the unveiling of the Queen Victoria statue in the City Hall grounds, the opening of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and a visit to the Royal Ulster Agricultural Show at Balmoral. The Royal procession through the city streets, gaily decorated and lined on each side by soldiers and bluejackets, was made amid tremendous enthusiasm of tens of thousands of spectators.

After a stay of about six hours in Belfast the King and Queen proceeded to Bangor, and embarked on the Royal yacht. The next day they landed at Buncrana and paid a visit to Londonderry, where the King laid the foundation stone of the new infirmary. The same evening the Royal yacht steamed out of Lough Swilly, and huge bonfires were ablaze on both sides of the lough.

Their Majesties next visited the West of Ireland, this being the first occasion on which an English King visited the Province of Connaught. This Royal visit to Ireland terminated at Cork on August 1.

King Edward, when Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, visited Belfast for three days in 1885. Everywhere they went they were recipients of remarkable demonstrations of popular enthusiasm. They received a number of addresses of welcome, inspected several of the business and educational establishments in the city, and attended a ball in the Ulster Hall given by the then Mayor, Sir Edward Harland, Bart., one of the founders of the shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, and the Lady Mayoress.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

With the Royal guests was Prince Albert Victor, who, as the Duke of Clarence, spent two days in Belfast in 1889. On the first day of his visit he formally opened the Alexandra Graving Dock, the first sod of which was cut by his mother in 1885, and was subsequently entertained to luncheon by the Harbour Commissioners. He also laid the foundation stone of the present Albert Bridge.

Eight years later—in 1897, the year of the Diamond Jubilee—the Duke and Duchess of York (now King George and Queen Mary) came to Ulster, visiting Derry, Newtownards and Castlewellan. They made their state entry into Belfast on September 8. The York Dock—one of the largest of the Belfast docks—was opened by the Duke and formally named by the Duchess.

During the day the Duke assured the Lord Mayor (Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, subsequently Viscount Pirrie) that the "reception given to the Duchess and myself in Belfast was only equalled by the Diamond Jubilee in London."

From that date until 1903 the only other Royal visitor was the Duke of Connaught, whose visits were always of a semi-private character.

In 1920, while visiting Lord and Lady Londonderry, Princess Helena Victoria, a cousin of King George, accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor of Belfast (the late Sir William Coates, Bart.) to attend the luncheon in the City Hall, at which the Freedom of the City was conferred upon Hariot, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Lord Londonderry, and the late Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson.

In July, 1924, the present Duke and Duchess of York visited Belfast, and on the 22nd of the month the Duke laid the foundation stone of the new Belfast Art Gallery and Museum, and unveiled the War Memorial at Queen's University.

VISIT OF KING GEORGE.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary visited Belfast in June, 1921, and on that occasion the visit had special significance. Their Majesties came to open the first Parliament of Northern Ireland established under the Government of Ireland Act passed by the Imperial Parliament the previous year. They arrived in the Royal yacht, which was accompanied by a "King's escort" of battleships. Soldiers, police, and special constabulary lined the streets, and behind them in a solid mass stood hundreds of thousands of people, and there was one roar of cheers from the quay to the City Hall. There was all the pomp and pageantry of a State entry. Cavalry formed the Royal escort. High dignitaries of State, naval and military officers and prominent members of the civic community in ceremonial dress, all took part in a memorable procession.

The King, in opening the Northern Parliament in the City Hall, said that few things were more earnestly desired throughout the English-speaking world than a satisfactory solution of the age-long Irish problem. After luncheon, as the guest of the Prime Minister, Their Majesties went to the Ulster Hall, where loyal addresses were presented. A number of honours were conferred, including several knighthoods. Later in the afternoon Their Majesties embarked for England from the Donegall quay.

PRINCESS MARY.

The Princess Royal—Princess Mary, as she then was—accompanied by Lord Lascelles, now Lord Harewood, visited Belfast in October, 1928, for a short stay, after visiting the South of Ireland. They were the guests of the Governor of Northern Ireland and the Duchess of Abercorn. They received a civic welcome, and, among other places, visited the Belfast Ropeworks and Messrs. Harland and Wolff's shipyards.

The Princess performed the opening ceremony in connection with the new wing of the Samaritan Hospital, Lisburn road, where she was received by the Prime Minister, as Chairman of the General Committee.

On the following day the Princess fulfilled numerous engagements, including a visit to Stormont Castle, the Prime Minister's official residence, and a visit to the Royal Hippodrome, when a display by Girl Guides and Boy Scouts took place. In the afternoon she attended a reception given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Sir William and Lady Turner). Over 2,000 people were present at this reception. Princess Mary inspected detachments of the Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who presented her with a silver trinket box, suitably inscribed, as a souvenir of the interesting occasion. The streets from the City Hall to the Midland Railway Station were lined with thousands of people, who cheered the King's daughter as she departed from the city.

The last Royal visitor to Northern Ireland was the Duke of Gloucester, who was the guest of the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry. His visit was a private one, and he took part in no public or ceremonial functions.

LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

HOWTH BRANCH AND LATE CHAIRMAN.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution (Howth Branch), the following resolution, proposed by the Reverend John Powell and seconded by Mr. W. G. Smith, was agreed to:—

"That the Committee of the Howth Branch desire to express their deep regret at the loss sustained by the death of their Chairman, Commander J. C. Gaisford St. Lawrence, and tender to his widow and family their sincere sympathy in the bereavement they have suffered."

On the subject of the Miss Fannie Andrews' bequest of £500 for a Howth lifeboat, a recommendation from the local committee, as to how the bequest might be dealt with, was, on the proposal of Mr. Harry McCracken, adopted for the information of the institution.

ELEVEN-STONE HALIBUT LANDED.

The deep sea trawler Malaga, operated by the Free State Sea Fisheries Association, landed a huge halibut at Galway yesterday. The fish weighed 11½ stone—the largest halibut caught by the Association's trawlers.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

HONORARY DEGREES FOR CONGRESS WORKERS.

In recognition of their distinguished work in the organisation of the Eucharistic Congress, Honorary Degrees were yesterday conferred by Dr. Coffey, Vice-Chancellor of the National University of Ireland, on the following:—Rev. Daniel Molony, LL.D.; Francis O'Reilly, LL.D.; John J. Robinson, F.R.I.A.I., M.Arch.; Vincent O'Brien, D.Mus., and (*in absentia*) Le Comte d'Yanville, LL.D.

The D.Litt. Degree, *Honoris Causa*, was conferred (*in absentia*) upon Professor Jeremiah Ford, of Harvard University.

In his introductory remarks the Rev. Dr. Corcoran said that the National University of Ireland fulfilled its public duty when, according to established academic custom, it accorded its higher degrees, as a mark of honour, to citizens and to eminent persons of other nations, in recognition of great public service done on memorable occasions. Such an occasion of the highest significance is obviously presented by the International Eucharistic Congress, so splendidly carried out in our capital city last summer. Out of the great number of zealous workers who then bore the heat and burden of those days and of the preceding years, four citizens have been selected, in the name of many others, to receive this academic tribute to the work so well done by all, under august authority.

ROYAL VISITS TO DUBLIN.

KING GEORGE IV.

FIRST TO COME WITHOUT SWORD IN HAND.

IN 1172 Henry II., the first English King to visit Ireland, came to lay a sure hand on the lands his barons had conquered. At Dublin Irish Kings and chieftains did him homage outside the city walls on a site where St. Andrew's Church now stands.

King John arrived in 1210, when Dublin had been repeopled with men of Bristol. He, too, received the homage of some Irish chieftains. Nearly two hundred years had elapsed before another King crossed the Irish Sea.

Richard II. arrived in 1394, having landed in Waterford. He marched with 30,000 men to Dublin. He held a Parliament, and, having knighted some Irish princes, departed, to return some years later with a more peaceful train. The city welcomed him.

About a generation had passed when Henry V. landed at Clontarf, and marching into Dublin, held Parliament there. His was the last Royal visit of aggression.

After more than four centuries there came King George IV., and Dublin opened its arms to him. He was the first monarch to come without sword in hand. He sojourned here nearly a month, the longest period of a Royal visit we have had. King George made a public entry into Dublin, and the city was illuminated for two nights. He departed via Dunleary, and in his honour the name of the little port was changed to Kingstown, some six years before the great harbour was built.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISITS.

Queen Victoria visited Ireland four times. Her first arrival was in 1849, and as Prince of Wales, Edward VII. accompanied her and made his first visit to this country. The Queen's stay was from August 5th to August 10th, and so pleased was Her Majesty with her reception that when she was leaving Kingstown in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the Royal standard was lowered and raised again in token of her appreciation—an honour, it is said, never before conferred, except on a Royal personage. Queen Victoria soon returned to Dublin. It was the year of the great Dargan Exhibition, 1853. Dargan, the famous railway engineer and contractor, bore nearly the whole cost of the exhibition. Her Majesty came over and opened the exhibition, and again Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, accompanied her and made his second visit to Ireland. In 1861 the Prince returned to fulfil his duties as a military officer at the Curragh.

On August 22nd, Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort arrived in Dublin and, visiting the Prince at his military quarters, a great review was held on the plains of Kildare. A warm reception was accorded the Prince and Princess of Wales, who visited Dublin in 1868. This ovation was doubly emphasised on Their Royal Highnesses' appearance at Punchestown Races. On the occasion of this visit the Prince was installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral as Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in the presence of the Princess. It was one of the most brilliant ceremonies ever held in Ireland.

The Duke of Cambridge was in Dublin in 1883, and two years later the Prince and Princess of Wales were again here to lay the foundation stone of the Dublin Science and Art Museum. The Channel Fleet anchored off Kingstown, and thousands of British "jack tars" visited Dublin, where their Royal Highnesses had been enthusiastically welcomed.

Prince George, now his present Majesty, visited Dublin in 1887, when his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, opened Victoria Park, Killiney Hill, to the public. Honorary degrees were conferred on both Princes by Dublin University in Trinity College. A great reception was accorded the Prince when he returned to Dublin in 1897, Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Year. He was then Duke of York, and came accompanied by the Duchess of York (now Queen Mary). They made an extended tour of Ireland.

Long years passed before Queen Victoria returned to Ireland in the 63rd year of her reign. In January, 1900, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, her son, had been sworn in as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and in the following April Her Majesty Queen Victoria made a State entry into Dublin, and was welcomed at the City boundary by the Lord Mayor. She left on April 26th, 1900. Nine months later, on January 24th, 1901, Edward VII. was proclaimed King in Dublin.

VISITS OF KING EDWARD.

On July 19th, 1903, the Home Fleet steamed into Dublin Bay as harbinger of the arrival on the morrow of the King and Queen, who, landing at Kingstown, drove to Dublin amid the great enthusiasm of a large concourse of citizens, and the city was illuminated at night. The following day Her Majesty, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, presented badges to Jubilee nurses. Afterwards the King and Queen visited Trinity College. On July 23rd a military review was held in Phœnix Park, and a Royal Court was held at the Castle. Having visited North and South Their Majesties re-embarked on the Royal Yacht at Queenstown and, leaving Ireland, the King issued a gracious message: "To my Irish People."

The following year they returned in order to lay the foundation stone of the College of Science in Upper Merrion street. Visits were paid to Kilkenny, Waterford and Lismore. On January 24, 1905, a State ball was given in Dublin Castle in honour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who had visited Cong as the guest of the late Lord Ardilaun. The Prince marked his appreciation of his reception in Ireland by presenting four oil paintings to the Gallery of Modern Art for a memento of his first visit as Prince of Wales to Dublin.

The Great International Exhibition held at Ballsbridge in 1907 was the occasion of yet another Royal visit. Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived at Kingstown on July 10th, and drove to the Exhibition, where they inspected all the sections. They went next day to the Leopardstown Race Meeting, and everywhere were cordially received by large throngs of the citizens. This was the last of King Edward's many visits to Ireland. On May 9th, 1910, King George V. was proclaimed in Dublin.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

His Majesty was scarcely more than a year on the throne when he came once more to Ireland. He was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. The Royal Party drove to Dublin amid scenes of enthusiasm. There were huge crowds. It was magnificent weather in the month of July, 1911. They arrived on the 7th, and that day 23 huge ships of war were lying in Dublin Bay. At night these vessels were splendidly illuminated, and the glamour of fantastic water reflections combined with the myriad variegated lamps and flares that gleamed into the sky over Dublin.

On the way of the Royal procession to the city, troops and citizens, with bunting waving above them, lined all the route. Addresses were presented at Kingstown, Monkstown and Blackrock. There were sixteen battleships and several cruisers in the bay and 14,000 troops ashore. Two remarkable features distinguished the military guard on the occasion. A detachment of the 1st Life Guards was brought to Dublin, and also four officers and 150 Yeomen of the Guard, who were first established in 1485 and have an unbroken history. Even in Cromwell's time they continued serving with the King in exile.

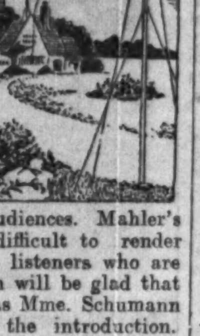
The first task performed by His Majesty was the opening of the Royal College of Science, now the Government Offices of the new regime. The ceremonies of Their Majesties' stay were elaborate in the highest degree. The King and Queen had come to Ireland almost directly after their Coronation, and it was said that they had thus vindicated Dublin's ancient claim to be the second city of the Empire. The greeting was responsive of this gracious spirit. A writer of that date said: "High and low, rich and poor flung themselves into that greeting with a common enthusiasm." The King and Queen visited Trinity College and Phœnix Park Races, while the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary attended Trinity College Boat Club Regatta at Islandbridge, and saw the finish of two good races. Maynooth College and the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham were visited. 165,000 Irishwomen signed an address of welcome which was received by Her Majesty. Many other addresses were presented at Dublin Castle, where afterwards a levee was held. The King, on the 10th July, went to Leopardstown races, and at night a State banquet was held at the Castle, and afterwards at a Chapter of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, when the late Earl Kitchener was invested as a Knight.

On the 11th the King reviewed 16,000 troops in the Phœnix Park. Their Majesties gave a garden party at the Viceregal Lodge, and a Royal Court was held. The Royal visitors departed on the 12th from Kingstown, but before the King embarked he bestowed £1,000 on the poor of Dublin.

The last visit of Royalty to Dublin was that of Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood, then Viscount Lascelles, in October, 1928, on their way for a short stay at the earl's place at Portumna, Co. Galway. Princess Mary had not been in Ireland since 1911, when she accompanied Their Majesties the King and Queen. This second visit was private, and they went among the people of the countryside familiarly and without ostentation. Departing, they declared they had been received with every evidence of kindly feeling and respect.

ON THE WIRELESS

DIFFICULT SONGS.



THE fifth of the B.B.C.'s series of symphony concerts will be relayed from the Queen's Hall, London, to-night at 8.15 by the National Station. Elisabeth Schumann, the famous continental soprano; the Wireless Ladies' Chorus and the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra will take part, under the direction of Mr. Ernest Ansermet. Mme. Schumann will sing three songs by Gustav Mahler, a German composer whose works are seldom heard by British audiences. Mahler's songs are peculiarly difficult to render with justice, and those listeners who are unacquainted with them will be glad that such a finished artiste as Mme. Schumann is available to make the introduction. The orchestral items include Igor Stravinsky's interesting composition, "Le Sacre du Printemps" (the Rite of Spring).

To-night's contribution to the "Birthday Week" is a composite programme composed of items from the West, North and Midlands of England, along with Scottish selections and pieces from Northern Ireland. The selections have been made with the idea of illustrating the lives of the people in the different regions. This broadcast begins at 9 o'clock in the North Regional and Belfast programmes.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

DUBLIN.
8.35—Madeleine Larchet (violin) and Edith Kelly Lange (violin). 10.10—Station Sextet.

BELFAST.
8.0—A Music Hall Programme. 10.35—The Monseigneur Dance Band.

NORTH REGIONAL.
1.45—The Midland Studio Orchestra and Geoffrey Davis (tenor). 6.30—Rispath Goodacre (contralto) and the Northern Studio Orchestra.

NATIONAL.
4.45—Sydney Gustard (organ.) 10.30—Sandor Bura's Tzigane Band (from Budapest).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

DUBLIN 2 RN—(413 Metres).
1.30-2.0—Time, Stock Exchange List, Weather and Gramaphone.
6. 0—Gramaphone.
6.15—Children's Hour.
7. 0—Hints on Pastry-making, Maeve Farrell.
7.10—Ways with Parchment (Contd.), Claire Geary.
7.20—News.
7.30—Time, Gaedhilg.
7.45—German.
8. 0—Station Sextet.
8.20—Bridie Moloney (mezzo-soprano).
8.35—Madeleine Larchet (violin) and Edith Kelly Lange (violin).
9. 0—Irvine Lynch (bass).
9.15—The Nono Brothers, Variety.
9.40—Gramaphone.
10. 0—Michael Grogan (accordeon).
10.10—Station Sextet—"Hamlet."
10.30—Time, News, Weather, and close down.

BELFAST—242.3 Metres (1,238 Kc.).
10.15—The Daily Service.
10.30—Daventry National Programme.
5.15—The Children's Hour.
5.55—Agricultural Market Prices for Northern Ireland.
6. 0—News.
6.30—Daventry National Programme.
8. 0—A Music Hall Programme.
9. 0—"Regional Programme," from West, Scottish, North, Midland Region, and Northern Ireland.
10.15—News.
10.35-12.0—Dance Music.

NORTH REGIONAL—480 Metres (626 Kc.)
10.15—The Daily Service.
10.30-11.0—Daventry National Programme.
12. 0—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
1. 0—Reginald New (Organ).
1.45-3.0—The Midland Studio Orchestra.
3.30—Daventry National Programme.
4.45—Sydney Gustard (Organ).
5.15—The Children's Hour.
6. 0—News.
6.30—The Northern Studio Orchestra.
7.45—A Music Hall Programme.
9. 0—"Regional Programme," from West, Scottish, North, Midland Region, and Northern Ireland.
10.15—News.
10.35-12.0—Dance Music.

NATIONAL—1,554.4 Metres (193 Kc.).
10.15—The Daily Service.
10.30—Time, Weather.
10.45-11.0—Topical Talk.
12. 0—Quentin Maclean (Organ).
12.45—Leonardo Kemp and his Piccadilly Hotel Orchestra.
1.30—The British Sailors' Society Luncheon. Speech by Sir Archibald Hurd.
1.55—New Gramaphone Records: Christopher Stone.
2.25—For the Schools.
3.25—Herring Fishing Bulletin.
3.30—The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
4.45—Sydney Gustard (Organ).
5.15—The Children's Hour.
6. 0—News.
6.30—The Foundations of Music.
6.50—"The Cinema," Mr. Cedric Belfrage.
7.10-7.25—"Wheat and Meat." The Reflections of an ordinary Farmer. By Mr. G. T. Hutchinson, M.A.
7.30—Mr. C. H. Fifoot: "The Law and the State."
8. 0—Introductory Talk to the Symphony Concert: Mr. Ernest Newman.
8.15—B.B.C. Symphony Concert—V.
9.10—News.
9.25—Symphony Concert—Part II.
10.15—Reading.
10.30—Tzigane Music: Sándor Bura's Tzigane Band, relayed from Budapest.
10.55-12.0—Dance Music.

STAMPS OF THE WEEK.

SWEDEN—GUSTAV ADOLPHUS COMMEMORATION.

The Mint Stamp Company, 74 Grafton street, Dublin, submit the following interesting new stamps, received from their agents since last week:—

Gibraltar: The expected 2d. grey, View of Rock, has now appeared, making three denominations of this handsome design. (3d. each.)

R. Colombia: Air Mail issue. A further value is to hand. 60c. violet and chocolate, view of Petroleum Wells. (4s. 6d. each.)

Sweden: 1932. Gustav Adolphus Commemoratives. 10 purple; 15 red; 25 blue; and 90 ore green. (Set of four, 2s.)

U.S.A.—Two new 3 cent values are to hand. Portraits, Daniel Webster, dated 1782-1932; and William Penn, 1682-1932. (Pair 5d.)

ITALY—To celebrate the Fascist 10th anniversary twenty special stamps have just been issued. The Duce appears on two of them, one showing his equestrian statue on the Bologna coast, the other a profile portrait. They will be illustrated next week.

ITALIAN COLONIES—Air Express stamps commemorating the 50th anniversary of Garibaldi's death. Lire 2.25 plus 1 lire, black and violet. Lire 4.50 plus 1.50, green and brown. (Pair 3s. 9d.)

GIBRALTAR
TWO PENCE
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
AUSTRALIA
3d
SVERIGE
90 ÖRE
PER LUCHTPOST
PAR AVION

ELUSIVE STAMPS.

Australia—The 3d. blue (Kookaburra), issued 29th October, 1928, to commemorate the Melbourne Philatelic Exhibition, has fallen in the 1933 Gibbons Catalogue to 9d. from 1s. It has always been comparatively scarce. In addition to being issued in ordinary sheets, special sheets of 60 stamps, divided into fifteen blocks of four and separated by wide gutters perforated down the middle, were sold at the exhibition. The reduction in catalogue is attributed to Australian rate of exchange (£125 local equals £100 sterling). They are desirable if obtainable at 6d. each, or in the miniature sheets of four at 3s.

Great Britain—Postal Union Congress, £1, black mint. Issued 10th May, 1929, for six months only; will not long remain at this year's catalogue price, 35s.

ETIQUETTES AERIENNES OFFICIELLES.

Holland has issued to date three. The first, inscribed "per Lughtpost," issued 12th April, 1920, is very rare, and commands £1 each. The second, black on orange, issued 1926—only 34,000 printed—is also scarce; value about 8d., and present type, white on blue, as illustrated, in sheets of 276, and booklets of 14. (1d. each.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
Will be found on
PAGE 5.

KNOCKBEG COLLEGE UNION.

ANNUAL DANCE.

The annual dance of the Knockbeg College Union was held in Tynan's Ballroom, Carlow. There was a very large attendance of members and their friends, close on 300 being present. The ballroom was tastefully decorated in the College colours, and the arrangements were perfectly carried out by an energetic local committee, of which Professor Joseph McParland was hon. secretary. The music was provided by Peter Keogh's Band, Dublin, and included several Irish dances and old numbers, which were very popular.

The attendance included:—Mr. Philip J. Lawrence (president of the Union), Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Michael Smithwick, Miss M. Lawrence and Mr. Little, Mr. Edmond Lupton, K.C. (vice-president) and Mrs. Lupton; Mrs. Kevin O'Higgins (vice-president), Dr. Leigh-Doyle (vice-president) and Mrs. Leigh-Doyle, Mrs. R. J. Keogh and party, Dr. W. Foley, Dr. S. McHugh, Mr. and Mrs. McConkey, Mr. Crosbie, Mr. Hugh O'Donnell (solicitor), Mr. Hugh Doyle and party (Baltinglass), Mr. H. C. Cahill (hon. secretary to the Union), Dr. William Bannan and party, Mr. McDonald, M.R.C.V.S.; Mrs. McDonald and party, Dr. A. Aughney, Mr. E. Byrne, Messrs. R. and L. McDonnell, Mr. R. Nolan, M.R.C.V.S.; Messrs. P. and M. Governey, Mr. James McDermott, Mr. Kieran Brenan, the Misses Staunton (Kilkenny), Mr. J. Julian, Mr. J. Butler, Mr. Bruno Hanly, Mr. D. Maher, Miss Aughney, the Misses McDonnell, the Misses Gough, the Misses Kehoe, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Burke, Mr. J. Barry, Miss A. Brady, Mr. Hearne, Fraulein Zabiliski, Mr. Dowling, Mr. T. McDonald, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. P. Ryan and party, Mr. S. Hearne, Mr. P. Hearne and Miss Anglim.

MESSRS. G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.

NOT CLOSING DOWN.

For some time past rumours have been current that Messrs. G. A. Brittain, Ltd., the well-known Dublin motor firm, were about to close down their Portobello service station and showrooms, or were negotiating for the disposal of the premises.

These rumours are without foundation. Messrs. Brittain have no intention of closing down any part of their business or disposing of their premises. The new radio showrooms recently opened at 40 Dawson street have been established entirely for the better service of customers, and there is no intention of transferring any part of the motor business there.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION COUNCIL.

At the first session of the newly-elected Medical Registration Council, held on Tuesday, 1st November, in the office of the Council, 35 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, there were present: The newly-elected President of the Council, Dr. Denis J. Coffey, nominated by University College, Dublin; Dr. James N. Meenan, nominated by the Executive Council; Dr. Henry F. Moore, nominated by the Executive Council; Dr. Stephen Shea, nominated by University College, Galway; Dr. Andrew F. Dixon, nominated by the University of Dublin; Dr. Edward Magennis, nominated by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; Dr. Richard Atkinson Stoney, nominated by the Royal College of Surgeons; and Dr. Thomas Gillman Moorhead, nominated by the Royal College of Physicians. The two direct representative members are Dr. Robert James Rowlette and Dr. William Doolin. The Registrar, Miss Eileen E. Hayes, was in attendance.

The nomination of Dr. John Dundon, as representing University College, Cork, was subsequently received.

The period of office of the newly-elected Medical Registration Council of Saorstat Eireann is for the quinquennial period of five years as from the 24th October, 1932, in accordance with the Medical Practitioner Act, 1927.

Routine business having been transacted, the session terminated.

WYNN'S HOTEL
& RESTAURANT (Fully Licensed)
LR. ABBEY ST., DUBLIN.
4-Course Luncheon served from 12.30 to 3 p.m. 2/6
Special 5-Course Dinner, served 6 to 8.30 p.m. 3/6
High Tea (See Special Tea Menu) 2/-
Orchestra every Evening.
Sundays, 2-5...Tea, 1/-
RESTAURANT OPEN ON SUNDAYS.
O.K.

NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

BRITAIN'S GIFT TO ULSTER.

STATELY BUILDING IN A PARK.

THE new House of Parliament for Northern Ireland at Stormont, Belfast, which the Prince of Wales will open to-day, forms the most up-to-date and complete legislative and administrative building in Europe and is the finest public building in Northern Ireland.

It has been built and equipped at a cost of £1,250,000, and is the gift of the British Parliament to the Ulster people. It is an imposing edifice in the Greek classical style, occupying a commanding site on a hill at Stormont, South-East of Belfast, and overlooking the city. It is of Portland stone on a plinth of unpolished grey granite from the Mountains of Mourne. Four hundred rooms and over a mile of corridors cover the five acres of floor space.

Unlike Westminster, upon which it has been modelled, it has seating accommodation for the 52 members of the House of Commons, within the Bar of the House, and Senate members will each have a seat; and, unlike Dail Eireann, Ireland's other Parliament, there is complete accommodation for the Ministers, Speakers of both Houses, libraries, diningrooms, smoke rooms, and accommodation for the Opposition Leaders and Government and Opposition Whips, with conference and committee rooms, while on the two upper storeys will be housed 700 officials of the Ministries of Finance, Labour, Education and Agriculture. At a moment's notice these officials will be ready to speed up legislation or produce files, documents, or statistics needed during debates.

It has been designed for efficiency and the quick dispatch of public business. An efficient kitchen at the top of the building, with electric cookers and other appliances of the most up-to-date character, will provide food for the civil service dining-room, and also for the dining-rooms for the members of the House of Commons and Senate and the Press. Even the civil servants 11 o'clock cup of tea will be served without wasting time. Waitresses with trolleys will go along the various corridors to the civil service rooms, so that tea-making, dish-washing and time-wasting by typists is abolished.

HOUSE IN A PARK.

It is a Parliament House in a park. The building is erected on an estate of 300 acres situated approximately three miles from the centre of the City of Belfast. A few hundred yards away in the same estate is Stormont Castle, the official residence of Viscount Craigavon, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and equally convenient is the recently erected Speaker's house, occupied by the Right Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, M.P., Speaker of the Northern House of Commons. The estate, which is open to the public, and is also an ideal spot for the civil servants to spend part of their luncheon hour during the summer months, has a frontage of about three-quarters of a mile on the main road between Belfast and Newtownards, and the Parliament Building is sitting on rising ground facing this road, approximately three-quarters of a mile distant. A processional avenue, along which the Prince of Wales will drive, runs from the road right up to the terrace in front of the Parliament House. A large flight of granite steps, ninety feet wide, flanked by grass banks, leads to the members' terrace, with its Portland stone balustrade running right and left immediately in front of the Parliament Building. The estate is also entered from Massey avenue, named in honour of the former Premier of New Zealand, who was born in Ulster. This second road crosses diagonally the processional avenue at a circus about 140 feet in diameter, the centre of which is reserved for a statue of Lord Carson. The base of the statue has been prepared, but the statue itself is not quite ready, and will not be placed in position for several months.

A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING.

The Parliament Building is a magnificent structure, without much elaboration. In fact, the only relief to the solid and well-proportioned masses is the central feature of the main façade, which is the entrance to the parliamentary portions of the building. Above the main entrance are six pillars, which might be symbolic of the six counties of Northern Ireland, and these are surmounted by a figure of Britannia with two lions.

A visitor entering the building would pass through a large vestibule, on the right of which is situated a self-contained post office, more elaborately finished in panelling than any post office they have ever seen before, and altogether deficient in that severely official appearance usually associated with the post office.

This vestibule leads, by several marble steps, to the spacious central hall, two storeys high, with an imposing staircase rising to the galleries on either side. It is at the foot of these stairs, on a specially prepared dais that the Prince of Wales will speak when performing the opening ceremony on Wednesday. On the left of the central hall is the House of Commons, and on the right the Senate Chamber. The two chambers again take a height of two storeys, and are each provided with galleries at either end for the use of the public and the Press. The two chambers and the central hall, and the principal ministerial apartments, are the only portions of the building where the internal decoration is elaborate, but the richness of the ornamentation is marked with dignified restraint which is expected in a legislative building. Extensive use is made of Travertine and Botticino marbles, enriched plaster and polished walnut for the joinery. The main electrolier, suspended from the centre of the roof of the central hall, was presented by His Majesty the King from one of the main apartments at Windsor Castle, and converted to suit its present position.

In the Senate Chamber the materials used are Botticino marble and ebonised mahogany for the surrounds to windows. Large panels in the marble are for acoustic correction, and are composed of slabs of perforated celotax, covered with patterned fabric. Glazed ceiling coffers are actually used as electric lighting panels, through which the chamber is artificially illuminated.

The various electric lighting units were designed, manufactured and supplied by the General Electric Company, Ltd., of London, Belfast, Dublin, etc., and were installed by Messrs. T. Clarke and Co., Ltd., Sloane street, London.

The furniture is in English walnut, and the members' seats are upholstered in rose-coloured morocco leather.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons Chamber is pannelled at the bottom in Engish walnut, which is also used in the fluted columns and surrounds to the windows. The galleries at the ends of the Chamber for the public and Press are lined with manu-marble, in which are incorporated large panels of perforated cilotex for acoustic correction. The Chamber is artificially lighted in the same manner as the Senate Chamber. The furniture is of English walnut, and the members' seats are upholstered in blue-coloured morocco leather.

When debates are in progress there will be no argument about the opening and closing of windows. The windows will be opened and closed automatically by an electric apparatus according to the temperature of the Chambers, and controlled from the Speaker's chair.

The Members' Library is another magnificent room. Australian walnut is used in this room for the bookcases and framing to panelling, with English walnut veneers on the panels. The library has been equipped with useful reference and other books, not forgetting a liberal supply of Blue Books and Parliamentary reports.

The members' diningroom and the adjoining conference room, both of which lead to a balcony over the main entrance, are panelled in English quartered oak framing, with Pollard oak veneered panels. No other public building in Northern Ireland, not even the magnificent City Hall in Belfast, can present rooms of such pleasing appearance, and the nearest approach to them are some of the luxury apartments on a modern Atlantic liner. The furnishing of the Governor's suite, the rooms for Ministers and principal officials of both Houses, and also the Committee and common rooms used by senators and members of the House of Commons, is carried out in English walnut, and is based upon a modern interpretation of tradition types appropriate to the architectural treatment of the building.

A Union Jack, made of Empire silk by Canadians of Ulster descent in Toronto, and presented by the Mayor of Toronto on behalf of the citizens, will fly over the new building.

Three years was the time allotted for the completion of the contract for the superstructure, and such was the progress, despite the handicap of unsettled weather, that the contractors—Messrs. Stewart and Partners, Belfast and London—received their completion certificate eight or nine months ahead of schedule.

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GIFT OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

When the Northern Ireland Parliament was established under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, it was pointed out that Northern Ireland would have no buildings suitable for a Parliament House and Royal Courts of Justice. A clause was included in the Act by which the British Parliament at Westminster undertook to provide these buildings and hand them over to the Northern Ireland Government.

The Northern Ireland Parliament was opened on June 23rd, 1921, by His Majesty the King, who was accompanied by the Queen. The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Belfast. Since then the Northern Parliament has met continuously in the Assembly's College, Belfast, which has been used as a temporary Parliament House.

Stormont, in addition to having its own post office, will have a miniature police barracks, to house the armed Royal Ulster Constabulary detachment, which will form the permanent guard.

The entire building, including the lay-out of the grounds and entrance lodges, etc., has been designed by, and carried out under, the supervision of Mr. Arnold Thornley, F.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool.

PARLIAMENT'S LIMITED POWERS.

Notwithstanding its magnificent equipment, and its two chambers for making laws, the Northern Parliament has limited powers. It is a subordinate Parliament in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to which Northern Ireland still sends thirteen members. The Northern Parliament has no power to make peace or war, no control over armed forces of the Crown in its area, may not make treaties with other countries (not even the Free State), it does not control the Post Office, and is unable to tax profits or capital, or impose Customs or Excise duties, all of which are levied by the Imperial Parliament. The surplus revenue collected in Northern Ireland goes to the Imperial Exchequer, and since the establishment, over 11 years ago, of the Northern Parliament, Northern Ireland has paid £25,000,000 in Imperial contribution. The Northern Parliament can control education in the province, local government, police, prisons, etc. (through the Ministry of Home Affairs). Labour matters also come under the Minister of Labour, although a re-insurance agreement with Great Britain keeps the Unemployment Funds in both areas in a state of parity. Under this agreement large grants have been paid to Northern Ireland Unemployment Fund by Great Britain. Northern Ireland has no control over the Judiciary, which remains a service reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

DUBLIN HOUSING.

SCHEMES IN HAND FOR 5,000 DWELLINGS.

At a meeting of the Housing Sub-Committee of the Dublin Corporation, Councillor T. Kelly presiding, it was stated that schemes involving the erection of 1,364 dwellings were already in hand at an approximate cost of £535,480.

Other schemes, involving the erection of 3,657 houses in various parts of the North and South sides of the city, were stated to be in hand, making a total of over 5,000 dwellings, involving an estimated cost of £2,000,000.

It was decided to ask the Minister for Defence to receive a deputation on the subject of the utilisation of some of the military barracks for housing purposes, and also to make application to the Board of Works for a plot of ground, containing about four acres, adjoining the Beggar's Bush Barracks, which would afford space for about 120 houses.

On representations made by the Cabra Tenants' Association the City Manager recommended that, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Minister, the Reserve Fund be discontinued in the case of any tenant who desired to have it abolished—the amount already accumulated to be credited to the tenant in discharge of current rent or arrears now due. As regards the collection and book-keeping charges, the City Manager reports that he would seek the City Council's approval to the change, but that it could not, under any circumstances, take place before the end of the present financial year.

Similar recommendations were made as regards the Marino, Croydon Park, Donnycarney, Clonliffe areas, Emmet road, Mary Land, and the Fairbrothers' Fields areas.

SOLICITORS' APPRENTICES' DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Solicitors' Apprentices' Debating Society of Ireland held a general meeting at the Four Courts, the subject for debate being "That the case of Baker v. Snell was rightly decided." Mr. L. J. Ryan, President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, presided.

The following spoke:—For the motion: Miss M. O'Neill, Messrs. N. Lacy, T. A. Lynch, J. D. Clenaghan, A. F. Comyn, M. J. Dempsey, A. McDonald, T. D. Brick, C. J. Holahan, W. Walsh and M. Casey. Against: Miss M. Hawthorne, Messrs. F. J. Connolly, P. Cowan, Sean Hannon, L. J. Egan, G. Goldberg, E. Newman, G. King, J. M. Houlihan and J. Timoney.

The motion was carried by 19 votes to 7.

DUBLIN SKETCHING CLUB DRAW.

The result of the annual Art Union Drawing for prizes, held by the Dublin Sketching Club, is as follows:—1st prize (£5), Miss C. Rochford, Greystones; 2nd (£4), Miss Stavely, Killiney; 3rd (£4), Miss C. Yates, Glenageary; 4th (£3), F. O'Hara, 21 Dawson street, Dublin; 5th (£2), J. P. Butler, Clonard, Killiney; 6th (£2), Major Arthur Whewell, Moyne road, Dublin; 7th (£2), G. M. Meares, Woodview, Donnybrook, Dublin; 8th (£1), W. Findlater, 30 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin; 9th (£1), Miss Campion, Greystones; 10th (£1), Mrs. Feeny, Clarinda Park, Dun Laoghaire.

The following members of the committee were present at the draw:—Major Arthur Whewell, Henry W. Moss, A. Collis (president), and J. L. Martin (hon. sec.).

SICK AND INDIGENT ROOMKEEPERS' SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Executive of the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society was held at 2 Palace street, Dublin, Mr. Martin Mortell presiding. The report for October showed that 570 applications from poor families had been admitted, the amount expended in relief being £339 0s. 8d. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year these figures show an increase of 164 families assisted and an increase in expenditure of £120.

NO BOUNTY ON SHEEP.

STATEMENT IN THE DAIL.

NEW BROADCASTING STATION.

IN the Dail yesterday, PRESIDENT DE VALERA, answering Mr. Osmond Grattan Esmonde (C. na nG., Wexford), who asked whether any agreement on any matter had been arrived at between the Free State Government, or any department thereof, and the Government of the United Kingdom, or any department thereof, since the beginning of the present session, said that the answer was in the negative.

Mr. ESMONDE further asked if agreements made prior to the present differences over tariffs were being carried out.

Mr. DE VALERA said that he was not quite sure of the deputy's point. Would he give an example?

Mr. ESMONDE said general agreements in regard to passports, agreements as to aliens, and other matters.

Mr. DE VALERA said these things were being done as usual.

DE-RATING.

Mr. T. J. O'DONOVAN (Farmer, West Cork) asked when would the President be prepared to introduce a scheme of full de-rating for the agricultural community as promised before and during the recent election.

Mr. DE VALERA replied that presumably the deputy had in mind a promise made prior to the general election to use at least £2,000,000 of the Land Purchase annuities for the direct benefit of the agricultural industry. He proposed to indicate the Government's intentions with regard to the annuities during the debate on Deputy Cosgrave's motion.

MESSRS. GUINNESS.

Mr. P. S DOYLE (C. na nG., Dublin, South City) asked whether the Minister for Industry and Commerce had any information to confirm or deny the Press report to the effect that Messrs. Guinness, Son and Co., Ltd., had decided to transfer to England the manufacture of their stout for export.

The MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE replied—I would direct the deputy's attention to the official statement issued by the chairman of this company.

BOUNTY ON SHEEP?

Answering Mr. Keating (C. na nG., Wexford), the MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE said that he did not propose giving a bounty on the export of sheep and lambs.

THE O'MAHONY (C. na nG., Wicklow) asked if the Minister was aware of the terrible hardship endured by the people of County Wicklow through the sheep industry being virtually destroyed. They had lost their market.

KILRUSH EXPLOSION.

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE, answering Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney (C. na nG., Mayo), said that considerable damage was caused to Mr. Ryan's store at Carrowreagh, near Kilrush, by an explosion on November 8 of a bomb placed there. The store was not at the time under the protection of the Civic Guard. It was protected in the sense that it was visited at irregular intervals by a police patrol. A system of protection during night hours by a party of police remaining on the spot had previously been in force, but was altered about two months ago to a system of visiting patrols. The alteration was made by direction of the Commissioner of the Civic Guard during a visit of inspection.

Replying to a further question by Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney, the MINISTER said that the guards involved in the Kilrush inquiry were protecting Mr. Ryan's private house. This store also belonged to Mr. Ryan, and it was a legacy which the present Government had received from their predecessors. The matter was now in hands.

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY—Is the way to get it in hands to allow the premises to be blown up?

The MINISTER—It is one of several outrages, including outrages that took place during the previous Administration.

A POLICE REPORT.

Asked by Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY if he would print as a white paper and circulate to members of the Dail the report from an officer of the Civic Guard, dated August 17, 1932, and referring to a charge of assault upon members of the Guard by Messrs. Ryan, Gilmore and Lowe, then pending, from which report he read an extract in the House on November 9,

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE said that he was not prepared to have the report in question printed or circulated.

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY—The Minister having referred in debate to a particular report, were they not entitled to have the whole of the report and not an extract?

The MINISTER replied that the deputy was not entitled to have the report printed and circulated. There was enough of the report given to answer the quite untrue suggestion that the prosecution was withdrawn because of political pressure.

The SPEAKER said that the deputy would be within his rights to demand the whole context of the report at the time it was read, but now the matter being closed he was not entitled to it.

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY asked if there was now a rule in the House under which the Minister could shelter himself.

The SPEAKER said that it was most unfair to make such a reference to the chair.

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY said that he certainly did not wish to refer to the chair. He referred to the action of the Minister.

NEW WIRELESS STATION.

Answering Mr. D. McMenamin (C. na nG., Donegal),

The MINISTER FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS said that the High-Power Station at Athlone was rapidly nearing completion, but at the moment a definite date could not be fixed for the formal opening. It was, however, hoped that the programme would be broadcast from the new station early in December.

COST OF PERFORMERS.

Answering a further question by the same deputy,

Mr. CONNOLLY said that the total amount of fees paid to artists engaged at the Dublin Broadcasting Station during the past twelve months was £11,984 14s. 6d. Of this sum £341 1s. 6d. had been paid to artists who were civil servants. No record was available as to what artists were the wives of civil servants. He was in favour of giving broadcasting engagements to professional artists as far as possible, but it would clearly not be in the interests of the broadcasting service to exclude any first-class talent available.

THE ORCHESTRA.

Mr. JOHN GOOD (Ind., Co. Dublin) was informed by the Minister that the present orchestra, who were employed on a temporary basis, had been given notice of discharge, with the intimation that they were eligible to apply for re-engagement in the new orchestra and under the new conditions. Their claims and qualifications would be fully considered by the Selection Board which he had set up to test all applicants.

Mr. GOOD said that he did not think it was fair that those people who had given good service since 1926 should now be discharged. Surely these people should get some preferential treatment?

The MINISTER said that these people were employed on a temporary basis. It was considered that a change of orchestra was desirable at intervals of every two years. The new appointments would be subject to one week's notice, with a view to a two years' engagement.

Mr. MULCAHY (C. na nG., Dublin, North)—Has the Minister set up a new headline for industrial concerns?

The MINISTER—The deputy's question does not arise. There is no change in the method of selection.

The newly-formed Cumann na nGaedheal branch at Bigwood (South Kilkenny) elected Mr. James Power, president; Mr. J. Grace, treasurer, and Mr. J. Hurley, secretary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE UNCHARITABLENESS OF PROTESTANTISM.

LETTER FROM CANON HARVEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Surely the Spirit of Irony was abroad, and in mischievous mood, when the Very Rev. Dr. McQuaid, President of Blackrock College, chose Booterstown Roman Catholic Church for his pronouncement last Sunday, attributing the decay of charity to the spirit of Protestantism. His words, as reported in yesterday's *Irish Times*, were:—"Protestantism had rent the body of Christ—the Church. Its spirit had made every man fight for his own selfish existence, and, therefore, grasp all the wealth within his reach. Protestant capitalism had had no use for the charity of Christ." I leave it to historians and economists to decide if there be such a thing as Protestant capitalism, as distinct from Roman Catholic, and pass on to the natural inference from his words that a want of charity will be found in those who possess the spirit of Protestantism—Protestants themselves.

Not in all Ireland, probably, is there an edifice so unsuited to such a suggestion as Booterstown Roman Catholic Church; for it was erected in 1811, at the expense of Richard, seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam, "who lived and died a Protestant," at a cost of £6,000. Towards the building of my parish church of Booterstown, some ten years later, the heir to Viscount Fitzwilliam's estate, George Augustus, Earl of Pembroke, contributed the sum of £1,000, so that an uncharitable Protestant made provision for the spiritual needs of his Roman Catholic neighbours before a like kindness was performed on a smaller scale by his heir for the members of his own faith, who were obliged to have recourse to St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, for the ministrations of religion. Might it not be said, truly, that, if Dr. McQuaid's hearers registered no silent protest against his words, the very stones of the building were crying out?

The neighbourhood also has its protest to make. For the fifty-eight years preceding last Christmas the proceeds of our church collections on Christmas Day have been used to provide coal for the poor of the locality, and Roman Catholic poor are regular recipients of this bounty as well as Protestants. Some of my parishioners have even threatened to withdraw their contributions if the rule be not adhered to that poor folk, irrespective of their denomination, shall receive benefit.

Protestant want of charity does not stop there. The annual reports of the Blackrock District Nursing Association show that the churches of Booterstown, All Saints and Carysfort devote a special collection yearly to the support of a district nurse, whose work lies almost wholly among Roman Catholics. St. Andrew's Presbyterian church does the same, and, in some years, the Methodist church; but the appeal of the sick poor elicits no response, so far as the reports testify, from any church of the communion in which, according to Dr. McQuaid's pronouncement, the spirit of charity should be found. The Protestants of this locality are not unique, and their charity, as exemplified in this practical way, must be multiplied a thousandfold if we would estimate fully what Protestant charity amounts to throughout the length and breadth of this land.

And what of the Dublin Hospital Sunday Fund? Since its inception over £250,000 have been contributed by Protestant congregations towards the maintenance of institutions which, with few exceptions, receive within their walls at least seventy-five *per cent.* of Roman Catholic patients. That this official exhibition of charity does not exhaust the private exercise of it by individuals many of Dr. McQuaid's fellow-Churchmen could testify, and a gracious acknowledgment of the help received from Protestants by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the very society for which Dr. McQuaid was appealing, was made a short time ago by a very high dignitary of his Church.

This chronicle of Protestant benefactions is not put forward, God knows, for the purpose of self-laudation, but merely to give force to the query, "Why, if the case be so, should we be subjected to such misrepresentations as that to which I have ventured to take exception?" To use a school-boy expression, "they make one feel tired." One cannot help wondering why Roman Catholic lay people, who in their heart of hearts must acknowledge their unfairness, acquiesce in the making of such attacks by their spiritual leaders. Is it because any stick is good enough to beat us with? The injury that must accrue from them to their own communion is greater than any that can accrue to ours.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. HARVEY.

The Rectory, Merrion avenue,
Blackrock,
November 15th, 1932.

THE NEW IRISH ACADEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Father Gannon is entitled to his opinions; but I must, as a Professor of French, protest very strongly against his suggestion that Marcel Proust's work is indecent or obscene. The French Academy has admitted many writers whose work was quite definitely, in part at least, indecent or obscene. It would be libellous to give names. But Proust is one of the very greatest prose-writers France has produced. As a psychologist he is second to none—not even Racine. He is no more indecent or obscene than Shakespeare or Dante or the Bible. He did not write for children at kindergarten, but for intelligent and educated men and women.

To condemn Proust is to confess oneself wholly unqualified to assess the merits of any French writer at all, or, indeed, of any writer. Father Gannon mentions him in the same breath as Zola. Zola was a miserable little purveyor of so-called realism without any lilt of idealism, without any depth of psychological insight, without any conception of style. To couple Proust with him is like coupling Racine or Shakespeare with the latest dirty farce, or Dante with one or two of the very minor poetasters of the Academy of Messrs. Yeats and Shaw. Can it be that Father Gannon has confused Marcel Proust with Marcel Prevost (an Academician)?—Yours, etc.,

T. B. RUDMOSE-BROWN.

Trinity College, Dublin,
November 15th, 1932.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As I have experienced the unwisdom of taking newspaper reports of speeches and lectures as giving fairly all that a speaker may have to say for himself, I took the trouble of being present at Father Gannon's lecture in the Theatre Royal on Sunday last. I had two special reasons for attending—one to find out for myself whether the reverend lecturer would come up to the standard of the advertisements announcing his lecture, and the other because I had a small bet with a friend. I had wagered that Father Gannon would not succeed in delivering his lecture without the use of two well-known words—namely, "squinting windows." I was not impressed by the lecture, but I won my bet. The expression, "The life of Ireland as seen through squinting windows," came out inevitably before the lecture was far advanced. And this, I thought, although sorry for the moment for having taken such easy advantage of a friend, was strange. For why should Father Gannon feel obliged to use something that is wholly mine against me? Surely such a distinguished lecturer might have been expected to rely on himself to conjure up a phrase in condemnation of the Irish Academy of Letters, to which I belong. And then I became not a little philosophic in the reflection that a great deal of unsought publicity had come to me through the prevalence of this convenient, but lazy, method of attacking all the writers of "the squinting windows school." But the term has been used so often in the course of the past fifteen years that its true derivation demands definitely to be established. What are squinting windows?

No one, not even the earliest predecessors of Father Gannon, had ever thought of using the term before the publication of an early work of mine, entitled "The Valley of the Squinting Windows"; so I am, unfortunately, responsible for it, although not for the twists to which it has been subjected. The title of the book originated in this way. The directors of Messrs. Maunsel and Co., Dublin, who had accepted the book for publication, considered the title I had given it not wholly satisfactory, and one evening, in the winter of 1917, they sent me back to Westmeath to ponder a new title amidst the scenes of the story. They had offered no suggestions of their own; they had put me in the position of one having to create something—a title that had not been used before for a work that was wholly my own. On my way back I went through certain Midland villages, and, for the first time, I began to notice a curious thing. The irregular windows of small houses, with dim and dimmer lights in them, gave me a not very pleasant impression of squinting eyes. And so I fell to thinking that, young and hopeful of better things, I had attempted to depict in all its ugliness the uncharitableness which deformed the life of my country. So much that was good was doomed by the blight of a narrow, twisted outlook that had become almost a permanent mental malformation—like, as the thought struck me, the myopic, dead stare of the windows, as if in the Valley of the Shadow. There it was! I had my title! The Valley of the Squinting Windows! No one had ever thought of that before. It had come to me on a dark, wet road, just beyond a little Midland village.

It is because of my clear memory of that moment that I have always wondered at the double perversion of "the squinting windows school of critics." To think that they had fashioned a cudgel out of my own title with which to assault me! And they have continued to use it not alone upon me, but upon a number of others, with a narrowness, an ignorance and an uncharitableness which I had fondly hoped in my youth to see some day removed as a curse from Ireland.

While listening to Father Gannon, it grieved me to think that, although I may have succeeded as an artist, I have failed as a propagandist. For, alas! although it is only a memory to me now, I remembered that the theme of my story had to do with the evil that must follow when a community is dominated by the condition that ensues when truth and charity are no more, and condemns upon no evidence but the bent of its own mind. And as I heard one after another writer condemned upon no evidence (for Father Gannon cheerfully acknowledged that he had never read a single line of their works), I began to feel that I was responsible, not for a "squinting windows school of writers," which, indeed, was never my aim either, but, all unwittingly, for "the squinting windows school of critics," and that the last state of this thing was worse than the first. A melancholy reflection, but there it was. I was listening to one of the chief exponents of the school.

However, I present the use of the term "squinting windows" to the Irish Academy of Letters now, so that in its possible future function of correcting and enlarging modern English usage in Ireland these two words may at last find their true meaning and their correct application.—Yours, etc.,

BRINSLEY MACNAMARA.

Dublin, November 15th, 1932.

A PROPOSED LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Denny, of Waterford, says that the "Irish Free State's credit is good." What makes it good? Is it the distinction of having defaulted in the payment of certain moneys which people in England—and elsewhere—think ought to be paid? If so, it will prove a triumph of hope over experience if the Free State tries to ask England to advance the sum of five millions. He says that "there would be no difficulty in issuing a 4 per cent. loan at 98. This would be subscribed in a week." There is a difference between "issuing" and "taking up." If money is so easy to get in this way, why was not the experiment tried of financing the hospitals and of repaying the land annuities for this year? But what about next year? If this impartial tribunal decided against the Free State, does your correspondent suggest the "issuing" of another five million loan?

If, without the alleged quantities of Irish beef coming into England, people here can obtain more meat of all sorts, and of the kind they want, for prices unheard of before, it seems somewhat simple-minded to assume that they are tightening their belts because some foolish "bosses" in the Free State are out to get their own way. English farmers have their worries, but they are not "practically bankrupt," and the last form of government here very nearly did what some of the same visionaries are hard at work trying to do in the Free State. I wish we could get turkeys for half-a-crown this Christmas. The simplest way is to try floating such a loan and say nothing about defaulting, or nothing about the backing that English credit gives to Irish loans, and see what will happen.

The ordinary man in the street here has now no illusions about the rulers in the Free State, and he could give you the whole story of what is going to happen, and almost give you dates for it. For my own insignificant part, my Irish kinsfolk are the cleverest people at dealing with "shams," and when they get going they will make an object-lesson of the present sentimentalists.—Yours, etc.,

"SOGGARTH."

Warwickshire,
November 14th, 1932.

WHEAT-GROWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Has it ever occurred to the politicians who now form the Government—for by no stretch of imagination can they be called statesmen—that the physical formation of Ireland settles the question whether wheat-growing or cattle-raising should be the stable industry of Ireland? Unlike most islands, the mountain ranges of Ireland are round the coast line, enclosing a great central plain. In these mountain districts thousands of small farmers depend altogether on sheep and rough cattle for their livelihood. The excessive moisture is entirely hostile to cereal crops. These mountain farmers sell their sheep and cattle to the dealers from the central plain, where they are fattened and sent to the English market. What is to become of the thousands of families who live in the mountain districts round our coasts?

It is a very serious question, and I trust that the Ministers responsible for the uprooting of the industry that has been Ireland's greatest asset for past generations will pause before the cattle trade is entirely ruined and the mountain farmers brought to complete destitution.—Yours, etc.,

"C. E."

County Wicklow,
November 15th, 1932.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—To-day I have made out my annual list of Christmas presents, and have read and re-read it. How foolish it seems, and how I wish that this year I could break away from custom and give presents to people who really want things! At least I need not receive presents; for I shall let my friends and relations know that this Christmas I want them to give away what they would have spent on me. I shall explain that I have enjoyed their presents, but that this year, with so much suffering and destitution, I should feel uncomfortable at receiving them. Why should I be given bottles of scent, pairs of gloves or cushions for my drawingroom? When I want perfume I buy my own particular brand; when I need gloves I buy them, and my drawing-room is already over-stocked with cushions.

To my small daughter of six I have explained my plans, and she said immediately, "I shall give away nearly all my toys, mummy, that I get, because people always give me too much at Christmas." Instead of making and buying too many good things to eat in our own house, I shall make sure that at least three poor families receive really exciting boxes or hampers of food for Christmas Day.

Many small farmers' wives scarcely ever have ready money to spend, as they sell their chickens, butter or eggs to the local grocer, who pays them back in sugar, tea and groceries. For fifteen years my surplus coats and plain dresses have gone to one of these women in the country, and the ecstatic letters of thanks I receive have often given me a good laugh and a great deal of pleasure.

I expect that some of your readers will exclaim, "Well, what about the shopkeepers if people don't buy presents?" My reply is, "Don't always go on doing the same tiresome things in exceptional times." If you knew that your best friend was cold or hungry, or perfectly wretched, would you not do all in your power to help him? There are so many destitute people this autumn in Dublin who are as helpless as children, and as easily comforted. It is to these friends we should be giving our presents of money, food and clothes.—Yours, etc.,

"A.B.C."

Co. Dublin, November 15th, 1932.

MUSICAL CULTURE FOR SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your article in to-day's issue on the above subject did not explain that it is intended to hold these Army band concerts on school days during school hours, and this at a time when the intensified study of Irish is making it more difficult to devote sufficient time to the other necessary subjects set forth in the curriculum. It is to be regretted that these concerts were not arranged for Saturday mornings, when there is no school and the children are free to attend. I am sure that many managers and parents will not be in favour of bringing the children from well-ventilated school-rooms to the germ-laden and stale atmosphere of picture-houses at a season when, as experience shows, infectious complaints such as measles, whooping-cough, etc., are rampant.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. W. DUGGAN.

Harold's Cross, Rectory,
Dublin, November 15th, 1932.

THE PROPERTY LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1908 to 1917.)

SHARE CAPITAL £250,000
Divided into 250,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORS.

RIGHT HONORABLE LORD GLENAVY, Clonard, Terenure, Co. Dublin, Director Bank of Ireland (Chairman).
THOMAS LEVINS MOORE, Ashton, Castleknock, Co. Dublin, Director Hibernian Bank, Ltd.
STEPHEN JOSEPH TOOLE, Seacroft, Killiney, Co. Dublin, General Manager, National Bank, Ltd., Dublin.
TIMOTHY CAFFREY, 8 Palmerston Gardens, Dublin, Director National City Bank, Ltd. (Managing Director)

THE primary object for which the Company is established is the making of advances for the purpose of enabling householders to acquire their dwellinghouses or other suitable property on the security of mortgages repayable by fixed instalments. It is also intended to make advances on the security of freehold and leasehold property and to carry on the general business of a property company.

The Company will shortly open an Office at No. 40 Dame Street, Dublin.

Inquiries from intending borrowers and persons desiring any further information should, in the meantime, be addressed to the Secretary at 10 College Green, Dublin.

O'K.

WASHED UP BY SEA.

INQUEST ON BODY OF UNKNOWN MAN.

Dr. P. J. Brennan held an inquest yesterday at the Londonbridge road morgue, Dublin, on the body of an unknown man, which was washed ashore at Sandymount.

Patrick McAlduff said that he was walking along the sea front with a companion on Monday afternoon, when he saw the body floating in the water and informed the police.

Sergeant Seery, 26 E, stated that the sum of £2 12s. 1½d., in a brown leather purse, had been found on the body. The money was in English notes and coins. Nothing had been found to assist identification.

Dr. T. L. O'Mahony, who performed a *post-mortem* examination, said there were no external signs of injury, save to the hands and face, which was probably due to the action of fish. In his opinion, death was due to drowning. The man, who was possibly 50 years of age, must have been dead about two months.

Inspector Brennan said that the body was probably that of a person who had fallen off a boat.

The Coroner said that there was no evidence as to how the man got into the water. He had evidently been drowned.

Inspector Brennan intimated that there were possibilities of identification in the fact that the man's boots were marked on the tabs with the name "Stead and Simpson." The boots were about size 8, and had rubber heels and soles.

SETTLING GRAN CHACO BOUNDARY.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Tuesday.

The proposal made by Dr. Alessandri, the President-elect of Chile, that the scientific societies of South America should decide the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay on the historical and geographical aspects of the case, has met with the approval of both the Bolivian and Paraguayan Ministers here.

Meanwhile reports from La Paz indicate that in the Gran Chaco itself, where hostilities still continue, the Bolivians have gained a considerable success. It is claimed that Bolivian heavy artillery has caused as many as a thousand casualties among the Paraguayans, who are reported to have been put to flight.

CHESS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

At a meeting of the Council of the Leinster Chess Union, held last evening at the Dublin Chess Club, arrangements were made for the coming season.

Those present were Messrs. W. E. Thrift, S.F., T.C.D., T.D. (in the chair); and T. G. Cranston, H. McIlwaine, R. Freestone, O. A. Quigley, G. R. Haynes, P. T. MacGinley, C. MacGinley, D. M. Rubinstein, and H. N. Bowesman, hon. secretary.

The provisions for play in the chess championship of Leinster will be announced later. For the Ennis Shield, which is the trophy for the junior clubs eligible for the Armstrong Cup, three teams have entered—Rathmines, Dublin University and the Jewish Debating Society.

ARMSTRONG CUP FIXTURES.

The following are the Armstrong Cup dates:—

1932.
Nov. 28—Dublin v. Colmcille.
Nov. 29—Sackville v. Blackrock.
Dec. 12—Dublin v. Blackrock.
Dec. 12—Colmcille v. Sackville.
1933.
Jan. 9—Colmcille v. Blackrock.
Jan. 10—Sackville v. Dublin.
Jan. 30—Colmcille v. Dublin.
Feb. 14—Sackville v. Colmcille.
Feb. 17—Blackrock v. Dublin.
Mar. 10—Blackrock v. Sackville.
Mar. 23—Dublin v. Sackville.
Mar. 24—Blackrock v. Colmcille.

In each case the match is played at the rooms of the club mentioned first.

THE DUBLIN CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The annual Dublin Diocesan Choral Festival will be held in Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Some 25 choirs in the City and County of Dublin, numbering over 200 voices, are taking part. The conductor will be Professor T. H. Weaving, R.I.A.M., organist of the Cathedral. The preacher will be the Right Rev. Dr. Holmes, Bishop of Tuam. The offerings, after defraying expenses of the festival, will be given to the Protestant Orphan Society.

FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, November 15, 1932.

REGULAR ARMY.

The undermentioned, on ceasing to be employed, are placed on half-pay:—Colonel W. H. Gribbon, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Colonel C. R. Gillett, D.S.O.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Colonel H. C. Ponsonby, D.S.O., M.C., half-pay, to be G.S.O., 1st Grade, 4th Division.

CAVALRY.

17th/21st Lancers—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—D. C. J. Miller, and remains seconded; T. W. Nickalls.

INFANTRY.

Royal Ulster Rifles—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, and remain seconded:—D. Swinburne, T. B. J. Clarke.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned to be Major:—Captain R. Murphy, M.B.

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

General List—Lieut.-General Sir Sydney T. B. Lawford, K.C.B., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers.

Regimental List—Cavalry—12th Lancers—Lieut.-Colonel O. W. Brinton, having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers.

"Here's Madrid . . my word he's clear since I put in those Exide and Drydex Batteries."

Exide AND Drydex

BATTERIES FOR WIRELESS

● Exide Batteries for wireless low tension and high tension. Drydex Dry Batteries for wireless high tension and grid bias. Also for torches, cycle lamps and bells.

Obtainable from Exide Service Stations and all reputable dealers.

Exide Batteries (Irish Representative), E. C. Hart, 8 Pearse street, Dublin, and 1 Franklin street, Belfast.

R 5

Backache

"I thought I was a done woman"

"I had terrible pains in my back, and I tried kidney pills and several other medicines before Kruschen Salts, and found no benefit from them. The pains crept up to my shoulders and neck and head. I thought I was a done woman, but now, having taken Kruschen Salts since February this year, I am thankful to say I am rid of my pains. Now I enjoy every minute of my life. I am a widow, and as I have to work for my living I was dreading being laid up through the disease creeping on. My family often laugh at me when I get any visitors, and they say: 'How well you look, Mrs. B.' 'Yes,' I say, 'so would you if you took Kruschen Salts every morning, the same as I do.' There are several people in the village taking Kruschen Salts now for their ailments. I used to suffer from indigestion also, but now it never troubles me. I am so thankful to be able to do my work, as I know I should not have been able to get out of bed now if I had not persevered with Kruschen Salts."

(Mrs.) E. B., Wheatley Hill, Co. Durham.

The six salts in Kruschen coax your kidneys back to healthy, normal action, so that not a particle of poisonous waste matter remains unexpelled. Your inside is thus kept clean and serene. You experience joyous relief from those old, dragging kidney pains.

Tasteless in Tea.

NO INCREASE IN PRICE. The large bottle of Kruschen Salts (lasts 3 months) still costs only 1/9. Do not pay more. There has been no increase in price.

PENSIONER FOUND DEAD IN PHŒNIX PARK.

The body of Joseph Sherry (64), of 79 Rialto street, South Circular road, Dublin, was found in the Phœnix Park yesterday morning, near the Island Bridge gate.

Sherry was a pensioner from the firm of Messrs. Arthur Guinness and Sons. He appears to have left his home at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, and was not seen again until found dead. There were no marks of violence on the body.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 8. PERSONAL VISIT OF
PERCY HUTCHISON
IN
"THE GREEN PACK."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.

Next Week: The Great Musical Comedy Success,
STAND UP AND SING.
USUAL PRICES. NOW BOOKING.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.

6.45 .... TWICE NIGHTLY .... 9.
T. C. REDDIN Presents
"ANNUITIES,"
Featuring THORNTON and EARLS,
Ireland's Premier Duettists.
GERTIE MORTIMER, Soprano.
CHARLIE HARVEY and the CAPITOLIANS
and CAPITOL PARAMOUNT GIRLS.
Box Office, 11-4.30 'Phone, 23292.

ABBEY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND FOLLOWING NIGHTS AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY 2.30.
FIRST PRODUCTION OF
"SHERIDAN'S MILLS,"
A COMEDY, IN THREE ACTS, BY
NORMAN WEBB.
Booking at Theatre, 10.30 to 6.
NEXT WEEK: FIRST PRODUCTION OF
"WRACK," BY PEADAR O'DONNELL.

GATE THEATRE

'Phone.—44045.
NIGHTLY, at 7.30, except Sunday and Monday.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK. Micheal MacLiammóir
and Meriel Moore, in "ROMEO AND JULIET."
Curtain up 8 sharp; descends 11.15.

METROPOLE.

CONTINUOUS .... 2.0 to 11.0 p.m.
"DETERMINATION,"
WITH
PAT O'BRIEN and MAE CLARKE.
DAILY AT 2.55, 5.15, 7.25 and 9.55 p.m.
Also TIM McCOY, in
"DARING DANGER."

CORINTHIAN.

CONTINUOUS .... 3.0 till 11.0 p.m.
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN, in
"THE SILVER LINING,"
With BETTY COMPSON, MONTAGUE LOVE,
MARY DORAN.
Also LAWRENCE ANDERSON, DOROTHY FANE,
GERALD RAWLINSON, in
"THREADS."

THE QUEEN'S.

3.15 TO 11.
DUBLIN'S POPULAR CINE-VARIETY SHOW.
JAMES DUNN AND SALLY EILERS IN
DANCE TEAM.
IRISH MOVIETONE NEWS, UP TO DATE.
On the Stage: Lorcan Bourke presents FRANK
O'DONOVAN in "SUCCESSES." Another Side-
splitting Revue in 10 Spasms, with All-Star Cast.

MISSION BUILDINGS,

TOWNSEND STREET.
CHILDREN'S FOLD AND AASLEAGH
ORPHANAGE
GIFT DAY AND SALE OF WORK,
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
2.30 P.M. to 9 P.M.
PLEASE COME AND HELP.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COISTE OIDEACHAIS GAIRME BEATHA CONNDAE NA MIDHE.
(COUNTY MEATH VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.)

PART-TIME TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS WANTED.

The above Committe requires the services of a fully qualified Teacher of Mathematics for An Uaimh Technical School. Applicants must possess a University Degree or equivalent qualifications. Rate of remuneration 4/6 per hour of actual teaching. At least 12 hours per week of teaching guaranteed while the Classes are in operation. School term ends 31st July, 1933.

The appointment is subject to the sanction of the Department.

Applications, stating experience, and accompanied by certificates and copies of testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Saturday, 19th November, 1932.

SEAN MacNaMIDHE,
Acting C.E.O.

County Hall, An Uaimh,
14th November, 1932.

PART-TIME TEACHER OF DRAWING WANTED.

The above Committee requires the services of a Part-time Teacher of Drawing for an Uaimh, Ceanannus Mor, and Trim Vocational Schools. Remuneration 4/6 per hour of actual teaching. Minimum of hours per week about eight. No travelling or other expenses allowed.

Applicants must possess such certificates of competancy as will satisfy the Department of Education as to their fitness for the position.

Applications, stating experience, and accompanied by certificates and copies of testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Saturday, 19th November, 1932.

SEAN MacNaMIDHE,
Acting C.E.O.

County Hall, An Uaimh,
14th November, 1932.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all Goods, Luggage and Parcels found in the Company's Carriages, or left unclaimed or refused by Owners or Consignees at the stations on the Company's Railway prior to the 1st January, 1932, will, on the 30th November, 1932, at 12 noon, be Sold by Public Auction at Westland Row Railway Station, if not removed from Kingsbridge, Westland Row, Harcourt Street, Broadstone or North Wall, where they are now, by the owners or persons entitled to same, on or before the 26th November, 1932.

P. J. FLOYD,
Traffic Manager.

Kingsbridge Station,
November, 1932.

CHURCH OF IRELAND TRAINING COLLEGE, KILDARE PLACE.

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING

Will be held at THE COLLEGE,
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), at 5 p.m.
(Entrance by Kildare place gate),
When the Chair will be taken by
HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,
Manager of the College.

The following are expected to address the meeting:—

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Limerick,
Miss Tuckey, M.A.
Miss Bewley, M.A.
F. B. Barton, Esq.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CHOTA NAGPUR.

A SALE OF WORK
WILL BE HELD IN
C.M.S. HALL, MOLESWORTH STREET,
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
NOVEMBER 16th and 17th, 1-6 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.

THE ANNUAL SALE
Will (D.V.) be held in
The GREGG HALL, 8 DAWSON STREET, Dublin,
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 16th NOVEMBER,
12.45 to 6 p.m.
The Sale will be Opened To-day at 12.45 p.m.
by Mrs. SINCLAIR STEVENSON.
Admission 6d., Children 3d. Please help us by coming.

DUBLIN CHORAL FESTIVAL,

IN
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
At 8 p.m.
Preacher—THE BISHOP OF TUAM.
Offerings for expenses and Protestant Orphan Society.
Festival Books on Sale in Porch.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH.

SALE OF WORK
IN AID OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND
PAROCHIAL FUNDS,
Will be Held in the
PAROCHIAL HALL, TEMPLE STREET,
ON TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) and FRIDAY,
17th and 18th NOVEMBER, 1932.
The Sale will be Opened at 4 p.m. on 17th by
THE HON BISHOP PLUNKET, D.D.,
And on the 18th by MISS EVA G. DIX.
Teas, Suppers, Various Stalls, Amusements.
Admission 6d. Children 3d.

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Telephone No. 23062

THEATRE ROYAL.

6.45 ...... TWICE NIGHTLY .... 9.0.
GEORGESCO
And his Famous Hungarian Orchestra.
Bil and Bil, Pintoro, Harry Taft, Myatt & Marshe,
Roy Barbour, Alec Halls,
KARINA,
In an Episode of the East.

WINTER GARDENS.
TEA DANCES,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 3.30 to 6.30.
GEORGE HORNSBY'S GRESHAM HOTEL
ORCHESTRA.

PAVILION

DUN LAOGHAIRE, 3.30 to 10.30.
FINE ENTERTAINMENT! LAST DAY OF
HERBERT BRENON'S Brilliant Production,
"THE DOVE."
A Dramatic Romance of Old Mexico, Starring
DOLORES DEL RIO and LEO CARILLO.
At 4.30, 6.50 and 9.30. Splendid Programme.
TO-MORROW—"THE MAYOR'S NEST."

PAVILION, DUN LAOGHAIRE. FLOWER SHOW.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 16th NOVEMBER.
Admission 1/-. 2 till 8. Teas.

CAPITOL.

DAILY, 2.30 o'c. to 11 o'c., CONTINUOUS.
ELIZABETH ALLAN,
JOHN GIELGUD, HUGH WILLIAMS,
IN
"INSULT."
A Glamorous Romance of the French Foreign Legion.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
SHOWING at 4 o'c., 6.50 and 9.40.

On The Stage:
RAQUELLE DORNE. TOSCANO BROS.
BERT WRIGHT. ADA & EDDIE DAROS.
KATRINA & VALERIE.
THE CAPITOLIANS & CAPITOL GIRLS.

GRAFTON

CONTINUOUS .... 2-11.
Daily at 2.0, 4.20, 6.40, 9.0.
Welcome Return Visit of
"SUNNY SIDE UP,"
With JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL.
The Screen's famous sweethearts.

PEAMOUNT CARE COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL DANCE
(in aid of the Funds of above Committee)
Will be held in
THE GRESHAM HOTEL
ON FRIDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1932.
Dancing, 9-2 a.m. Tickets, 7/6 each.
Tickets may be obtained from Hon. Secretaries, 9 Ely place. Tables booked at the Gresham Hotel.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY into the Sale of Cottages and Plots provided under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, give notice that their sittings, to receive evidence, will, after the 1st December next, be confined to hearing witnesses who have given notification before the date in question of their desire to be summoned. It is particularly requested that Public Bodies, Associations and Persons, if they wish to be summoned, should notify the Secretary of the Commission immediately, and in any case not later than the 1st December.—P. M. WILSON, Rúnaidhe do'n Coimisiun, Custom House, Dublin, 16th November, 1932. 32/C 5194. W.H.Co.

ROINN TAILTE AGUS IASCAIGH.
(DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FISHERIES.)

STEAM COAL WANTED.

Tenders are invited for the supply of about 100 TONS (if so much be required) SMOKELESS STEAM COAL, f.o.b. s.s. Muirchu, and trimmed in bunkers at Galway, during the twelve months ending 30th November, 1933. Sealed tenders, specifying the size of the coal offered and the colliery of origin, addressed to the Secretary, Department of Lands and Fisheries, 3 Kildare place, Dublin, to be sent in not later than 12 o'clock noon on 30th November, 1932. The lowest or any tender may not be accepted. 32/C.5185. W.H.Co.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Saorstat Eireann, made in a Suit,

THE ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited, Plaintiffs,
and
GEORGE A. KELSO, Defendant.

All persons claiming to be Incumbrancers affecting the interest of the Defendant, George A. Kelso, in the Two Farms of Land and the dwellinghouses and buildings thereon in the Townland of Tullygay in the Barony of Kilmacrenan and County of Donegal, containing respectively 81 acres, 34 perches and 67 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches, Statute measure, situate on the Estate of Charlotte Agnes Boyd, Record No. S.4380, County Donegal, are to enter and prove their claims at the Central Office, Law Courts, Dublin, on or before the 12th day of December, 1932, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Every such Incumbrancer holding any security is to produce the same to the Examiner at his Office, Law Courts, Dublin, on the 14th day of December, 1932, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1932.
JOHN HEALY, Examiner.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—Pressure is high south of Iceland and low over the Azores and Northern Russia; weather will be mainly cloudy, with local drizzle or showers.

Ireland, all Districts.—Moderate, east wind; cloudy; local drizzle early; tending to improve; rather cold.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Moderate, east wind; cloudy; sea slight or moderate.

Dixon and Hempenstall. Barometers and Thermometers. 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

THE SUN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Rises	7.51	7.53
Sets	4.28	4.26
Lighting-up Time	5.28	5.26

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.

Morning	0.40	1.15
Evening	0.51	1.25

The Irish Times.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1932.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Mr. Cosgrave's vote of censure on the Government was defeated in the Dail last night by 75 votes to 70.—(Page 7.)

Belfast's reception of the Prince of Wales to-day promises to be the brightest day in the city since the King's visit eleven years ago.—(Page 7.)

Fire broke out yesterday evening in the Portobello House Nursing Home, Dublin. Twenty-five patients and three babies were removed to safety by firemen, Civic Guards, members of the nursing staff and civilians. A Civic Guard sustained a broken leg through being struck by a falling beam.—(Page 3.)

A complimentary dinner was given to Colonel C. F. Russell at the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin, last night, in recognition of his recent flight from Galway to Berlin and back with passengers and mails.—(Page 3.)

The report of the Irish Free State Education Department for the year 1930-31 reviews the progress made in primary and secondary schools and the position of the Irish language in the schools.—(Page 11.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Royal Commission in the House of Lords last night gave the Royal Assent to the Ottawa Agreements Act. The Commons passed the third reading of the Determination of Need Bill.—(Page 6.)

By a British Treasury Order the new agreements with the Dominions arranged at Ottawa come into force at midnight to-night.—(Page 7.)

ABROAD.

The German Socialists, the second largest party in the Reichstag, have, like the Nazis, refused to negotiate with Chancellor von Papen with regard to the formation of a Government.—(Page 6.)

Germany has rejected the French disarmament plan. The British attitude is expected to be announced to-morrow.—(Page 13.)

SPORTING.

Unlikely won the Leicestershire Handicap Plate at Leicester yesterday.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

London had another dull day, and prices generally were lower.—(Page 12.)

Dublin Market was active, with Burke issues in steady demand. Tobaccos were weak.—(Page 12.)

SAVOY.

WEEK-DAYS CONTINUOUS .... 2 to 11.
LOWELL SHERMAN
IN
"WHAT PRICE HOLLYWOOD?"
WITH
CONSTANCE BENNETT,
DRAMA UNDER the PITILESS SEARCHLIGHT.
SHOWING at 2.55, 5.10, 7.20, 9.35.
Special Limited Engagement of the well-known
Organist Mr. F. J. BRIDGMAN, A.R.C.O.,
at the Mighty Savoy Organ
THE CHEERIEST SPOT IN DUBLIN,
THE SAVOY RESTAURANT,
MUSIC—OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Cosgrave's Indictment.

Mr. Cosgrave's indictment of the Free State Government is so severe that only its absolute truth has justified it. We can say to-day of President de Valera's Government, *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.* Five years ago the Free State was a prosperous and progressive Dominion of the British Empire. To-day she is virtually an outcast from that Empire; and, having exiled herself, she has found no other haven. Her greatest industry is frozen at the source; her trade is toppling to ruin; unemployment and hardship stalk her streets and country roads. These evils are almost wholly due to the folly, vanity and incompetence of Mr. de Valera's Government. Mr. Cosgrave described the rake's progress in damning detail. To force a quarrel on a friendly Government, whose friendship was vital to the Free State's welfare, was an act of supreme folly. To have made not the slightest provision for the inevitable results of the quarrel was a policy of supreme incompetence. When the mischief was done, Mr. de Valera's plans were found to be futile, and his "alternative markets" to be an Alnaschar's vision. Mr. Cosgrave traced the processes of "neglect, incapacity, lack of statesmanship, want of foresight," through which matters have been brought to their present pass, and he indicated the only way of escape. "If the country is to be saved from appalling suffering and, perhaps, irreparable loss, the people must be rid of the present Government."

The party machine too often is impermeable to argument; last night it was impermeable to the tragedy of a nation. Mr. Cosgrave's motion of censure was defeated by seventy-five votes against seventy. For the moment the country seems to be as helpless as a ship drifting to final doom on a rockbound coast. It is possible that, if a general election were held to-morrow, Mr. de Valera's Government would come back to office. The mass of his followers are small farmers and ardent youth, to whom the burden of taxation means nothing. In the *Dáil* Mr. de Valera commands a subservient following, and he has attached the Labour Party to his train. In the Executive Council he is an absolute autocrat. His Ministers register his decrees, and, if they have their misgivings, those misgivings never find public expression. Nobody will deny that Mr. de Valera has remarkable qualities. He is endowed with high ideals, and he has the courage of his convictions. His speech to the Council of the League of Nations, which all honest men admired, was a case in point. If Mr. de Valera's high qualities were enriched by some of the more ordinary gifts of nature, he might be a great statesman. It is his calamity, and the nation's calamity, that he is not only an inflexible autocrat, but an autocrat who is lacking entirely in those qualities of humanity, tact and compromise which the conduct of all national and international affairs requires. So he has made this Procrustean bed of ill-will, tariffs and taxation, and the Free State must lie on it.

The Free State, we fear, must reconcile herself to a further tightening of belts on already attenuated stomachs. To-day Mr. Cosgrave's motion for the suspension of the land annuities will be taken in the *Dáil.* It will be a crucial test, and, if the Government survives it, Mr. de Valera's tenure of office may not be challenged effectively in the immediate future. In default of such challenge the people's losses and suffering must increase—poverty must be deeper, unemployment greater, the farmer's plight more lamentable—before release comes through political change. At present the politicians are weighing the "pros" against the "cons." Mr. de Valera's Government must go, but which is the better policy—to force a general election now, if it can be forced, or to wait, at the cost of growing misery, until all the people have learned wisdom from that misery? Thus the politicians argue in their cold-blooded way, but such argument cannot lighten the responsibility of the country's wreckers. Mr. Cosgrave's motion was defeated yesterday by the seven votes of the Labour Party, and the unemployed workers will find no explanation in Mr. Norton's speech. It was a timid and embarrassed evasion of the truth that the present Government, with the Labour Party's support, has involved the working classes in the direst distress. Everybody knows that Mr. Norton and his colleagues will disappear at the next general election, but at this truly critical time higher motives ought to influence their counsels. No casuistry can avoid the fact that the economic war continues because the Free State Labour Party refuses to end it.

The Toys of Peace.

After the upheaval in Russia, we are told, the intimate possessions of the Imperial Family were exhibited to the public as laughable symbols of a hollow and anti-social splendour. Visitors were invited, if not instructed, to mock at the despicable instinct for property which had collected such a wardrobe of bright uniforms, so many glittering Orders. The matter is arranged more happily in Spain, where also the Government has been faced with the disposition of royal property. Influenced, perhaps, by the approach of Christmas, the Director-General of State Properties has ordered that the collection of toys found in the former royal palace at Madrid shall be distributed among the children of the city. The decision is at once kindly and worthy of an astute statesmanship. We may doubt whether children who are conducted through the State apartments of Russian palaces carry away with them the moral which their rulers seek to impress. When the little Communist is shown a jewelled sword or a laced coat he is less likely to muse upon their *bourgeois* associations than to form an intense desire to possess something of the kind for himself. Spanish children, on the other hand, will participate in the benefits of revolution in a manner which they can appreciate. The toys which will come to them at Christmas will be of a costliness beyond the scope of an ordinary family, nor can we believe—since human nature is not changed by a mere revolution—that their glamour will be less if they bear traces of careless treatment at the hands of princes. In another respect, however, the generous gift is politically a shrewd move. Mortality among toys is high at Christmas, and in a few months most of the royal playthings will have been reduced to their component parts. Thus the Government of Spain will be rid of a somewhat embarrassing legacy, and no relic will be left in museums to cause wistful envy of vanished play-times at the palace. Yet, while we applaud Senor Bugeda for his kind thought, we are inclined almost to wish that he had taken the risk, and had preserved the toys. Royal families have great resources in the collection of playthings, and this store represents, perhaps, the last great collection of toys of the old order. Most of them are connected in some way with warfare. In the nurseries of the future children will play at international conferences, and leaden workers will push communal tractors across the terrain that echoed of old to the thunder of tiny cavalry from a cardboard box.

Opera for Britain.

The subject of opera in England has been a commonplace of the news during the past few years. London obtains an adequate grand opera season once a year, and a couple of hard-worked organisations have delighted the provinces—though with increasing difficulty, caused by lack of funds. There have been various efforts to provide the whole of Great Britain with a company, or series of companies, which would bear comparison with any of the continental companies; but public support has been lacking. Now a new attempt is being made, and it offers more possibilities of success than were enjoyed by its predecessors. The directors of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate announce an agreement between the Syndicate, the Imperial League of Opera, the Old Vic Theatre, the Sadler's Wells Theatre and the British Broadcasting Corporation. These institutions will establish a body known as the National Opera Council, which, in the Syndicate's words, "will be mainly an instrument of patronage, and will occupy itself with advancing the interests of the various opera seasons in London and the provinces." Most of the money will be raised by the British Broadcasting Corporation, with assistance from the funds of the Imperial League and the Council itself. Thus, for the first time, it seems that the financial difficulty will be overcome. The result of the new scheme apparently will be to bring all operatic associations in Great Britain under a common control and to raise all to a common high level of production. We hope that the Free State, whose enthusiasm for grand opera is almost a byword, will enjoy some of the benefits of the scheme, if it matures. Opera is an expensive luxury, which a small State, with few cities, cannot be expected to finance for itself.

A Road Nuisance.

Every motorist in Dublin knows to his cost the dangers of driving through streets where children sit, or even lie, in the centre of the roadway, while their parents look on complacently from the shelter of a door-step. Now a further terror has been added to the motorist's lot. Apparently in order to encourage the youthful sense of observation—a sense, incidentally, which the Dublin child enjoys to a very high degree—somebody has invented a new game. Forsaking the cult of cigarette cards or postage stamps, the children of Dublin now have started to collect the numbers of motor cars. A more dangerous pastime cannot be imagined. Children dash out from behind omnibuses or bread-vans, with complete indifference to their own safety, in order to add another number to their lists. They will run desperately after a motor car in pursuit of their latest fad, and, in streets where conditions already are highly unsatisfactory, the most careful driver finds himself at a loss. Parents, and others who have control over children, ought to take instant steps to check this abuse. If it continues, accidents will become inevitable; and, of course, the motorist will be blamed, whereas, in fact, he is the victim of popular stupidity. There can be no excuse for such a foolish game; and, if parents will not look after their children, we hope that the Civic Guards will employ every means in their power to keep the streets clear.

BIG FREE STATE COMPANY.

CAPITAL OF £250,000.

A new company has been registered in the Irish Free State, under the title "The Property and Investment Company, Ltd., with a capital of £250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of £1 each.

The directors are Lord Glenavy, director of the Bank of Ireland; Sir Lingard Goulding, of Hillbrook, Castleknock, Co. Dublin, bank director; Mr. Timothy Caffrey, 8 Palmerston Gardens, Upper Rathmines, Dublin, managing director of the National City Bank; Mr. E. Clive Brooks, Ashfield, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, bank director; Mr. George L. Poë, Santry Court, Santry, Co. Dublin, bank director; Mr. Alfred T. Collins, 27 College Green, Dublin, bank director, and Mr. M. J. Cooke, of Parkside, London, S.W. 19, bank director.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The King and Queen are spending this week quietly at Sandringham, where they are entertaining a party of guests. The King hopes to have some shooting.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales, with the Crown Prince of Sweden, left London by special train for Three Bridges, Sussex, where they inspected the new electrical control station, which is an important part of the electrification scheme of the Southern Railways.

Prince George has been elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and will be present at Grand Night, which will be celebrated on Tuesday, November 22nd.

The Duchess of York and Princess Helena Victoria will attend the Christmas sale at the Royal School of Needlework on Wednesday, December 7th, and will preside at two of the stalls.

Princess Marie Louise presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the Friends of the Poor, which, by permission of Lady Mary Morrison, was held in her residence in Halkin street, Belgrave square.

The Marchioness of Londonderry will return to London at the end of this week from Mount Stewart, and will be "at home" next Monday at Londonderry House to meet the Prime Minister.

Lord and Lady Farnham have arrived in Dublin from England. The Hon. Verena Maxwell has left for Cairo for the winter. Lady Ashtown has arrived in Dublin from Woodlawn, County Galway. Lady Athlumney is spending the winter at Somerville, and is hunting with the Meath Hounds.

Sir Thomas Stafford is entertaining a small party at Rockingham, Boyle, this week, which includes the Marquess of Headfort, Sir William Hickie and Captain Bruen.

The Duke of Argyll has arrived in London from Inverary Castle. General the Earl of Cavan and the Countess of Cavan have returned to London from Farnham Chase. Sir John and Lady Milbanke have returned to London from the country. Sir Mark and Lady Sheldon have arrived in London from Australia.

Madame Meffreys, wife of M. Roger Meffreys, French Vice-Consul in Dublin, gave birth to a second daughter, Monique, on Thursday, in Dublin.

The engagement is announced between Peter Anderton, only son of the late Francis Anderton and the late Lady Temple, Sandgate, Kent, to Penelope, youngest daughter of Major A. H. Watt, M.F.H., and the late Mrs. Watt, The Grange, Midleton, Co. Cork.

Switzers are showing in their Inexpensive Gown Dept. a new collection of smart "Woolly" Frocks and Jumper Suits at prices ranging from 19s. 11d. to 69s. 6d.

At Holmes'—Warm Woven Underwear for Ladies and Children, also Men's Wear, in all the best makes. Dressing Gowns in great variety.—69-71 George's street, Dublin.

"Chilprufe" Underwear for Men, Women and Children. Selling better than ever.—Illustrated Catalogue post free. — Holmes', George's street, Dublin.

Old Gold and Second-hand Jewellery. Highest prices given. Chancellor, 7 Grafton st.

Economy Week at Slyne's. Great reductions this week in Coats, Frocks and Hats.—Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Among the arrivals were:—Captain L. C. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. Moneypenny, Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Taggert, the Earl of Westmeath, Mr. Leon, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. R. C. Murphy, Mr. Baird, Mr. Spellon, Mrs. C. Millan, Miss Millan, Mrs. J. Thomas, Mrs. Magee, W. R. O'Dea, W. C. Wheeler, Mrs. C. R. Carson, J. B. Lawson, Mrs. J. B. Lawson, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Maunsell, B. Wood, J. R. Harvey, W. Horrock, S. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Maloney, W Atkinson, C. W. Kennedy, Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Herbert, Miss Gladys Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dodson, Master Eric Dawson, C. Cromerin, Miss G. Cromerin, Mrs. T. Dorman, Miss C. Mennen, Mrs. W. Menzies, and R. W. Miller.

Among the departures were:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Hilliard, Miss Cuddy, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Clarke, M. C. Harrington, C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dorman, W. Wennock; B. Barrington, C. Culvert, C. W. Renny, Mrs. C. W. Renny, Miss R. Renny, B. Holling, Mrs. C. W. Wing, Captain G. White, Mrs. C. W. Colt, Miss H. Murphy, O. Orvell, Mrs. D. Kendal, Captain W. Richards, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Mullen, Mrs. B. W. Brooks, C. B. Bennett, W. Weir, G. Lennock, C. Carrington, Mrs. C. Carrington, H. Hood, Mrs. D. Dallis, Miss W. Dallis, C. Jester, W. L. O'Rorke,

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Among the arrivals were:—Bishop Cullen, Miss Enid Healy, T. Richardson, J. Waddington, W. J. Keely, H. A. Parker, F. Pens, H. Hebden, the Rev. J. B. Pim, J. J. Morris, T. Leggett, T. H. R. Tapley, J. Morton, R. Driver, C. J. Knott, W. Norbury, T. Noden, H. D. Roberts, L. C. Cockrell, T Patmore, Mrs. Rigby, D. Cheadle, R. M. Deans, J E. Morton, E. Dransfield, E. D. Chrishop, T. Kearsley, T. Raymond, Mrs. Taaffe, F. Dickinson, Lieut. B. O. Smith, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. A. Baker, T. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Law, T. Musker, Mrs. Errall Burton, Mrs. Howe, G. T. Brunskill, Dr. Moorehead, M. O'Ryan, Miss Blake, Miss E. G. Limmex, T. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Denham, Dr. Maxwell, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss O'Connor, Miss Walsh and Captain Colville.

Among the departures were:—Sir A. H. Maguire, Mrs. C. L. Graham, Senator Moran, T. Dunphy, T. H. Donald, S. Stiebel, T. Cairns, T. Bugbey, T. Jauncey, Captain Bedworth, Mrs. C. L. Graham,

Tailored Hats for smart country wear, in all the new fabrics or from your own tweeds Marleen, 31 South Anne street.

Before choosing your Dance Frock, come and look at our new collection. Prices very moderate.—Mansfield Sisters, 28 Wicklow st.

Hairdressing — Mr. J. Boyle wishes to notify his clients that they can now obtain his expert services at Collins, 18 Duke street. 'Phone 45390.

Carpets Shaken and Cleaned. — Millar and Beatty, 14 Grafton street.

TO LADIES.—Elastic Stockings Belts and Medical Appliances, Artificial Silk Elastic Stockings, flesh, without seam, unnoticed with modern hosiery. Special department for ladies on first floor Lady attendant.—Fannin and Co., 41 Grafton street.

THE WAR-DEBTS APPEAL.

BELGIUM JOINS IN. BUT ITALY SILENT.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Tuesday.

A stir of interest has been caused by Italy's failure to range herself with Great Britain and France in sending a Note to the United States about War debts, which had been generally expected.

When Belgium followed Great Britain's example, Italy stood out conspicuously as the only one of America's debtors not to have made representations.

The Government maintains silence, but it is generally thought that Signor Mussolini will intervene when and how he thinks intervention most effective. His attitude on the debts question is not in doubt, as he has been in favour of cancellation ever since 1922.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

High Courts and Circuit Courts — Four Courts, 11 a.m.
Central Criminal Court—Green street, 11 a.m.
Dublin Board of Public Assistance—10.30 a.m.
Grangegorman Mental Hospital—12 noon.
Housing Arbitration—City Hall, 11.30.
South County Dublin Horticultural Society Flower Show—Pavilion, Dun Laoghaire, 2 p.m.
Dail and Senate—3 p.m.
Mothers' Union Annual Conference—Synod Hall, Christ Church place, 3 p.m.
Chota Nagpur Mission Sale of Work—Molesworth Hall, 1 to 6 p.m.
Church of Ireland Training College—College Hall, 5 p.m.
Dublin French Society—Russell Hotel, 5 p.m.
Canary Show—Metropolitan Hall, 3 p.m.
British Empire Shakespeare Society—5 Leinster street, 8 p.m.
College Historical Society—T.C.D., 8 p.m.
Live Stock Exporters and Traders—5, 6, 7 Upper O'Connell street, 8 p.m.
Catholic Boy Scouts' Concert—St. Teresa's Hall, Clarendon street, 8 p.m.
Hospitals' Trust Athletic Club Dance—Metropole.
Mission Buildings, Townsend street—Gift Day and Sale of Work, 2.30 to 9 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"The Green Pack."
Olympia Theatre—"Annuities."
Abbey Theatre—"Sheridan's Mills."
Gate Theatre—"Romeo and Juliet."
Metropole Cinema — "Determination" and "Daring Danger."
Corinthian Cinema—"The Silver Lining"
Theatre Royal—Variety.
The Queen's—Variety.
Pavilion Cinema—"The Dove."
Capitol Cinema—"Insult" and Variety.
Grafton Cinema—"Sunnyside Up."
Savoy Cinema—"What Price Hollywood!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

ROYAL ASSENT TO OTTAWA ACT.

LABOUR AND THE NEED BILL.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

WESTMINSTER, Tuesday.

THE Ottawa Agreements Bill passed through its final stages in the House of Lords this evening and was given the Royal Assent, the Lords Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selsdon and Lord Stonehaven.

In the House of Commons the debate on the second reading of the Means Test Bill was resumed by Mr David Kirkwood, who said that he, at least, had been consistent in this matter, for at the Labour Party Conference he moved a resolution that there should be no means test at all. He was happy to think that the Labour Party now had come round to his opinion. When some of his colleagues agreed in the first instance to the means test, they never imagined that it would be administered in the way it has been on the poor law scale, and in a brutal and harsh fashion. He believed that if the means test were left to a free vote of the House it would be turned down.

Mr. Cocks, another Labour member, whilst professing to be a constitutionalist, said that if ever there was a situation which justified an armed revolt, this was one. The Government must be very thankful that there was not an armed proletariat, as in the middle ages. If every man had a rifle in his home there would be no means test.

Mr. R. S. Hudson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour) said that the debate had centred almost entirely on the question whether there should be a means test at all. The Labour Party wanted either full work or full maintenance for the unemployed, irrespective of means, the assumption being that the insurance principle has broken down. The Government did not admit that for a moment. The Labour case apparently was that there was something inherently wrong in asking a man to contribute to the support of his father, but that there was nothing inherently wrong in asking someone else's son to do so. (Laughter.) The State was, in effect, being asked to control every detail of industry, and he supposed the next step would be to ask the State to control the size and number of a workingman's family.

The motion for the rejection of the bill was rejected by 344 votes to 45, and the House agreed to the second reading.

The House then went into Committee on the bill, and a long discussion took place on an amendment moved by Mr. Train to secure that the concessions should be extended to destitute able-bodied persons out of employment who applied for outdoor poor relief. The amendment was ultimately withdrawn.

The third reading was carried by 252 votes to 41. Government majority, 211.

FROM "THE TIMES."

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

QUOTA AND EFFICIENCY.

In a leading article *The Times* remarks: The Central Council of the mine-owners will meet to-morrow to hear the judgment of the district associations on proposals to amend the marketing schemes and to take a decision which may have far-reaching industrial and political consequences. The discussions in the districts have not diminished, but have rather intensified, the division of opinion. These columns have lately borne witness to the revival of the agitation for the removal of every kind and form of organisation based on the Act of 1930. It is certain that, if the statutory regulation were to cease, voluntary regulation would not be, because it could not be, restored. The conflict is again between the two principles of ordered control within the industry and uncontrolled competition. It has broken out again over proposals for strengthening the control upon both output and prices. Two years' experience of the operation of the coal marketing schmes has disclosed defects and failures, and in some areas an apparently deliberate intention to draw the teeth of control and render it useless.

Well-constructed marketing schemes are essential, not only for the home, but also for the export trade, adds *The Times.* The disabilities from which individual collieries suffer can be ascribed with more reason to incomplete regulation than to regulation. Regulation is not merely a matter of restraint, it requires the introduction of method and order into the management of the industry. Its purpose is enabling, not disabling. For the present incompleteness of regulation many reasons may be given. It can be explained partly by the natural self-reliance of men of approved business capacity, partly by distrust of the ability of the machinery of regulation to give to each undertaking a scrupulously fair deal. These hindrances are difficult to remove, and they are increased by a mass of inert opinion that simply resists change, because it fails to recognise the permanent change in the conditions of trade at home and abroad. It is easy to see that it is galling to experience the insufficiencies of the marketing schemes now in operation. Marketing schemes, by themselves, are not enough. There must also, by one means or another, be reorganisation. A condition of statutory power to control supply and price should be efficiency of production. The quota system must continue until it is supplanted by a superior form of regulation, but it must not be the enemy of efficiency.

ANOTHER REBUFF FOR VON PAPEN.

SOCIALISTS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

Chancellor von Papen has received another rebuff. Following the example of Adolf Hitler, the Socialist Party have now refused to meet him to discuss the political situation.

He had asked the party leaders to visit him this evening, but the Socialist Party group, after conferring, decided to refuse for three reasons:—

1. That in a recent speech von Papen had described the Socialists as enemies of the people;
2. Because he had always shown himself against all parties; and
3. Because the conduct of negotiations for the formation of a new Government was the business of the President and not of the Chancellor.

Thus the two largest parties in Germany refuse to deal with von Papen, whose position in the general opinion has become very precarious, despite the support of President von Hindenburg.

PUNISHMENT FOR SOLICITATION.

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The text of the bill introduced by Deputies Peadar Doyle and T. Finlay to amend the law as to the punishment to be inflicted in cases of offence relating to solicitation was circulated to deputies yesterday.

The bill proposes to repeal certain sections of the Dublin Police Act, 1842, the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, and the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, which provide penalties for importuning persons, and to substitute in lieu of the penalties therein prescribed imprisonment with or without hard labour for any time not exceeding six months. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, may be applied in such cases.

LONDON LETTER.

THE NEW SESSION.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

The opening of a new session of Parliament on Tuesday next, with full State ceremonial and a King's speech, so shortly after the prorogation on the previous Friday, calls attention to the fact that rarely have two speeches been delivered from the Throne within six days. It is thought that there only once has been a shorter interval between the two events. Many years ago, when a Government was defeated on a bill, Parliament was prorogued immediately; a new session began the next day, and the bill was reintroduced. Parliamentary circles anticipate that the opening sitting of the new session will continue until a week before Christmas, when there will be a break of about six weeks. The Prime Minister hopes to take quite a long holiday then, if he is unable to get an earlier respite from his public duties. It is understood that his general health continues good, but he suffers somewhat from over-strain, caused by unrelaxing attention to his work. Mr. Macdonald insists upon giving personal attention to an enormous number of documents of which he might be relieved to some extent if he so desired. He prefers, however, to make a personal study of everything submitted to him. It was said to-day that Mr. Macdonald is contemplating a short visit to the League of Nations at Geneva, since he is anxious to take part in the discussions on disarmament.

The French Plan.

The French Government's disarmament scheme is not meeting with much favour here or in Germany. It places Great Britain in an anomalous position, since she will remain in Europe, but, under the pact, will not be of it. Great Britain and the United States would be required to carry out their undertakings under the Kellogg Pact and the League Covenant, but would not be expected to send troops to reinforce the army of the League or to supply ships for a navy to attack an aggressor of any European State. These things apparently would be done only by continental European signatories. It is understood that the broad aim of the French scheme is the enlistment of special troops, with armaments powerful enough to deal with any aggressor. In Germany the newspaper Press deplores the way in which the plan has obscured Germany's demand for equality of armament; but it is observed also in some quarters that the scheme opens up a basis for discussion, and that Germany must counter it with a clearly-formulated plan of her own.

War Loan Holdings.

Stock dealers and brokers just now are much concerned about what will happen when the holders of Dissented War Loan receive their cash payments. It is possible that the sum of £165,000,000 will require re-investment, and the brokers are trying to ascertain what kind of stock is likely to be in demand. Evidently there are many holders of Dissented War Loan who, dissatisfied with the 3½ *per cent.* return offered, hoped that they would be able to take the cash payment and to reinvest the money to better advantage. They now find themselves in an awkward position, since the return on most gilt-edged stocks is appreciably less than the 3½ *per cent.* offered for the converted Loan, while there has been a corresponding fall of yields in all first-class prior charge investments. The Dissented War Loan holder now must decide whether to accept a poorer security or a lower yield, or to place his money on deposit, with an almost complete sacrifice of income, until the time comes to gamble on the possibility of a rise in share values caused by a revival in trade. The opinion of dealers and brokers generally is that most of the £165,000,000 will come into the stock markets.

The Galway Air Port.

In connection with the Galway air port scheme, I understand that certain persons have consented to act as trustees holding the controlling interest in the Irish Trans-Atlantic Corporation, Limited, until the increase of capital to undertake the constructional work. They are Sir Thomas Myles, Dublin; Mr. G. A. Overend, partner of Messrs. A. and L. Goodbody, solicitors, Dublin; Mr. J. Buckley, A.C.A., partner of Messrs. Kean and Co., chartered accountants, Dublin; Mr. T. J. W. Kenny, managing director of the *Connacht Tribune,* Galway; and Mr. C. H. Glendining, Chairman of the Irish Trans-Atlantic Corporation, Limited. The company, on its incorporation, was so formed that the controlling interest must remain in the hands of citizens of the Irish Free State by birth or domicile.

An Italian Flight.

No official announcement has been made concerning the route of the Italian formation air flight across the Atlantic next June, but, if the northern route is followed, it is not improbable that the machines may alight and re-fuel either in Great Britain or in the Irish Free State. Flying boats will be used, and the pilots will include several of those who flew across the South Atlantic from Rome to Rio de Janeiro two years ago. The strength of the formation is expected to be about twenty machines, which will be led by General Balbo, the Italian Air Minister. The outward journey will be from Rome to Chicago, and the return journey *via* New York.

Silver in South Africa.

After January 15th next British silver will not be recognised as legal currency in the Union of South Africa. The disparities in the exchange have resulted in the wholesale importation of British silver, which has been accepted at its face value, thus depriving the South African Mint of the profit made by striking its own silver coins. The official Gazette will publish a proclamation on Friday next, announcing that English silver will be withdrawn from circulation, thus affording opportunity until January 15th for the exchange of such silver for South African money. Imports of silver specie from the United Kingdom to the Union were valued at £1,916 in 1929, and the Pretoria Mint issued silver specie to the value of £235,666. In 1930 the imports from Great Britain had increased to the value of £3,030, and the Pretoria Mint issued specie to the value of only £15,079. The Union's silver coinage is composed of 800 parts of pure silver to 200 parts of copper, and the seignorage goes to the Government. The profits derived from the Pretoria Mint, which was erected in 1923-4, during the first seven years was £858,974, but recently the profits have been reduced considerably.

Bayreuth.

There will be a great pilgrimage of music-lovers to Bayreuth next February for an opera festival, which will mark the fiftieth anniversary of Wagner's death. "Parsifal," which was first produced in Bayreuth in 1882, will be included in the programme, as well as the "Ring" operas. For the latter a new lighting system is being installed. This is expected to allow possible effects which Wagner had in mind when he conceived the cycle, though they were beyond the technical resources of the stage of his time.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Central Council of the Girls' Friendly Society in Ireland, held in Belfast, the resignation of the President, the Hon. Georgiana Dillon, was received with regret.

Mrs. Gregg, The Palace, Shrewsbury road, Dublin, was unanimously elected to the vacant office.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY DEPLORED.

TRENCHANT INDICTMENT IN THE DAIL.

MR. DE VALERA REITERATES OLD ARGUMENTS.

DUEL BETWEEN MINISTER AND MR. HOGAN.

MR. COSGRAVE'S vote of censure on the Government was defeated, in the Dail last night, by 75 votes to 70. The debate was marked by lively passages. Ex-Ministers delivered trenchant speeches in denunciation of the Government's policy.

The vote was in the following terms:—

> "That the Dail censures the Executive Council for its continued failure satisfactorily to adjust the differences between it and the British Government, and condemns it for pursuing a policy which has caused grievous injury to the agricultural industry, serious damage to the export trade of the country, heavy losses to the community and gravely increased unemployment."

In the course of a speech, which occupied more than an hour, Mr. Cosgrave stated that the motion was brought forward with the full conviction that, if the country was to be saved from appalling suffering, and, perhaps, irreparable loss, the people must be rid of the present Government.

Professor O'Sullivan alluded to what he described as the amusing, but tragic, paradox of the Fianna Fail Government advancing loans for heifers, in view of the destruction to the cattle trade brought about by its policy.

Mr. MacDermot, the Independent deputy for Roscommon, in an incisive speech, said that he regarded the attempt to repudiate the agreements of 1923 and 1926 on narrow legalistic grounds as indefensible.

President de Valera and Mr. Norton, the leader of the Labour Party, spoke on much the same lines, their speeches being mainly devoted to criticism of the late Government's policy. Mr. de Valera reiterated all his old arguments in regard to the oath and the land annuities.

MR. COSGRAVE'S ATTACK.

Mr. Cosgrave, in introducing his motion, said:—As deputies will have realised from a perusal of its terms, the motion which I have the honour to move asks the House to censure the Government for its failure to secure a satisfactory solution of its disputes and differences with the British Government, and for its pursuit of, and persistence in, a policy which has brought material loss and spiritual degradation to this country.

A vote of censure on the Government is a normal incident of parliamentary procedure; the moving of such a vote is part of the routine duty of a parliamentary Opposition. This motion of censure is, however, in no sense a formal one. It is brought forward in this solemn hour of the State's misfortune in deepest earnestness, and with full conviction that if the country is to be saved from appalling suffering and, perhaps, irreparable loss, the people must be rid of the present Government. No Government ever had such opportunities for advancing the interests of their country as had the present Government. No Government were so neglectful of their opportunities, or wrought such havoc in such a short period of time, as the present Government.

At the last general election the party from which the Government is formed appealed to the people for a chance. With a bare majority they were enabled to form a Government, and were given the chance for which they craved. Their supporters, with the election cries of peace, prosperity, work for all and the end of starvation still ringing in their ears, believed they saw their dreams realised, and the promised land, flowing with milk and honey, spread before their delighted eyes. The people, and the representatives of the people who were in opposition of the new-formed Government, saw it enter on its career with feelings of apprehension, but with no feelings of ill-will.

A WILY WIZARD.

The Eucharistic Congress was at hand. The Ottawa Conference was shortly to be held. True, the deep depression which for some time had settled on other parts of the world, but which had hitherto left us practically untouched, was moving towards us. But had not the new Government their plan? Was not there a wizard at its head by whose wiles all dangers would be dissipated and all ills be cured? Swiftly came disappointment, disillusionment and, unfortunately, disgrace. The plan was mislaid, miscarried, or never existed. The magic arts were but the conjurer's bag of tricks, and the idol had feet of clay.

The wonderful manifestation of a people's faith occasioned by the Eucharistic Congress and the dignity and solemnity of the social functions attached to it were marred by the indiscretions of the Executive Council. By their neglect of the ordinary canons of international decency and their obstinate insistence on unilateral interference with the Treaty they involved themselves in vital disagreement with the British Government, and, by breaking the pledged words of Griffith and Collins and of the Irish people, brought discredit on the honour and reputation of this State, subjected their representatives at Ottawa to public humiliation, and made it impossible for advantage to be taken of the unique and timely opportunity afforded by the Commonwealth Economic Conference.

WAR OF ATTRITION.

By their action in repudiating agreements honourably entered into by representatives of this country and of Great Britain, and honourably acted on by both countries and by the Parliaments of both countries, they precipitated a dispute with Great Britain fraught with disastrous consequences to all sections of the people. By their blundering incompetence in the handling of that dispute they not alone involved this country in a terrible economic war of attrition with a rich and powerful nation, but they have, by their actions, precluded themselves from making an honourable settlement. Through neglect, incapacity, lack of statesmanship, want of foresight, the Executive Council allowed themselves and permitted the country to slip into a wholly unnecessary and wretched struggle, which, in order still further to mislead the country, they tried to dignify with the name of "war," while they were without a plan, without an intelligence staff, and without an adequate supply of war material. Since the inception of the "war" their handling of both the internal and external affairs of this country has been so reckless and irresponsible that the country is now facing political and economic disaster.

By their proceedings and procedure they have put us into bad relations with our neighbour-nation, destroyed the principal industry of the State, ruined the valuable and only market for our agricultural produce, prevented us from securing beneficial preferences and trade agreements with Great Britain; made this State, whose credit and reputation had heretofore been so high, the laughing-stock of the nations, swelled the ranks of the unemployed, impoverished, if they did not entirely ruin, the farmers, and brought anxiety, suffering and loss to every section of the community. The tale is a sorrowful and sordid one. That this country, until recently the envy of larger and longer established States, could in the space of a few short months be brought to such a disastrous and deplorable condition is almost incredible. That it has been brought to such a condition even the Government themselves cannot fail to realise. Such is the state of the country and its people now, such is the menacing prospect now before it, it is the duty of every deputy, unless he is utterly callous to the sufferings of the people, to insist that this tragic state of affairs will be ended and the country spared from irreparable damage and disaster.

AN INEFFICIENT EXECUTIVE.

PROCEDURE AND METHODS.

An examination of the procedure and methods adopted by the Government in reference to the relations between this country and Great Britain disclose on the part of the Executive Council inefficiency, lack of preparation, want of any clear or well-thought out plan, neglect of the accepted principles of international courtesy, and utter disregard for the real interests of this State. In the case of disputes or serious differences of opinion between individuals or business firms ordinary courtesy demands, and normal practice requires, that they should communicate to each other the fact of and the nature of their disputes and differences, and endeavour by personal contact or private correspondence to adjust their differences. So, too, in international relations the ordinary decencies of international life demand that disputes or differences of opinion between States shall be communicated and conducted through the medium of a well-settled and well-recognised diplomatic procedure. But our Government, who pride themselves on, and who take such care to advertise, their good manners, their adherence to international standards, and their respect for Christian principles, have violated them all most flagrantly, have instead of adopting the usual and normal international procedure, started last March, in a moment of political exaltation, to tell the world of their disputes and differences with the British Government, and of how they proceeded effectively to twist the lion's tail.

Instead of acting as other Governments would have acted, they initiated a new method of diplomacy. Instead of sending, as they ought to have sent, a courteous, even a firm dispatch, to the British Government, informing them that they had—if they had—a reasoned legal case for the retention of the land annuities, summarising the considered views of the Executive Council and their recommendations as to the manner in which the questions at issue should be resolved, and indicating a desire for a just and amicable determination of the points in dispute, they broadcast their case and their plans. They did not broadcast their designs to the Irish people, whose representatives they were. They did not broadcast them to the Irish farmers, whose industry was to be vitally affected; they did not broadcast them to the British Government, who were to be the other party to the dispute. They broadcast them to the United States. Broadcasting is an expensive modern invention. Somebody paid for the message broadcast by the President of the Executive Council. But the farmers, labourers and business people are still paying, and have not yet paid in full, for the folly of that transaction.

ANOTHER BLUNDER.

Apart from the question of a breach of international good manners by that broadcast, they were guilty of an even more serious blunder. The Executive Council gave the British Government three months notice to prepare for the conflict which was so obligingly foreshadowed by them. The British Government took notice of the information, and employed the three months in making their preparations. The members of the Executive Council employed this time in denouncing the Irish opposition, piling on taxation, increasing the number of the unemployed, stifling industry under the pretence of saving it, watching with indifference an increase in the number of persons in receipt of home assistance, and counting the Land Commission annuity moneys which they would have available for spending when the British would come to their senses and apologise for having taken them for the last ten years.

The British, although they received no

(Continued on page 8, column 1.)

NEW BRITISH DUTIES.

EXTENDED EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS IN FORCE TO-MORROW.

THE first Order made by the Treasury under the Ottawa Agreements Bill, which received the Royal assent last night, was issued immediately.

Clause 1 of the Order directs that the provisions of the Act, with certain specified exceptions, shall come into operation on the date of the Order.

Under Section 2 of the new Act the general preferences for the British Empire in respect of duties imposed under the Import Duties Act (that is, the general *ad valorem* duty and the additional duties) are continued without interruption for the countries of the British Empire with whom agreements were made at Ottawa. This preference would otherwise have come to an end yesterday.

The remaining operations of the Act which are brought into force are concerned with the powers and duties of the Treasury and the Board of Trade in various contingencies, and do not involve any immediate action.

EXCEPTIONS.

Clause 2 of the Order provides that Section 1 of the Act and the second schedule thereto (with certain exceptions), and Sections 3 and 4 of the Act, shall come into operation on Thursday next.

This means that, with certain exceptions, the new duties set out in the various Ottawa agreements, together with the preferential rates of duty on Empire coffee and the new duty and Empire preference on wine, shall all come into force as from midnight to-day.

The duties thus brought into force are those covered by the agreements with Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia. All these countries have already taken steps to give effect to the tariff changes agreed upon at Ottawa.

The only countries which have not yet taken these steps are India and Newfoundland, and, accordingly, the Treasury Order makes no provision for the bringing into operation as yet of any parts of the Act which are required solely by the terms of the agreements with India and Newfoundland. Meanwhile, however, these two countries will continue, like other parts of the Empire, to enjoy the general imperial preferences on imports into the United Kingdom under Section 2 of the Act.

Provision is also made for the postponement for the present of the duty on copper.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

The only other portion of the Act which is postponed by the Order is Section 8, which deals with the importation of Canadian cattle. Further consideration is being given to the date on which this section is to come into operation.

The schedule to the Treasury Order gives the following classes and descriptions of goods with respect to which Section 1 is not to come into operation on Thursday:—

Rice, husked, including cargo rice and cleaned rice, whole, but not including broken rice; linseed; cod liver oil; castor oil; linseed oil; coconut oil; groundnut oil; rape oil; sesamum oil; chilled or frozen salmon; copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes, or rods; and magnesium chloride.

MANX AND IRISH EGGS.

Vehement denunciations of the Ottawa Agreement were made in the Manx Legislature yesterday upon the motion extending the period of imperial preferences on goods imported into the island.

Mr. J. D. Qualtrough called it "the greatest swindle ever perpetrated on the British public," and the Attorney-General said that it was "one of the deepest tragedies in British history"; but the resolution was carried, the Attorney-General assuring the Court that it was impossible for the Isle of Man to stand out.

The Tynwald, in the same sitting, referred to a committee the resolution imposing a tariff similar to the English one on Irish eggs.

FREE STATE'S UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS.

BRITISH REVENUE FROM SPECIAL DUTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons yesterday, informed Captain P. MacDonald that the Irish pensions paid up to date from the British Exchequer in respect of which the Irish Free State Government had withheld their contributions amounted to £602,851. The sums charged to the British Exchequer to meet deficiencies on the Land Purchase Funds caused by the withholding of the land annuities by the Irish Free State Government amounted to £1,142,419. Up to November 5, 1932, the revenue from the special duties imposed on imports from the Irish Free State amounted to £773,000.

THE FREE STATE BOUNTIES

Mr. Lewis (Conservative, Colchester), in the House of Commons yesterday, asked the Dominions Secretary if he had any further information to give the House as to the dispute between Great Britain and the Irish Free State.

Mr. J. H. Thomas—I have nothing to add to previous statements on this subject, except that the Irish Free State Government have announced certain further bounties on goods exported to this country.

THE ROYAL VISITOR.

LAST NIGHT'S DIVISION.

FOUR MEMBERS ONLY ABSENT.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE ON THE ANNUITIES.

By Our Political Correspondent.

THE voting in last night's division in the Dail showed that there were only four available deputies absent. These were:—Sir James Craig (Independent), Mr. T. Finlay (Cumann na nGaedheal), Mr. A. Fogarty (Fianna Fáil), and Mr. McElistrum (Fianna Fáil). Messrs. Finlay and Fogarty were "paired" and Sir James Craig and Mr. McElistrum are ill.

The total vote of 70 for and 75 against Mr. Cosgrave's motion accounts for 145 of the total of 153 members of the Dail. The four absentees, the Speaker, who does not vote, and the three vacant seats in Waterford, East Cork, and Donegal represent the remaining eight.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE.

To-day's sitting of the Dail will be devoted to the discussion of Mr. Cosgrave's other motion, which is in the following terms:—

> "That as the British tariffs on Saorstát agricultural produce impose on farmers a burden at least equivalent to their Land Commission annuities, the Dáil is of opinion that the Executive Council should take appropriate steps to suspend the collection of annuities during the period of the operation of these tariffs."

The debate will more intimately concern the farmers and their position with regard to the payment of their annuities than did yesterday's proceedings.

It will be important particularly for the statement which President de Valera intimated yesterday that he will make with regard to the future of the moneys which have already accumulated in the suspense account.

BRITISH SILVER BANNED.

SOUTH AFRICA AND DROP IN STERLING.

From Reuter's Correspondent.

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday.

After January 15th British silver will not be recognised as legal currency in the Union of South Africa.

The disparities in the exchange have resulted in the wholesale importation of British silver, which has been accepted at its face value, thus depriving the South African Mint of the profit made by striking its own silver coins.

The official *Gazette* will publish a proclamation on Friday announcing that English silver will be withdrawn from circulation, but that opportunity will be afforded until January 15th for the exchange of such silver for South African money.

VIOLENT TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

From Reuter's Correspondent.

TOKYO, Tuesday.

As a result of a violent typhoon on the Pacific coast of Japan yesterday, one hundred persons are reported to be either dead or missing.

THE BOUNTY ON TURKEYS.

FOURPENCE PER POUND.

EFFECT ON HOME MARKET.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

I AM able to announce on good authority that the bounty on turkeys for the Christmas market will be fourpence per lb. This bounty will probably come into operation about the 14th December.

The amount of the bounty has not yet been announced officially.

While the 40 per cent. tariff in Great Britain has caused a temporary slump in the price of Free State poultry, it is probable that, when the promised bounty on turkeys and geese for the export Christmas market comes into operation there will be a decided recovery. The mere reminder that a bounty has been promised by the Government should help producers to dispose of their birds to advantage on the home market

At some remote local markets it is reported that turkeys have been sold at 3d. and 4d. per lb., but those who know the poultry trade thoroughly say that these are exceptional figures, obtained in all probability for birds of poor quality. It is not stated whether the prices reported are for live or for dead birds, but it is likely that the birds were alive, as the price of live birds is generally at least 2d. per lb. lower than that for dead birds.

When the 20 per cent. tariff was increased to 40 per cent. there was a distinct slowing up of supplies in the poultry market, and in some centres there were large numbers of turkeys and geese on offer, and no buyers, while now there is a demand for turkeys, with very few on offer. Poultry-keepers are holding back in the hope that a substantial bounty for the Christmas export trade will recoup them for any losses that have been sustained.

During the past few days supplies of turkeys have fallen off considerably and their value has appreciably improved, the range being from 8d. to 10d. per lb. wholesale. One retailer of poultry, who was selling turkeys at 1s. per lb. deadweight, met with such a demand that his stock was exhausted, and he could not renew his supply at less than 1s. per lb. There is reason to believe that poultry-keepers may not suffer so much as was at first expected on account of the dislocation of the market caused by tariffs.

FREE STATE TEAM IN NEW YORK.

From Reuter's Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Monday.

The Free State team was placed fourth in the International Military Team Jumping Championship at the Horse Show. The United States was the winner, with France second and Canada third.

Gallowglass, ridden by Captain Ahern, gave a perfect exhibition, but Kilmallock, with Lieutenant Neylon up, knocked over four jumps for 16 errors. Captain Corry's Shannon Power had eight errors.

The United States had a total of four errors, France eight, and Canada 20.

Beanne Adair and Blarney Castle both finished fourth in the two other events of the day, the former, in the event for officers' chargers, and the latter in the triple bar jump.

THE NEW NORTHERN PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

The new Parliament House for Northern Ireland, which will be opened by the Prince of Wales to-day.

BELFAST'S WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

BRIGHTEST DAY IN THE CITY SINCE KING'S VISIT.

GREAT INFLUX OF VISITORS FROM PROVINCES.

THE Prince of Wales, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey and Major John Aird, left London last evening for Belfast. He reached Liverpool at 2.20 a.m., and left about ten minutes later.

His Royal Highness will cross from Liverpool in the Ulster Prince, due to arrive at Donegall quay, Belfast, at 11.30 this morning. He will be received by the Governor of Northern Ireland, who will present Viscount Craigavon, the Prime Minister, and later the Belfast Harbour Commissioners.

At noon the Prince will land, amid a salute of guns, and will be escorted in a procession of cars to Stormont, where he will ceremonially open the new Parliament House.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness will place a wreath on the Cenotaph in the Garden of Remembrance, and, later, in the City Hall, will receive the loyal addresses to be presented by the public bodies of Northern Ireland.

EVERYWHERE THE UNION JACK.

By Our Special Correspondent.

BELFAST, Tuesday.

Belfast, the city which prides itself upon being the brightest gem in the Imperial Crown, is going about its business quietly to-day, unperturbed by the fact that to-morrow it will be receiving for the first time the Heir-apparent to the British Throne.

Belfast folk are not only loyal, but rather dour. They are, however, very efficient, and nothing has been neglected that should have been done to ensure that the Prince's visit will be a success.

At Stormont the last touches were being applied in order that the building might be ready for the ceremony, to which the Prince will proceed as soon as he arrives in the city.

Arrangements have been made for the transport of almost unprecedented crowds, which will have to be borne despite the difficulties of all street traffic at such a time. Over three hundred tramcars will be running, and during the time that the route between the city centre and Stormont is open for traffic it will be like an unbroken chain of cars for hours at a stretch.

The eyes of the Empire will be on this city, where to-morrow has been declared a public holiday and is to be given over to rejoicing. Trains and steamers are bringing thousands of passengers. This morning the special contingent of Irish Guardsmen, who are to be on duty at Stormont, landed at Donegall quay.

THE DECORATIONS.

Belfast's greeting to the Prince will be warm, but hardly so spectacular as is in the case for a Royal visit. The special illuminated tramcar, which was running in the streets to-night, decorated by the Corporation in brilliant colours, will blaze a welcome, and there are twinkling fairy lamps over the fronts of some of the principal shops.

The Union Jack floats bravely over the pale green dome of the noble City Hall. Royal avenue looks truly royal with its flags a-flying in the sharp, bracing breeze with which Northerners are so familiar. Over the shops there are massive crests of the Prince's three white plumes and banners bearing a greeting to the Prince, whose portrait is displayed in the windows.

Belfast's shopping centre has become colourful without being so over-hung with bunting as to become gaudy. Yet in the back streets, even those thoroughfares along which the Prince will pass as he makes what can be confidently described as a triumphal tour on his way from the landing stage at Donegall quay to the new Parliament House at Stormont, there is very little of this splendour.

For hundreds of yards along this two miles route, which I traversed this morning, I saw little indication that a royal procession would to-morrow be following the same path, except for the stout "crush barriers" made with great baulks of wood along both sides of the road. Belfast is obeying the injunction of the Prince, who asked that money should not be lavished on decorations.

I imagine, however, that there is more in it than that. It is probably the same reason that the Prince must have had in mind when he made his request. The grim spectre of poverty is stalking through the streets of Belfast to-day, and there is little money to spare for flags and bunting, however anxious the poor people of the mean streets may be to show that loyalty.

Nevertheless, the citizens not only of Belfast, but of the whole of the six counties which constitute the political entity of Northern Ireland, will assuredly not be found wanting when the time comes to cheer. The loyalists of Northern Ireland, although they may go dourly about their business to-day as though nothing unusual were in the wind for to-morrow, will not under-estimate the importance of an occasion which has induced their veteran leader, Lord Carson, to venture across the Irish Sea, in spite of physical infirmity which will prevent him from taking any prominent part in the ceremonial, for the first time in many years.

When they do talk about the visit, indeed, one finds that at the back of their minds there is keen regret that the full programme which had been originally mapped out for him, including the conferring of the city's freedom, is not being carried out. It is a regret tempered, of course, by the knowledge that he will be paying a further visit for that purpose next year.

To-morrow is going to be the brightest day in Northern Ireland's history since the visit of the King and Queen eleven years ago, when His Majesty opened the first Parliament of Northern Ireland.

The new home of the Northern Legislature is a fresh link between Northern Ireland and the Empire to which it is so proud to belong. It is panelled throughout in Empire wood. It was a gift to the people of Northern Ireland from the people of Great Britain. Incidentally, it was a gift which cost the people of Great Britain no less than a million and a quarter pounds.

As I walked through the spacious halls and corridors of beautiful white marble and softly-toned walnut panels to-day, I pictured in imagination the scenes of splendour that will be witnessed to-morrow when the Prince is welcomed within its walls by two thousand people.

As the Prince arrives on the broad terrace outside the Parliament House he will see spread out below him one of the most glorious panoramas that Northern Ireland can show. Shrouded by a thin veil of smoke, the City of Belfast lies below in a green valley, with its stacks and gantries, bordering upon shining waters. As he enters the building he will be greeted by five hundred persons, gathered in the entrance hall.

AT THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The Prince, wearing the uniform of a Colonel in the Irish Guards, will take one of the seats on the dais which has been arranged on the great staircase which runs up from the hall. In a second seat, on his left hand, will sit the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, wearing his brilliant State uniform and carrying a plumed hat in his hand. On a stand before the Prince will be his own private microphone.

Sixteen men of distinction in the public life of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will range themselves on the steps behind the Prince, while a band plays the National Anthem from the gallery, covered with the Union Jack, at the rear of the staircase. The ceremony of opening the newest, and probably the most splendid, of the Empire's Legislatures will take place under a ceiling, beautifully patterned in red and blue, from which hangs one of the two chandeliers that were presented by the King, and which formerly hung at Windsor Palace.

It will be a short ceremony, and when it is over the Prince will be conducted through the corridors of the building and into the two legislative chambers—the House of Commons, with its gorgeous upholstery of red, and the Senate, equally beautiful in a colour scheme of blue. Everywhere in the corridors and in the two "Houses" seats have been provided for visitors who cannot be accommodated in the main hall, where the opening ceremony is being performed.

The City Hall, like Stormont, has been humming with industry to-day. When the Prince goes there to receive the addresses of the various municipal authorities of the province, he will find the Grand Hall, with its magnificent marble walls and staircase, ablaze with flowers.

Belfast always has been loyal. To-morrow it will not fail.

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS.

The finishing touches to the arrangements for the visit of His Royal Highness have been made. Nothing has been left to chance. All arrangements have been rehearsed several times; Viscount Craigavon himself has taken part in the rehearsing of the actual opening ceremony at Stormont and the testing of the amplifying apparatus, which will carry the voice of the Prince of Wales to the hundreds of persons assembled in the various rooms of the building and to the many thousands in the park outside.

Early this morning the squadron of aeroplanes of the Royal Air Force which are to escort the Prince from the entrance of the River Lagan until he enters the Parliament Building at Stormont cruised over Belfast and flew along the processional route, afterwards circling the city several times before returning to their aerodrome at Aldergrove.

Members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, "B" Special constables and nearly eight thousand route stewards have been carefully coached in their duties by the police chiefs, and will take up their posts early to-morrow morning, and parts of the processional route will be closed as early as 9 a.m. A feature of the visit, in so far as it concerns the route stewards, is that special commemorative medals are being struck for them. The idea of the medals, I understand, is to identify the stewards from the ordinary spectators, as it has now been decided that these men will not be officially sworn in as members of the Special Constabulary, as was planned earlier. These medals, struck at Birmingham, of gilt metal, show the Prince of Wales in profile, wearing military uniform, and bear the inscription: "Opening of Parliament, Northern Ireland, 1932." Each is mounted on a red, white and blue ribbon.

A number of detectives from the special branch of Scotland Yard have arrived in the city during the past two days, and an unusually strict watch is being kept by Customs officials and police at the border and on arriving steamers.

CRUISERS ARRIVE.

The cruisers Dorsetshire and Exeter arrived in Belfast Lough this morning, and are now berthed at the Alexandra and Victoria wharves. The Dorsetshire is flying the flag of Vice-Admiral E. A. Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G., and marines from these ships will form the guard of honour when His Royal Highness steps ashore from the m.v. Ulster Prince at Donegall quay in the morning. These cruisers are also to fire the salvoes of the Royal Salute.

Local units of the St. John Ambulance

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official intimation of the Government's intentions of retaining the land annuities, were obliged to take notice of the publicly announced intentions of the Irish Government, and the matter then passed into the stage of inter-governmental despatches. But the Government were not, apparently, yet accustomed to the practices of international intercourse, and though they had placed the land annuities which they had collected to a Suspense Account, they did not inform the other party to the dispute of that fact, but ungraciously allowed them to discover it through the extraordinary channel of a communication by a private deputy of this House to a private member of the British House of Commons.

The Irish people heard of this Suspense Account through an announcement made in the British House of Commons, and have since been vouchsafed no further information in reference to it by the Irish Government. The subsequent stages of the matter are still fresh in people's minds, and no detailed recapitulation of them is necessary. Discussions took place between British and Irish Ministers, and, though we were told that these discussions failed by reason of an inability to agree on the *personnel* of an Arbitration Board which would determine the legal question of the destination of the annuities, the people were left in a state of bewilderment as to what really was the point at issue between the Governments. They did not know, and from the confused utterances of Fianna Fail spokesmen they were unable to ascertain, whether the Government were standing on their supposed legal claim, and were insisting on retaining the annuities until the British proved their legal claim to them, or whether the discussions were in the nature of negotiations for a friendly settlement irrespective of strict legal technicalities.

THE WAR BEGINS.

UNEDIFYING AND SORDID.

In any event, the Irish people found themselves plunged into an "economic war" for the ostensible reason that, though both parties to the dispute agreed in principle to arbitration and to be bound by the results of arbitration, a form of arbitral tribunal, or rather the *personnel* of such a tribunal, could not be agreed upon. As commonsense people in this country were unable to see in such a failure any justification for the Government's action in allowing such a dreadful calamity to overtake this country, some steps had to be taken to avert the country's anger. False analogies were made to the Feetham Commission in an endeavour to mislead the people into believing that the British Government were putting forward a claim to nominate the chairman and, indeed, to pack the tribunal. We refused, and still refuse, to believe that that problem was insoluble. We were convinced, and now are still more firmly convinced that a way out could have been, and ought to have been, found, and that the insistence by the Government on their claims in this respect was wholly unjustified, and certainly was not a matter of such weighty principle as necessitated the Irish farmer, and the Irish people in general, paying such a heavy price as they have paid, and are still paying, because of it. The endeavour to distort the facts as to the real cause of the economic war having failed an endeavour was made by Fianna Fail to work up in the country a jingo feeling, a spurious war spirit. We refused, and the country, approving of our refusal, also refused to have any act or part in any political trick designed to convert a sordid and unedifying dispute between two Governments into a war between two peoples.

This country should not have been plunged into an economic war. It should never have been involved in an economic war with Great Britain, nor with any country whose trade with us was of such magnitude that interference with it would cause havoc to our commerce and our main industries, dislocate our trade and bring about widespread unemployment. If, however, wiser council was of no avail, and the Government were determined to persist in their attitude and so cause the war, they ought not to have allowed that war to start in the month of July or in any month prior to the period of the annual dispersal and disposal of our cattle. We have Ministerial authority for assuming that the Executive Council never during the months from March to July seriously considered the possibility of such a war coming upon them. Indeed had not Fianna Fail prior to the general election assured the farmers that their policy of retention of the annuities would not involve them in any serious dislocation of their business, and that Great Britain could not afford to do without the Irish cattle trade? But the Dail is entitled to know whether the Executive Council ever considered that they should have so arranged their plans as to insure against the possibility of such a war being started and carried on during such a critical period.

Even a casual consideration would have enabled them to see that dislocation of our cattle trade in the late winter months would have had a less serious effect on our economy than such dislocation would have during the months of summer and autumn. If the Government were determined to precipitate this war, they should have, and could have, so handled the situation as to secure that the war could not have started during the vital months of summer and autumn. Those months could have been employed in a serious endeavour to find a solution, and, if the Executive Council were determined on war, in perfecting the country's preparations. The annuities could even have been paid without prejudice and under protest. We have lost much since the 15th July, and we are further away than ever, not merely from victory, but from even the hope of a satisfactory settlement.

FIGHTING THE BRITISH.

Finding themselves unexpectedly faced with the accomplished fact of an economic war, how did they seek to cope with the situation? How did they seek to preserve the Irish people's interests? They used the only methods known to Fianna Fail—retaliation, extravagant expenditure of money, misleading or false propaganda and frantic denunciation of their critics. They rushed through this House a measure conferring on the Executive such extraordinary powers of taxation as were never before conferred on a Government. They demanded those powers as an indispensable weapon with which to fight the British. They cannot complain that they were denied any powers they sought. The Irish taxpayer, the Irish consumer, the Irish trader, the Irish farmer, the Irish worker, the Irish unemployed, have all long since felt how that weapon has been turned against themselves. The British Government, in order to recoup the moneys they were obliged to find at the expense of the British taxpayer by reason of the withholding of the land annuities, imposed taxes on Irish products, which, of course, the Irish producer had to pay. The Irish Government retaliated by putting fresh taxation on the Irish produce and consumer. They sought for, and obtained, a vote for this House of a huge sum of money without disclosing how they proposed to raise it. They affected satisfaction with the advent of the economic war, which they told the people was a blessing in disguise, enabling them to rid themselves of their appalling dependence on one market and one industry.

Then they proceeded to subsidise, by means of bounties, exports to that much despised market. It is not easy to determine whether the cattle bounty was a recognition by the Government of the importance of the hitherto despised cattle trade, or whether the giving of the export bounty was merely an under hand method of paying the land annuities. They endeavoured to delude the people by assurances of alternative markets, and of the injury which the economic war would do to England. It was only after the British had taken the retaliatory steps—which it was obvious to any sane man they were bound to take—that we had the cynical and belated confession, that no alternative markets were available or to be found. Sometimes they advised the farmer to sell his cattle, and sometimes they advised him not to sell. They held out vague hopes of a settlement always a few weeks ahead. Histrionics, posturing and posing took the place of constructive action, and denunciations of their enemies at home and abroad took the place of charity and good-will.

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"PLAYING ENGLAND'S GAME."

After months of anxiety, suffering and loss came the news that the Government had achieved a conference with the British for the purpose of discussions and negotiation. It seemed as if the Government had at last realised that their pride was a matter of only minor importance compared with the interests of the Irish people. For months the Cumann na nGaedheal Party had persistently and consistently advocated a settlement of the outstanding disputes with the British by means of friendly negotiation based on changed conditions, inability to pay, and the publicly announced desire of British Ministers to deal with the Irish claims in no ungenerous spirit. Speaking in Ballinamore on the 8th July last, before the economic war had started, Deputy Blythe recommended negotiations as the proper and only secure method of dealing with the disputes. On the 15th July Deputy McGilligan, in a speech which Deputies will remember, indicated the way of negotiation as the safest as well as the most honourable way out of the morass. Indeed, every Deputy of our party urged the Government to adopt that way out, and preached it as the policy of this party to the people. Because of our advocacy of that policy we were dubbed knaves and traitors by Government spokesmen and accused of playing England's game.

We could afford to ignore these manifestations of incompetence and hysteria, calm in our conviction that all decent people in this country realised that we have always kept faith with the Irish people, that our policy and our actions were always actuated solely in the interests of the Irish people, that we could afford to dispense with vituperation of the British, because we had kept faith with them and they had kept faith with us, and because we were Irish and were conscious of no inferiority. (Hear, hear, from C. na nG. benches.)

On every occasion we urged our policy of abandonment on legal claims and a settlement by friendly discussion and negotiation. We took pains to make known as clearly and forcibly as possible our conviction that no hope lies along the lines of legal argument for the retention of the annuities or for remission of any part of the liability to pay them. We made no secret of our want of confidence in arbitration as a method of settling the disputes. In our view the soundness of the legal opinions which we had obtained when we were a Government remained entirely unimpaired, and were convinced that arbitration proceedings could have but one result, a result adverse to the Government's claims. We were not prepared to stake the State's chances on a single throw of the dice.

ABSURD DEMANDS.

THE OCTOBER FAILURE.

It was with feelings of satisfaction and hope that the country learned of the projected conference for the settlement of the disputes which was to be held in London on the 14th October. Although the people generally regretted that such a step had been so long delayed, the Government delegation went to London backed by the wishes of the overwhelming mass of the people of this country that the negotiations should be pushed to a speedy and successful conclusion. The failure of those negotiations or discussions, or whatever they were, came with unexpected and startling suddenness. The reasons for the failure soon became apparent. The Government's demands, from being untenable, had become absurd. Their idea of negotiations for a settlement corresponded to those of the litigant, who, when approached to settle with his opponent, agreed to do so on the terms of being paid the full amount of his claim, with all his costs, and with a written apology from his opponent for having defended the case. The President endeavoured to hide his ludicrous failure and the folly and futility of his fantastic demands by emotional references to Ireland's past claims and his own marvellous pride, which refused to allow him to go cap in hand to the British. There is no room for, and no necessity to invoke, either individual pride or national arrogance in this period of the country's history.

As the result of the Government's policy stark poverty and acute distress would now seem to be the only prospect for the people and for their children, and, perhaps, for their children's children, unless immediate and effective steps are taken to avert threatened calamity and disaster. The President has put it out of his own power to make an honourable settlement. Worse still, the achievement of a favourable settlement by anybody else is being made daily more and more difficult. One would have thought that the Government would have been satisfied with having adopted one line of policy which, having an economic war for its consequence, brought havoc to our main industry and dislocated our trade and commerce. Not content with the adoption of one ruinous line of policy, they must needs embark upon a second, involving further immediate and prospective damage to the business and industry of the country.

THE OATH AND OTTAWA.

Almost as the first important act of their official carrer they announced their determination to take steps in reference to a vital provision in the Treaty which the other party to that instrument regarded as a fundamental breach of the Treaty. Without any proper consultation with that other party, the Government introduced into and passed through this House a measure designed to remove from the Constitution the clauses providing for the taking by deputies of the Treaty Oath. We have already made our attitude on the proposals embodied in that bill abundantly clear, and I need only now refer to the consequences which have followed from that provocative proceeding on the part of the Government, so far as the trade and industry of the country are concerned. That action has cost, or is likely to cost, this country far more even than the amount involved in the land annuities dispute. But for it there could have been gained for this country benefits of incalculable value, not merely to our agricultural industry, but to our people as a whole.

The Ottawa Conference has been held and our delegates to that Conference have returned empty-handed. The golden opportunities presented by that Conference have been wasted because of the Government's persistence in their fruitless pursuit of a political will-o'-the-wisp. In the full glare of the limelight that played upon Ottawa, in the presence of the representatives of the other member-nations of the British Commonwealth, and in face of all the world the British Government refused to enter into any trade agreements with the Irish Government. The Ottawa Conference was unique. It presented the chance not merely of an individual's lifetime, but of a nation's lifetime. The failure of the Government to secure for the people of this country the benefits which were ready to their hand was not merely deplorable; it was criminal. Let us be just to the delegates. They were given an impossible task. Over the long-distance telephone sounded the crack of the whip and the words of the master calling them to heel.

It is permissible to ask the question which many people have asked—why did the *personnel* of the delegation to the Ottawa Conference not include the Minister for External Affairs? Workers, farmers, manufacturers and industrialists rightly regard economic affairs as of much more vital importance than political concerns. Whether the business experts went to Ottawa and the political experts went to Geneva does not matter now, but we may be permitted the observation that Ottawa was of the first importance and of the gravest moment, even if Geneva were the more spectacular.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

The Government professed to realise the importance of the Ottawa Conference. The conditions operating, internally and externally, must have been perfectly well known to them. The staff and wardrobe arrangements for the delegation to Ottawa were not only complete, but elaborate. We have no information as to the preparations made, but, whatever they had in hand, one thing they could not ignore. Abundant supplies of livestock and live-stock produce were here—in the possession of our citizens. They had been the equivalent of cash—they represented solvency or insolvency, according as they were sold well in the best market or discounted by reason of Government policy or the failure of the Government to secure their free entry into the one and only international fair capable of cashing the sum total of the supplies of our home fairs and markets.

We have no information as to whether, as I have already said, it was the business experts who went to Ottawa and the political expert who stayed at home, but we are entitled to know what recommendations, if any, were submitted by the Ottawa delegation to the Executive Council, six members of which were available at home. In all those weeks of conference were there no approaches to the solution of the dispute between the Governments, assuming for the moment that the disputes involved the different interpretations of the Treaty on the Oath question and the legal aspect of the question of retention of land annuities and other moneys? At this moment no country, large or small, in any part of the world is indifferent to the all importance of trade, and it is not to be wondered at. It is the only solution of the greatest of all modern problems—the problem of unemployment. It is possible that our delegation never paused during their deliberations to invite the British delegates to consider what had brought all their Ministers to Ottawa, "to explore the means by which they may promote prosperity of peoples?" Each of the nations present there had one object in mind—the prosperity of the people they represented. However, they might desire the general application to the other States' members and to mankind of that laudable formula—the fundamental national objective was its individual application.

SETTLEMENT OR FAILURE.

The Irish Free State and Great Britain had much more to gain from a settlement and much more to lose from failure than any other of the States represented. The country must refuse to believe that no formula was supplied by either side. Was there a suggestion from the British? Was any such suggestion or proposal considered by and forwarded to the Executive Council, and, if so, what were the observations or decisions of the Executive Council? Was there a proposal from the Irish delegation? What were its terms, and what were the observations of the British delegation—or its decision as to the terms so proposed? The country is entitled to demand and receive an answer to these questions. The Executive Council must strictly account for their actions which have resulted in the throwing away of an unique and entirely favourable opportunity of countering the effects of world depression in our own agricultural and commercial industry. The Imperial Conference of 1930 was so impressed with the necessity of reorganising the economic forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations that provisional arrangements were made for holding a special economic conference. At the time we were not so vitally interested. Our exports had been, with some exceptions, less affected by the fall in commodity prices than most other international products. It was, however, obvious that the fall in prices, the reduction in volume of trade, the disturbance occasioned by financial crashes, and the growth of unemployment in practically all countries could not all take place and leave us our market and our prices unaffected.

No single country has been sufficiently well equipped politically and economically to be able to formulate and carry into effect a policy designed to meet and beat the harmful effect of industrial depression. High and extended tariffs, increase in expenditure by the central authority, with a corresponding heavier taxation, has had the inexorable effect in other countries that we have experienced here—a sharp rise in the number of unemployed and greater insecurity for those still fortunate enough to be in employment.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The different members of the British Commonwealth of Nations had tried their own various devices, political and otherwise, to rehabilitate their internal economy, without the desired results. The Imperial Conference of 1930 marked an appreciation of the size of the problem and of the failure of members of the Commonwealth individually to effect an improvement in trade and commerce in the area of their own jurisdiction, and the necessity of co-ordinated efforts of all the State members to make a combined attempt to improve their economic conditions. The policy actuating the resultant Conference of 1932 was a bold policy, as it was bound to involve advantages and preferences, concessions and limitations. We had much to gain from its advantages, many benefits from its preferences. The conception of the Conference was an extension of trade, with a corresponding increase in employment. Our trade position was stronger in relation to Great Britain than any other Dominion. Had Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa relatively equivalent imports from Great Britain, the advantages and preferences they would be entitled to claim, and would have been bound to secure in view of the importance of their market to British exporters, would have been such as to cause any concessions or limitations which they could have been pressed to grant to appear trivial in comparison.

So far as our trade with Great Britain was concerned, its maintenance depended exclusively upon the prices we obtained for what we had to sell, the higher the price and the greater the volume, the better and the more extensive our purchase. Consequently, we were in a position to have made a much more favourable bargain than was actually made by any other Dominion. It is difficult to realise that such a chance was deliberately thrown away, and that the material advancement of this country was callously subordinated to the pursuit of political futilities. And yet such is the reality. We are now worse off than we were last February. Not alone are we enduring the effects of a senseless economic war, not alone have we failed to secure the preferences which we were justified in expecting, but we have lost the preferences we had, and practically all our main industrial exports are subjected to an additional import tax of ten per cent. We are economically outcast, and other countries less favourably situated than this country are eagerly seeking to take, and are taking advantage of our folly.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

THE RUIN OF THE FARMER.

What has been the effect of these insane policies and actions on our people? It needs no descriptive effort on my part to bring home to the people their effects on our agricultural industry and on our farmers. Farmers in their own everyday life know and appreciate the significance of the present conflict. Good-will in the British market is an essential, not only to the sale of our agricultural produce, but to the normal trading relations which should subsist between neighbouring people. The good-will which we had in the British market was of incontestible value to us. Equally, the good-will which the British had here was of incontestible value to them. Let us ensure the maintenance of that good-will, the loss of which would mean permanent injury to our trade.

Whilst this fight is, so to speak, being fought around the hat-band of the farmer, we must remember that involved in it are also the shopkeepers, traders, manufacturers and business people in general and their employes. As a result of the contraction in the volume of our trade, the loss to transport consequent thereon, the fall in price of our exports, less money was in circulation. Then followed a restriction in credit which was inevitably bound to accompany the disastrous policy of the Government. The farmer being deprived of the opportunity of selling his produce is no longer in the position to meet his obligations to the shopkeeper or to pay for goods that he buys. The shopkeeper in his turn, therefore, despite all his desires to the contrary, and despite his realisation of community of interest, to put it no higher, that links up his fate with the farmer, despite his anxiety to lend a helping hand to his country neighbour, no longer finds himself in a position to give the necessary credit. The policy of the Government having brought about the ruin of the farmer must inevitably lead to a contraction in business in the towns, with loss to the shopkeeper and the certainty of a reduction in the number of those employed in the distributing trade.

ALL INTERESTS SUFFER.

And manufacturers are in no better position. They depend on the prosperity of this State, and have suffered by reason of the diminished purchasing power of the community, while at the same time bearing charges even heavier than those falling on them in more prosperous times. Factory output depends on sale. Accumulated stocks may be more valuable than bad debts, but their realisable value is what concerns industrialists.

What of the workers in our towns and cities? Fianna Fail advertisements before the election promised explicitly and in great detail that, in respect of "a few industries," 84,605 additional workers would be employed. Has that promise been realised even in the smallest measure? So far from placing additional people in employment, has not the policy, internal and external, of Fianna Fail increased unemployment and brought insecurity to thousands of men who a few months ago had every reason to believe that their jobs were sound and likely to continue. There is no need to tell this House or the intelligent workers outside that industrial progress must go step by step with the prosperity of our farmers. The blows aimed by this Government at the farming community have decreased purchasing power, and have inevitable reactions on employment in our towns and cities. The huge increase in taxation has also played its part, and relief grants, so far from being a remedy, but aggravate the disease and give us a vicious circle of more money withdrawn from industry, more unemployed, more grants from rates and taxes, and even higher imposts upon those who are still fortunate enough to have work and wage.

There is general agreement that tariffs alone are not a solution for the problem of unemployment. If they were that problem would surely be non-existent in the United States of America and in post-war Europe. Here a spate of Customs duties, ignorantly and recklessly imposed, have not only failed to open up an avenue of satisfactory employment, but have actually proved a menace to those who were at work in March last.

WORKERS' ONLY HOPE.

On the cattle trade alone the railroads, already hard hit, are losing from £12,000 to £14,000 per week. The self-styled "Railway Party" has added to the insecurity of the employed railwaymen by a tariff on coal and grease. Workers engaged in the transport and distributive trades have been hit; dockers, motor mechanics, shop assistants and others employed at trade union rates and under reasonable agreed conditions have found themselves suddenly thrown upon the labour market without any prospect of a job; while we have it on the authority of the leader of the Labour Party—the Government's greatest ally and most trusted adviser—that "the whole tendency of the new industrial development is towards low wages and bad conditions of labour."

The only remedies suggested are grants, or a fundamental change in our whole economic system. Grants, as I have said, are temporary, expensive, and in the long run increase unemployment. For a fundamental change in our economic and social system, even if such were practicable or desirable, neither Fianna Fail nor Labour has a mandate from the people. The only real hope for our workers—and the phrase is a comprehensive one—is stability of political and economic conditions, the development of our agricultural industry, the maintenance of friendly relations with Great Britain, and the intelligent and prudent use of the complete fiscal powers which we enjoy under the Treaty.

THE FUTURE.

FARMING OUR MAIN CONCERN.

So much for the past and the present. The past is gone, whatever advantages it may have left to us, whatever disadvantages we may have to endure. The future is still before us. How is it possible to conserve the nation's wealth, to expand its potentialities, to utilise the resources of the State by profitably employing our people in the development of our main and secondary industries? Agriculture must be our major concern. On its prosperity depends the success of our secondary industries, the creation and expansion of which need not and ought not proceed to the prejudice of agriculture. The preservation of that industry is as important as the political preservation of the State. Government policy is directed towards conserving for the home market some ten million pounds' worth of food and feeding-stuffs. Let us ignore for the moment criticisms of that policy, taking into consideration only the purpose it is intended to serve. The underlying theory appears to be that by this means we would enter into possession of a ten million order for agricultural produce, thereby adding to the farmers' receipts, increasing the number of persons employed and strengthening our cash position, and contributing to our economic independence. We had up to a short time ago an external trade of three times the value of these imports.

We are not so wealthy as to be indifferent to £10,000,000 of trade. If that be admitted, how do we regard trade to the value of £30,000,000. It is three times as important. The most advanced theorist on the Government front bench will not deny that it is possible to formulate fiscal proposals theoretically to save the £10,000,000, and, at the same time, to adopt a sound policy which will secure external protection for our agricultural exports. What are the objections or obstacles towards entering into arrangements for securing those preferences and advantages for our agriculturalists? One outstanding object appears to be that the Executive Council of this State has an objection to the British, as such; that they believe the sole object of British policy is to injure Ireland, and that they are convinced that any arrangements made between the two countries would be to the advantage of Great Britain and to the detriment of this State. What is the objection or obstacle on the part of the British Government? British Ministers have stated that they are not disposed to make agreements with a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations which breaks agreements already made.

AGREEMENT POSSIBLE.

This Dail must consider the implications of that pronouncement. I find it difficult to discover a basis for external relations which does not involve adherence to and acceptance of Treaties or agreements made. The interpretation of a bilateral agreement or Treaty is a matter for both the parties and not for one alone. It by no means follows from this principle that Treaties or agreements are for all times. There is only one satisfactory way in which they may be altered, amended or rectified, and that is by conference, consultation and agreement. The existing disputes and differences between the Irish and British Governments are all of them capable of adjustment, and ought to be adjusted and settled by that method without further delay. When they have been resolved we will be in a position to obtain the advantages accorded to other State members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and, in addition, to gain such further advantages as our very special circumstances require. The flow of trade between Great Britain and the Irish Free State is greater than that of the other Dominions. Its maintenance depends upon the sale of our exports at a price which will enable us to continue our production.

Present prices would not enable us to continue our trade with Great Britain any more than present taxes and rates would enable us to continue employment and trade here. A complete resolving of all the matters in dispute should take place. We can then devote ourselves amicably to those problems which, however severe in these difficult times, cannot be solved while we have an economic war and uncertainty on our external front.

I have indicated only some aspects of the sufferings and material loss which have been caused to the people of this State by the mistaken policies of the Government. The picture is incomplete. Great as are the material losses, the spiritual losses are far more terrible. In conditions as they now exist discontent and unrest have developed with alarming rapidity; political passions have been aroused to a degree hitherto unknown, even in this country; implacable hatreds between fellow-countrymen are a commonplace; the vices of avarice, greed and envy are widespread; the loosening of morals, which invariably accompanies all periods of strife, is apparent; class hatred is being stirred up; the very fundamental principles of Christian charity are in danger of being forgotten; and religion itself is being menaced by the stealthy, but steady, progress of the forces of social and moral disintegration. Is it not time to end all that? Is it not time to forget the past, and to keep our eyes firmly on a brighter future, and to bend our united energies towards its achievement?

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION.

Mr. DERRIG, Minister for Education, said that, according to Deputy Cosgrave, the country was in a state of dreadful ruin. That statement was being sent over the wires at a time when a life-and-death struggle was being carried on between this country and Great Britain. It left the impression that the Government in power was insane, dishonourable, and incapable of fulfilling its duty; that they had reached a stage of creating worse confusion, so that they might escape. What assistance had Deputy Cosgrave given the Government to secure a fair and honest settlement? What was Mr. Cosgrave's policy in that matter? Was it to support the Government in standing for the full claim? The Government was going to carry out its policy. If it failed, Deputy Cosgrave would be able to show the people how he could do better if the people put their confidence in him.

During the past week or two the British Government had imposed almost prohibitive tariffs in an endeavour to recoup themselves for moneys which they wanted to collect. On their 20 per cent. tariff the British only raised a sum of £500,000, and, against that, the Free State Government had five millions. They were not going with their hats in their hands to Britain to ask for a small remission. Their national credit was as high as ever it was.

As regards unemployment, there had been such wholesale registrations that west of the Shannon they had more persons registered as unemployed than they had in the whole of the Free State in the last ten years. Then they had a large increase in population, and they had farmers' sons registered as unemployed, so that they had the total of 80,000. While they were trying to settle the dispute with Great Britain, they had one party shouting "Don't let Mr. Cosgrave down" and another that the annuities were being paid through the tariffs. Their cattle might be kept out altogether, but the British Government could never hope to collect the sums in respect of annuities and other payments which they were now holding.

OBSTACLES.

Continuing, Mr. Derrig said that many obstacles had been put forward to weaken the Government's case. They had the "White Army"—John Bull's white hopes—formed. Their delegates in Ottawa could be told that there was such a state of affairs in Ireland that in a month or two there would be civil war. How was it possible for any group of plenipotentiaries to make a settlement in such circumstances? The Government, whether it was right or wrong, represented the Irish people at the moment.

They were told during the past six months that the Irish farmer was not getting the bounty, but during the period since the Fianna Fail Party came into power sums amounting to three millions had gone into the hands of the agricultural community. It also had been forgotten that the Government had spent considerable sums on public works, housing, old age pension increases, agricultural grant increases, loans for heifers, and subsidies amounting to one and a half million pounds for the export trade. The total of these sums amounted to three million pounds. The Government intended to take resolute steps to improve the condition of the poor.

While Mr. Cosgrave lashed himself into a fury about breaches of international diplomacy, what about breaches of trust to the Irish people in making secret agreements handing over vast sums of money to Britain?

MR. COSGRAVE BLAMED.

Mr. Cosgrave and his party were primarily responsible for the present situation, and had weakened the hands of the Government, yet they would be the first to come along and claim the benefits if the Government was successful. It was not the Government's plan and policy to produce all of the country's requirements here, and they intended to make that change in the country's economy, even if present circumstances had never existed. They intended that more people would be employed on the land instead of turning out cattle on it, which gave employment to none.

Mr. O'HANLON (Independent, Cavan) said that a week ago, in company with some other farmers, he tried to find out how even 1s. of the bounty on pigs was given to the pig raiser. They failed to do so. If the Government could not devise some scheme by which the bounties were passed to the farmer direct, it would have a difficult time at the next election. While he approved of Deputy Cosgrave's motion, he thought that it should have been deferred a little longer to allow the people to have longer touch with the condition of things. He felt that the Government was deserving of condemnation.

AMUSING BUT TRAGIC PARADOX.

LOANS FOR HEIFERS.

Professor O'SULLIVAN (C. na nG., Kerry) said that after its experience of the present Government the country might not be able to recover in this generation. If the Government's policy was allowed to continue, there would be very slight opportunity afforded any other body of men entrusted with the cares of government to adopt a change of policy. The Fianna Fail policy was driving a large number of people to desperation.

Efforts now were being made in the country to appeal to greed and avarice and start up class war. The Minister for Education had attempted to outline the measures to be taken by the Government to offset poverty and distress, but, said Professor O'Sullivan, the Government would find that by going on with huge relief schemes they would be eating into the capital of the country, which was required for proper development. It was almost a paradox—an amusing one, if it were not so tragic—for the Minister for Education to say, in view of the destruction of the cattle trade, that the Government was advancing loans for heifers. The granting of cattle subsidies only had produced complaints. They had been of little or no assistance to the farming community.

Professor O'Sullivan submitted that the failure of the Ottawa delegation to reach a basis of accommodation had been tragic, and that the attempt at negotiations in London had been farcical. The Government that professed friendly feeling for Britain showed only hostility.

It was futile for the Government to try to start new industries here when they had damaged the purchasing power of the people. The Government had two policies, which cut across each other, and the economic interests of the people consequently suffered. It was apparent that in the London negotiations the Free State delegation stuck to legalities. In view of that, the President's argument concerning reparations debts meant nothing. The country faced with reparations debts did not argue that they did not owe, but that they could not pay. Professor O'Sullivan advised Mr. de Valera if at any time he contemplated setting up a republic in this country, not to go for a decision to a court of international law. He did not think that he would have even a *prima facie* case to argue before that court.

THE DUPES.

The unfortunate dupes down the country, said Professor O'Sullivan, were told that the English were on the verge of giving in, because they could not do without Irish cattle. Behind the policy that the Opposition thought was disastrous for the country, behind a policy that would have only one result—disaster—the Opposition were asked to stand. The thing was so stupid that the leader of the Government must have something up his sleeve—a trick was there?—and everything must come right in the end. There was only one trick—President de Valera must give up the impossible position that he had taken up. That was the only way to meet the situation.

The belief that the situation could be solved by tricks was a mistake. The issues were too grave. They found the English market closed against their cattle; their cattle were on their hands, and what position were the unfortunate people of the country in. They were offered a wheat-growing policy instead, but no one had yet explained how the people were going to get rid of the cattle which the wheat fed.

It had been stated that the British Government had interfered with the policy of the Irish Free State. He was a member of the late Government for some years, and there never had been the slightest interference with policy. There were few small countries which had so little interference in the matter of policy as the Free State. He asked them seriously to consider the issues at stake; for in the long run they had a great deal to gain from proper trade relations between the two countries.

CALL TO LABOUR.

He asked the Labour Party, those who had an interest in employment, as well as those on the Government benches who were interested in economics, if any of them interested themselves in that subject, to reconsider their position before it was too late, before the country became a mere funereal pyre in order to satisfy the head of the Government.

Mr. O'CLERY (F.F., North Mayo) said that if the motion were carried it would do no good to Cumann na nGaedheal, for they would not be able to grapple with the position.

A member on the Opposition benches—Just give us a chance.

EXAMPLE OF RUSSIA.

SPEECH BY MR. MACDERMOT

Mr. MacDERMOT (Indpt., Roscommon) said that he did not deny that the Government had been shovelling out money, but that was not the way to bring prosperity. They could not bring out the profit-earning capacity of the people by shovelling out money, and the Government had done a great deal of harm in this direction. He hoped that the Government would do something to clear up the fog that existed as to what their policy was. Some of the Government propaganda indicated that they wanted to get out of the British market, and that the sooner they cut adrift the better. If the Government considered it wise to do that, was it wise to cut adrift from the markets of the world. Besides doubt as to what victory was aimed at, there was doubt as to their whole economic outlook. There was doubt whether the Government favoured capitalism or State socialism.

"The entire Government case," continued Mr. McDermott, "depends on the assumption that we are being bullied by the British Government; that the British Government is attempting to coerce us. Has the British Government attempted to bully and coerce us since the Treaty about any matter on which no agreement existed? Did Great Britain retaliate for any of our tariffs? She would have been entitled to do so without being a bully, but did she? Did she try to bully us into giving the Shannon enterprise to an English firm instead of a German one? Did she interfere about such matters as the Union Jack, or God Save the King, or compulsory Irish? If not, there is a presumption that she would not have intervened and would never intervene in any matter that did not involve a supposed breach of an international agreement.

"Our Government holds that the Agreements of 1923 and 1926 were invalid. Suppose it is right; still, it must be admitted that these agreements were believed to be valid, and that our Government brusquely repudiated them. Why? To be acclaimed by fools. There is not a nation in the world that would not resent such action; we should have done so in their place, and to have done so is no proof of a bullying disposition.

THE AGREEMENTS.

"But can we decently claim that they are invalid? I maintain that we cannot. If these agreements had been made by a Government which was only momentarily in office; if they had placed on this country burdens that were entirely unexpected; if the Wyndham Land Act, with its loan and its bonus, had originally been forced on us instead of being universally acclaimed; if the Legislature had refused in any degree to implement the agreements; if they had been repudiated by the country on the first available opportunity, then we might, perhaps, claim that they were invalid.

"But they were made by a Government which held office for ten years; the financial obligations they placed on this country were not greater than had been expected at the time of the Treaty; the paying over of the land annuities in particular to the British Government for transmission to the stockholders was not in any way a novelty; legislation to implement the agreements was passed by the Oireachtas, and in the two general elections of 1927 the Government which had made the agreements was again returned to power.

INDEFENSIBLE.

"In these circumstances I regard the attempt to repudiate these agreements on narrow legalistic grounds as indefensible. The President says that the only alternative was to go to the British Government with our hats in our hands. If that metaphor would be applicable to a request by us for a revision of our financial arrangements with Great Britain, it would be equally applicable to requests by France, Italy and Great Britain for a revision of their financial arrangements with the United States. I do not know what country could afford to throw the first stone at us. We prefer, however, to follow the example of Bolshevik Russia, to denounce our own fellow-countrymen as traitors, and to refuse to be bound by financial agreements entered into by a previous Government."

THE DAMAGE.

In conclusion, Mr. MacDermot said that if, owing to overlapping and confusion as between the 1920 Home Rule Act and the Treaty, there was a legal flaw in the British Government's claim to continue receiving the land annuities, those who discovered that flaw, and who on account of it had dishonoured engagements subsequently entered into on their behalf, might pride themselves on their ingenuity, but they could not escape the condemnation of history for the moral and material damage they had done to our people.

FARMERS' PLAINT.

Mr. SEAN MacEOIN (C. na nG., Sligo-Leitrim) said that peace must be established between this country and Great Britain. The markets for their farmers must be restored, and there must be a re-arrangement of their financial obligations. If the Government had had the courage to face up to its responsibilities things would be different. He doubted if the Government appreciated the situation. They were told that Mr. de Valera had led them in peace and war. He had done neither one nor the other; he had brought them to the shores of Lough Swilly and he had swamped them. If they attended a number of fairs as he had done, they would hear what the farmers had to say, and what he wanted to know was: How long is it going to last? They had been lulled into a sense of false security.

LABOUR LEADER AND THE VOTE.

Mr. William NORTON (Labour, Kildare) described Mr. Cosgrave's speech as being thoroughly unreal and displaying no evidence of statesmanship. If there was any lesson to be drawn from it, it was an advice to the Government to surrender, and to surrender at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Cosgrave, he said, had accused the Government and the Labour Party of having broken the word of Collins and Griffith. Then they had Deputy MacDermot saying that the Government was pursuing a jingoistic and blustering policy. Not even the Government which was guilty of that and of fostering war had yet admitted since February last that they had broken the Treaty in any one respect. Nothing that had happened in the House, either by way of legislation or by administrative acts outside it, had amounted to the slightest infraction of the Treaty. What the Government had always said was that it was not going to take the view that the British took of the Treaty—that there is an Irish view. Mr. Cosgrave said that the country should not have been plunged into an economic war, but he was careful not to say who plunged the country into that war. Never once did Mr. Cosgrave say one word in condemnation of the British Government, which, while notes were being exchanged on the best means of settling this dispute, precipitated the economic war by imposing a tariff. It was the act of Mr. Thomas, acting as the instrument of a Tory Government, which launched the country into the economic war, and it was Mr. Thomas who kept the country in that position. The action of the present British Government, with its dyed-in-the-wool Tory policy, was the same action as that pursued in 1921 by the then British Government in relation to this country. All the vituperation, abuse and hard words were kept by Mr. Cosgrave for fellow-Irishmen.

They had been told that the Government here had repudiated an agreement to pay the land annuities and the other disputed moneys. Mr. Cosgrave had said that the agreement to pay had been ratified by the Dail, but no member of the Cumann na nGaedheal Party could say that the payment of these moneys had been in any way ratified by the Dail or by the people. There had been no such ratification. Not even the British contended that it was obligatory on us to pay the moneys as a result of an alleged agreement which had never been ratified. Lord Hailsham, in the House of Lords on the previous day, dealing with civil aviation, said that while a Government or Ministers could enter into tentative agreements, those agreements could not be binding until ratified by Parliament. The position here was the same. Did he take the same view of the Irish situation, seeing that the

(Continued on page 13, column 4.)

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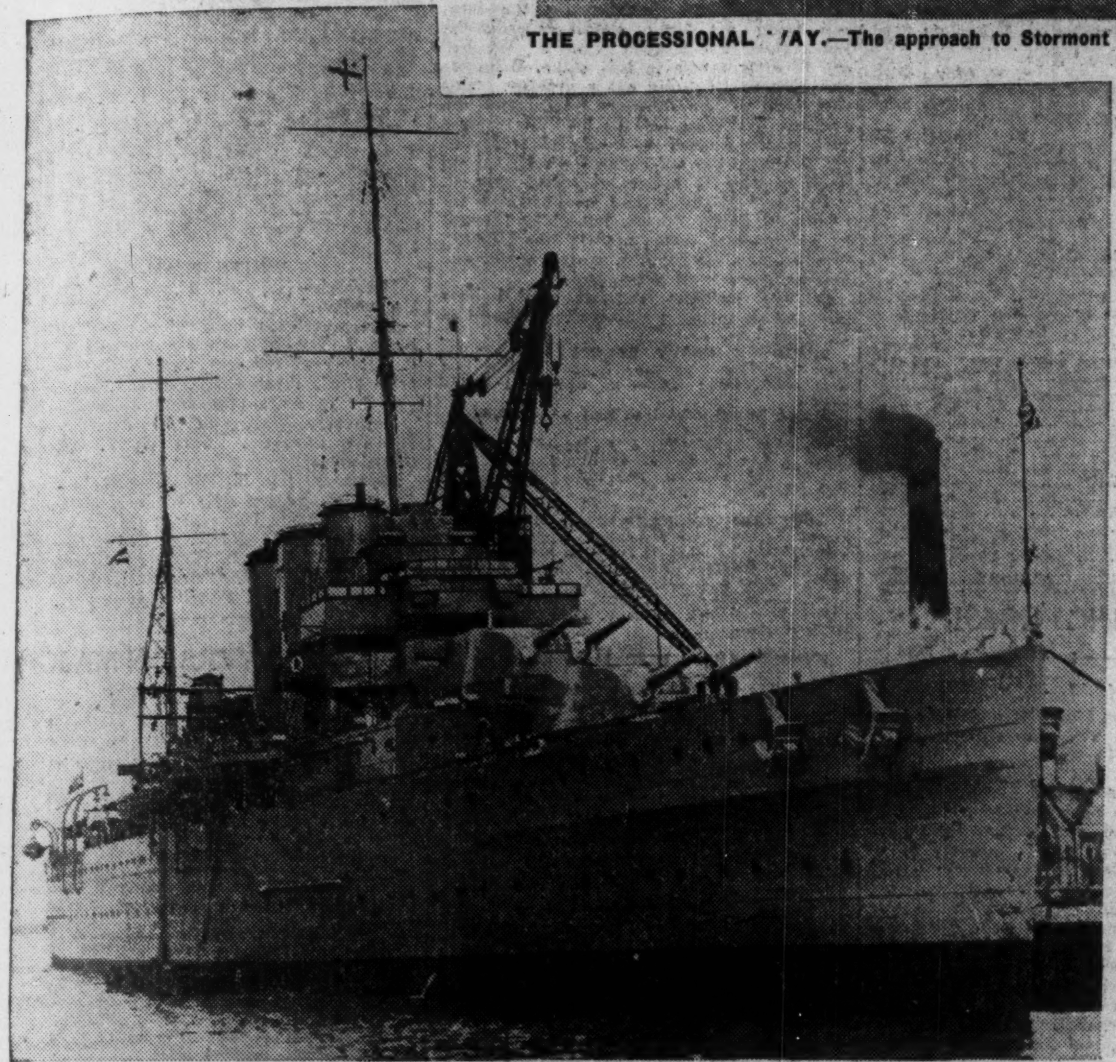
TO-DAY'S ROYAL VISIT TO NORTHERN IRELAND.

Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, who will be presented to the Prince of Wales by the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland.

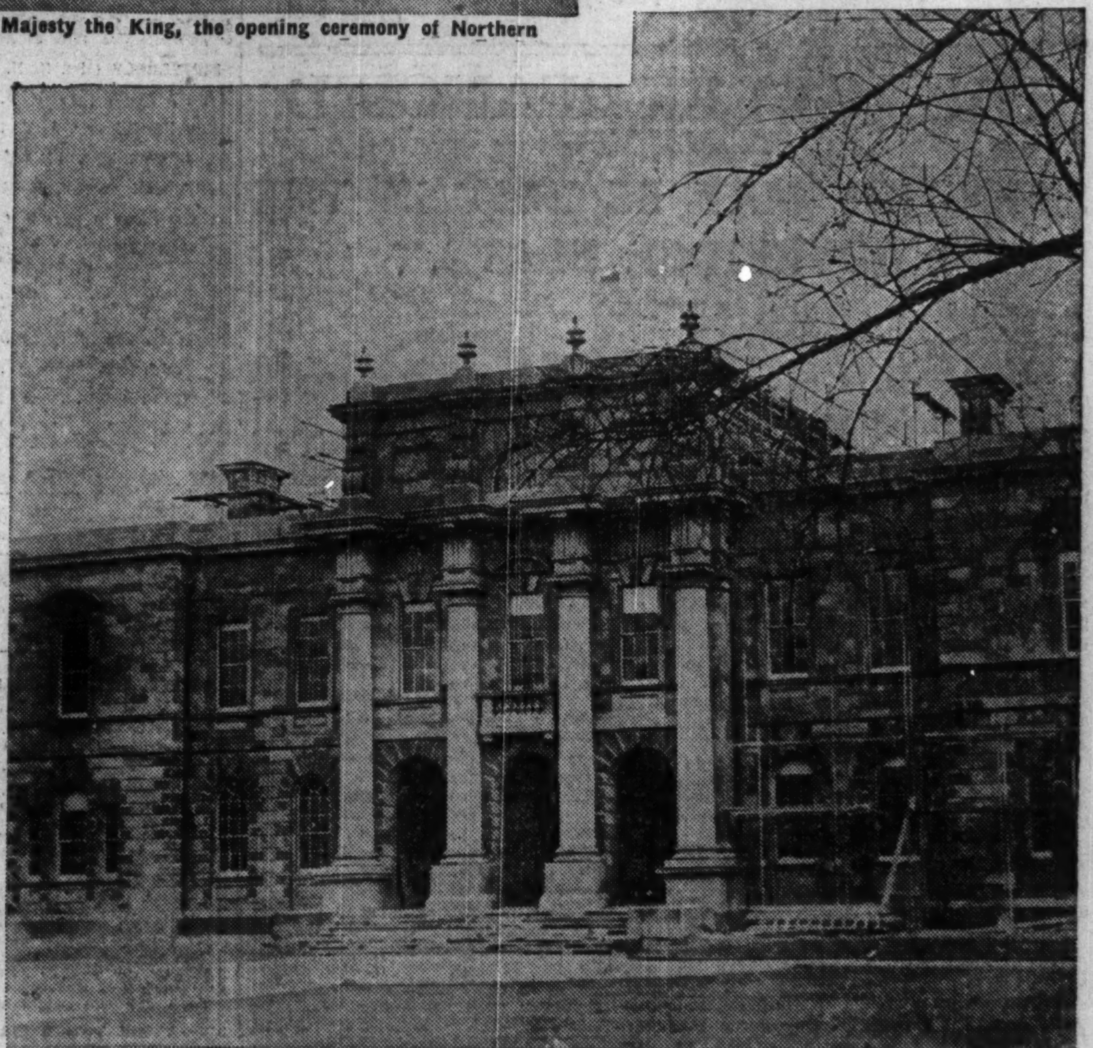
THE PROCESSIONAL WAY.—The approach to Stormont House, along which the Prince of Wales will drive to perform, on behalf of His Majesty the King, the opening ceremony of Northern Ireland's new parliamentary and administrative building.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.P., Belfast's Royal visitor, who arrives on board the m.v. Ulster Prince at 11.30 this morning.



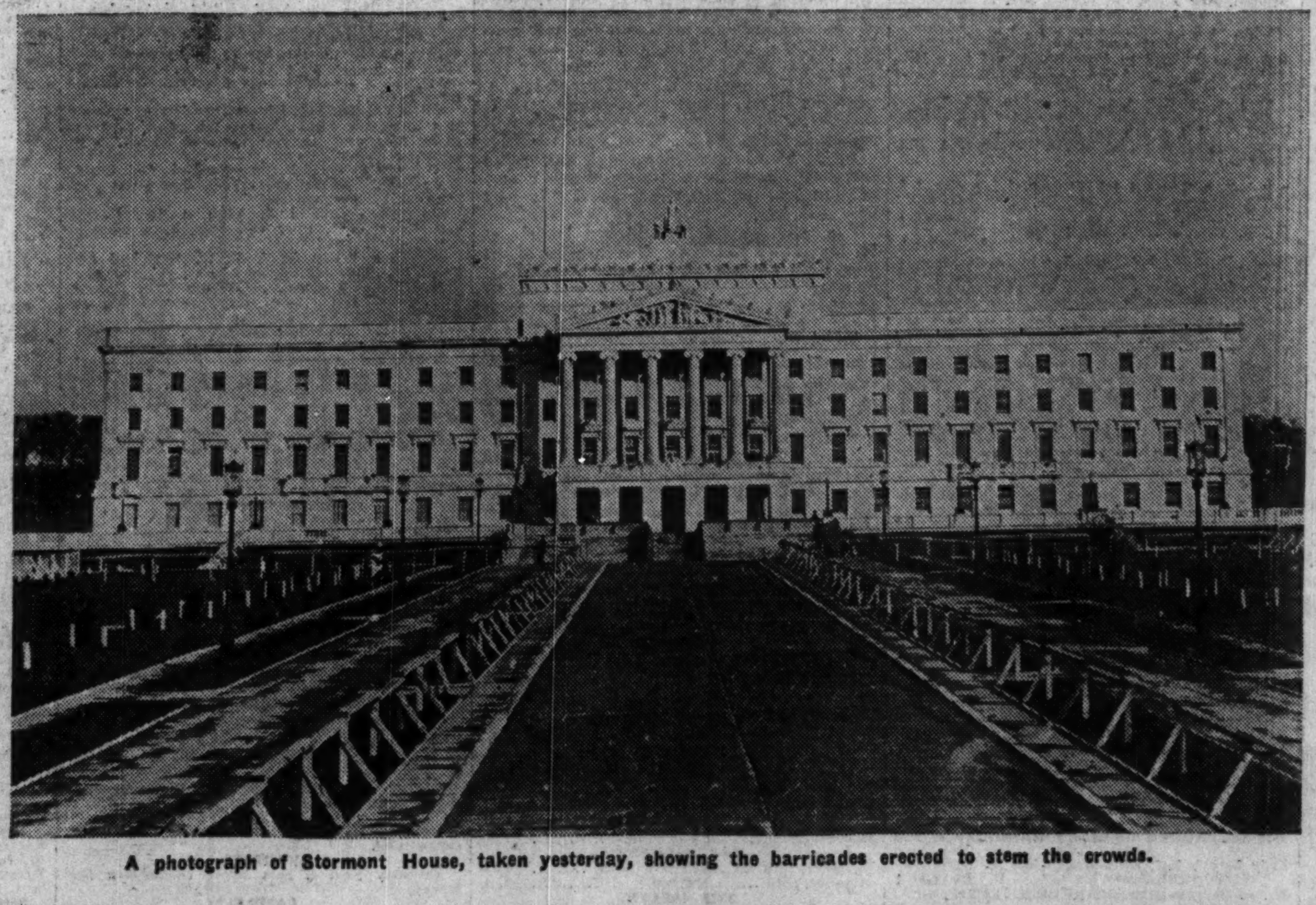
H.M.S. DORSETSHIRE (Captain A. J. Power, R.N.), of the Second Cruiser Squadron, which arrived in Belfast waters yesterday flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G.

His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, who will greet the Prince on his arrival at Donegall quay, Belfast, this morning.

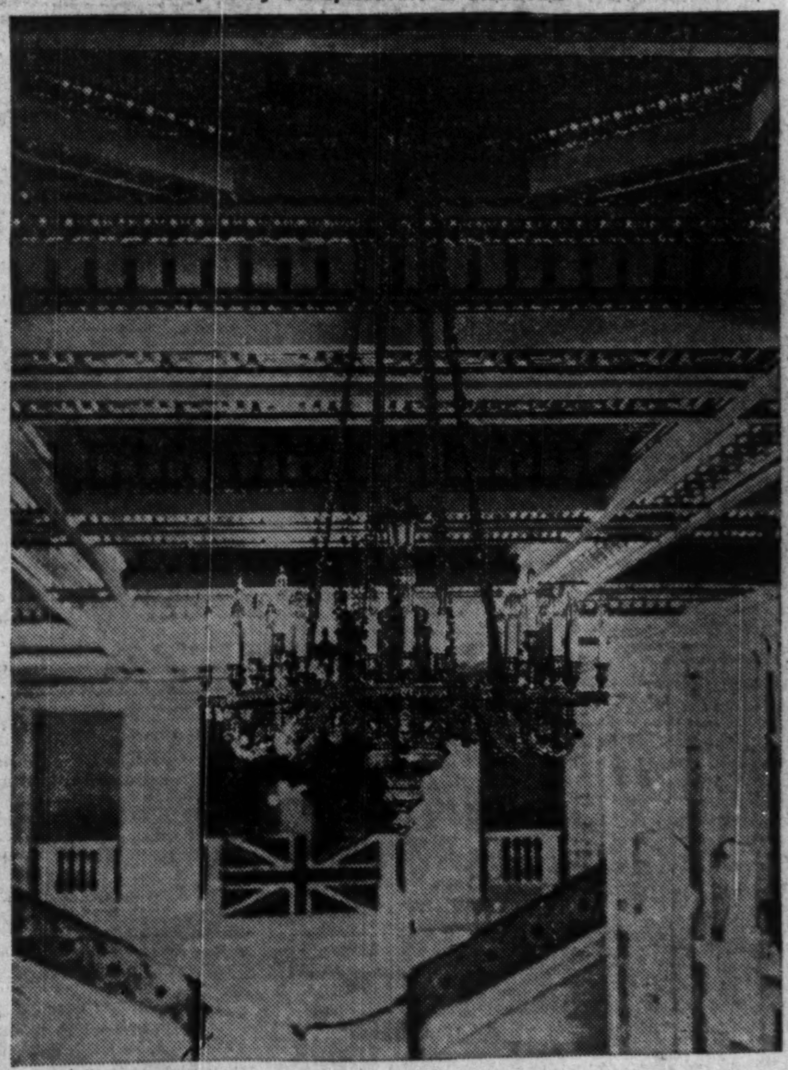


THE OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—A fine edifice that has for many years been the home of the Northern Administration, but is now eclipsed by the splendours of Stormont.

THE GREAT HALL.—Part of the interior of the Great Hall at Stormont House, where the Prince will be conducted to a dais, from which he will perform the opening ceremony.



A photograph of Stormont House, taken yesterday, showing the barricades erected to stem the crowds.



DECORATIVE WORK.—A photograph of the ceiling of the Great Hall in Stormont House, showing the magnificence of the decorative detail and lighting.

A FORMER ROYAL VISIT.—A photograph of the house party at Mount Stewart, the seat of Lord and Lady Londonderry, on the occasion of the visit of their late Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in July, 1903. Their Majesties and members of the King's Household spent the week-end at Mount Stewart, and afterwards unveiled the Victoria Memorial in Belfast.

UNLIKELY SCORES.

EASY VICTORY OF BUREAUCRAT IN STOUGHTON PLATE.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LEICESTER, Tuesday Night.

THERE was no rain here this afternoon, but there was a mist, which cut off the view of a good deal of the racing. The proceedings were altogether more satisfactory than those of yesterday, for three favourites won, and the other three winners were well-backed horses. Also Gordon Richards rode a couple of winners, bringing his total for the season to within sixteen of the 200.

He began the day by getting second in the first race, the Humberstone Selling Plate, on Mr. George Hartigan's United Empire colt, but here he never had a chance against the Last of the Lenas colt, who made all the running, and beat him by two lengths. This colt, who made Frank Butters' 59th winner of the season, is an uncommonly useful plater, and he was bought in after the race for 340 guineas.

Then Richards won the other seller on Cranford Cross by three lengths from Fearnan. Here again there was keen bidding for the winner, and he left Miss Wilmot's stable, Sam Armstrong taking him for 380 guineas.

RARE PRICES FOR PLATERS.

These are rare prices for platers to make at Leicester, where the form in such events is usually moderate, and it is nothing unusual to find a winner failing to draw a bid. Incidentally it brought the executive here surpluses beyond their wildest dreams.

Richards got his second winner when Bureaucrat won the Stoughton Maiden Plate, also for Miss Wilmot, this one being her own property. Bureaucrat went into the lead at half-way, and then won by six lengths from the odds-on chance, Abbots Ferry.

The most valuable race of the afternoon, the Leicestershire Handicap, was won by Frank Hartigan with Baron de Tuyll's Unlikely. This son of Blandford only just gets a mile, and Donoghue nursed him until they were two furlongs from home. Then he went ahead of Lionel, and easily holding off Richards' mount, Bunch, he beat him and Strathcarron by a length and a head.

THE EASIEST VICTORY.

The most easily won race of the afternoon was the Harborough Handicap, which fell to Sir Malcolm McAlpine's Douglas. The handicapper had under-estimated the merits of this five-year-old, as he proceeded to demonstrate quickly by going to the front, remaining there, and winning by three lengths from Vain Bachelor, No Jazz, finishing a length away, third.

Lord Derby won a nursery here yesterday, and Lady Derby won another, the Apethorpe Handicap, to-day with Kiss Me Quick. This sharp Nothing Venture filly had shown no form this season, and was in here with 6st. 7lb. She was off in front, made practically all the running, and then won by a length and a half from Heebie Jeebie. The Beckhampton runner, Repentance, who started favourite, never had a look in.

SELECTIONS.

We go on to-morrow to Derby, where the Markeaton Handicap, now shrunk in value to £300, is the chief event. This will attract a fair class, and though Bargany has not won this season he has a chance, for he has run his best races on this course.

Captain Herbert Dixon has two in the race, the filly, Rathlin Isle, who is trained by Captain Bell, and The Greek, who is trained by Peacock. The latter has some good form to recommend him, but I slightly prefer the chance of DOUBLE DRAW.

The Chesterfield Nursery may be won by CAIRNGORM, and the Rangemore Maiden Plate by SIMONE.

GALTEE MORE.

THE GREEK FANCIED.

SIMONSIDE MAY BE BEST IN THE DOVERIDGE PLATE.

IT appears to be very possible that M. D. Peacock will reach his hundredth winner during the Derby meeting, for he is strongly represented. On the first day he has seven horses engaged, three of them being in the Markeaton Plate. In this race the Middleham trainer has entered the Birmingham Handicap winner, Portofino; the winner of the Cambridgeshire, Pullover, and The Greek. All three are in different ownership, but it is likely that the stable's representative will be The Greek. The Greek won very easily from Some Shot and Ladies' Chain at Pontefract last month, and had run well at Lanark. Like most of Peacock's horses, he is in fine form, and will take a tremendous amount of beating.

Golden Cloud won the Haydock Park Handicap in a very convincing style, and he is not badly in the handicap. Rathlin Isle, who started a hot favourite for the Irish One Thousand Guineas, and finished second, will be a runner, but, though good training reports reach me, I cannot fancy her chance. This will be her first attempt since she failed in the Irish "classic." Bargany has been a disappointment so far this season, but he is a winner on the course and a back-end type. Last year he finished fourth to Golden Cloud, who won this race. Empire Unity likes the distance, but the best to stand might be

THE GREEK.

Lord Carnarvon has frequently ridden his horse, Patmos, to victory this season, and there is a good chance that the combination will again prove a winning one in the Doveridge Plate. My opinion is, however, that on this occasion

SIMONSIDE

will prove too good for him. Simonside, who, like The Greek, is trained at Middleham, missed an engagement at Liverpool last week with this race in view.

In the Chesterfield Plate Peacock will run Cairngorm, and the youngster is very well fancied. In this event I prefer the claims of

PAULUS,

who is nicely in on his best form. Others to attract attention are Indiarubber and Toowoomba gelding.

F. Hartigan holds a strong hand in the Breadsall Selling Plate with Lone Isle and En Garde, both of whom have the best possible claims. Gareloch has done well in this company, and on Liverpool form he and Ulva Ferry filly should finish in close company. The vote, however, goes to

EYES FRONT,

about whom I have the best possible reports. The course will suit him, and he will strip one of the fittest candidates in the field.

The other selling race, the Belper Handicap, I expect to fall to the Epsom-trained

BLACKETTE.

Blackette acted as runner-up to Rhum at Birmingham after starting a heavily backed favourite. He finished only half-a-length behind the winner. Of the others the most prominent display might be expected from Tictic.

The afternoon's sport will be concluded with the Rangemore Maiden Plate, which may fall to

SIMONE.

This youngster gave an impressive display when finishing third to Whin at Worcester, and he had previously won in good company at Chepstow.

NEWMARKET NOTES.

BURMAN IN GOOD MILE GALLOP: FANCIES FOR DERBY TO-DAY.

NEWMARKET, Tuesday Night.

THE morning was dark, misty and very unpleasant when our trainers turned out for exercise, and very few of them were busy.

Frank Butters's son, Victor, had the Fitzroy House team on the racecourse side, and gave Startler a fast five furlong spin by himself. The son of Flamboyant has done well since he won at Stockton.

Mereworth carried Connorton in good style with Dough Nut and Plain Ella in a fast five furlong spin. He has been a long time coming to hand, but I noticed how well he ran when fourth to Blue Boy, Scarlet Tiger and his stable companion, Moti Begum, here at our last fixture. Mr. Esmond Harmsworth's colt is fairly well treated in the Lancashire Nursery at Manchester with 7st. 10lb., and Startler, who is in different ownership, is in the same event.

After the above spins the Manchester November Handicap horse, Sans Espoir (C. Dickens), was stripped and sent one mile and a quarter at a good pace with Robber Chief. I notice that he has been made favourite for that event, and I have little doubt that he will run well, but I fancy the chances of others.

Mr. Huntley Walker watched Aitken give Duncan Stewart and The Mole a rousing stripped mile and a half gallop. Both moved well, and are winners this year, and should, during the jumping season, pick up minor hurdle races.

Major Beatty's Manchester Handicap horse, Rock Star, had a good five furlong spin with Let, Holy Grail, Pomme d'Argent, Fanny Adams, Copra and Red River. He is looking well in himself.

Boyd-Rochfort stripped his Derby Cup and Manchester Handicap representatives, Rackety Lassie and Pahokee, and, with Hunting Tower and Vieste, they covered one mile at a good pace. I still contend that the Freemason Lodge trainer has an excellent chance of winning the last two important handicaps of the season.

C. Waugh gave Miss Mole and Burman a nice pace gallop over one mile. The latter led off the season well by winning at Lingfield in May. He has failed in his six attempts since, but I notice that he is well down in the weights for the Back-End Selling Handicap on the same track on Saturday, and he is not unlikely to have something to do with the finish of that race.

Hogg gave Evening Glory, who has done well since winning at Worcester, a good five furlong burst with Dusky Sue, while True Briton and Royal Parade had a similar spin. True Briton, who ran very well in a seller at York, and Royal Parade are engaged in the Drakelow Selling Plate at Derby on Friday. Of the pair I prefer the latter. We hope to do better than was the case at Derby last year, when we failed to win a race on the opening day.

PLANTAGENET

is well, and will run well for the Doveridge Plate.

Hieroglyphic, Hindustan, Bannockburn and Trivet will contest the Breadsall Selling Plate, but

CARL'S CARESS (next best)

has done well since he ran so well in Seascape's race at Thirsk, and he has my vote.

Sampan, Gaymer, Stepping Along and

LUCKY ROSE

are under orders for the Belper Selling Handicap, and I shall rely upon the last-named, who should be hard to beat.

Double Draw ran a good race against Argus for the Free Handicap, and will do so in the Markeaton Plate. I prefer him to Gold Amulet, Knight Error and Bargany can renew their Victoria Cup battle at the same weights. This is

BARGANY'S*

favourite track. He won the race two years ago and the Peveril of The Peak Plate last year, and has my vote.

Surety filly disappointed at Liverpool, and I prefer others in the Chesterfield Nursery, one being Embosser, who ran well at Windsor. Beauty Crest failed to run up to expectations at Newbury, and is expected to do better here, but I shall rely upon

SILGUS.

Plain Ella, Border Land, Monsieur M., Volcanius and

PIAZZA COLT

are our runners for the Rangemore Maiden Plate. The last-named has done well since he made his *début* in the Cesarewitch week, and, having pleased in his gallops on Saturday, he should as nearly as possible win.

LEOPARDSTOWN CLUB,
DECEMBER MEETING, 1932.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26th and 27th.
The following Races Close To-day (Wednesday), November 16th, with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 9 Hume street, Dublin, C.2. Telegraphic Address—"Turfclub, Dublin."
FIRST DAY.
THE MILTOWN FLAT RACE of 50 sovs. Two miles and about 75 yards.
THE STAND MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. One mile and a half.
THE STEWARDS' HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. One mile and a half.
THE TOWER STEEPLECHASE of 50 sovs. Two miles and about 175 yards.
THE DUNDRUM STEEPLECHASE of 50 sovs. Two miles and about 175 yards.
THE CHRISTMAS STEEPLECHASE of 50 sovs. Two miles and about 175 yards.
SECOND DAY.
THE THREE YEARS OLD HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. One mile and a half.
THE STILLORGAN STEEPLECHASE of 50 sovs. Two miles and about 175 yards.
THE SILVERPARK MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE of 50 sovs. Two miles and about 175 yards.
THE BRAY STEEPLECHASE of 50 sovs. Three miles and about 100 yards.
THE LEOPARDSTOWN FLAT RACE of 50 sovs. One mile and a half.
THE SHANKILL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. One mile and a half.
—(Advt.)

LAWN TENNIS.

AMERICAN PLAYERS IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Tuesday.

J. Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison advanced to the third round of the New South Wales Championships to-day. Van Ryn easily won in three sets, but Allison won by three sets to one, the match going to 45 games. Rain interfered with the matches in which Ellsworth Vines and Keith Gledhill are taking part, and they will be resumed to-morrow. Results:—

J. Van Ryn beat B. Moore (N.S.W.)—6-1, 6-1, 6-2. W. Allison beat A. Willard (N.S.W.)—6-3, 6-8, 7-5, 6-4.

PHŒNIX PARK CLUB RACES.
TWO-YEAR-OLD RACES FOR 1933.
VALUE OF STAKES, £3,400.
COST OF ENTRY LESS THAN 3/- PER £100.
COST OF RUNNING 30/- PER £100.
THESE ARE THE CHEAPEST TWO-YEAR-OLD RACES IN IRELAND.
Entries close on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 9 Hume street, Dublin, C.2. Entry Forms can be obtained from Mr. J. W. Frith, Ashtown House, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.—(Advt.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

F.S. INTERMEDIATE CUP—SEMI-FINAL DRAW.

The draw for the semi-final round of the Free State Intermediate Cup is as follows:—Tramore v. Cork Bohs, at Waterford, November 27; Shelbourne B v. Rossville, at a venue to be decided, December 4.

TO-DAY'S CUP REPLAY.

Leinster Cup semi-final replay — Shamrock Rovers v. Jacobs, Dalymount Park, 2.45.

Dublin University v. University College, Dublin, College Park, 3 o'c.

FETHERSTONHAUGH'S Sydney, Glentoi and Comes practised over fences; Eagle Hill, Flashing Eye and Tullyard cantered five furlongs steadily.

DERBY PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

Doveridge Plate—**Simonside.**
Breadsall Selling Plate—**Eyes Front.**
Belper Selling Handicap—**Blackette.**
Markeaton Plate—**The Greek** (nap).
Chesterfield Nursery—**Paulus.**
Rangemore Maiden Plate—**Simone.**

TO-DAY'S DOUBLE.

The Greek and Blackette.

1.0—DOVERIDGE (Amateur Riders) PLATE of 150 sovs. 1½ m.

	Age	st.	lb.
PLANTAGENET (Mr. J. Bailie) D. Waugh	4	12	9
KING ARTHUR (Mr. M. Peacock) Owner	4	12	6
PATMOS (Lord Carnarvon) R. Dawson	4	12	6
FREE FARE (Mr. R. Warner) Gwilt	4	12	5
DROSS (Capt. A. Stanley Wilson) Storie	4	12	3
NESTORIAN (Mrs. S. Savile) ......Beary	a	12	3
GALLIONS REACH (Mr. Shakerley) F. Brown	4	12	3
SIMONSIDE (Mr. F. Straker) M. D. Peacock	3	11	13
INDIAN SALMON (H.H. Aga Khan) Beary	3	11	13
BUSSET (Mr. J. Baylis) ......G. Wilson	4	11	11
WINDERMERE LADDIE (Mr. R. Bownass) ......Coulthwaite	a	11	11
CATHALAN (Mr. W. Edwards) Thrale	a	11	11
POMMADIN (Mr. F. Groves) Cooke	a	11	11
PHILIPPOS (Mr. R. Ison) ...... Yapp	4	11	11
FRICASSEE (Lord H. de Walden) D. Waugh	3	11	10
KINGSLEY PARK (Mr. T. Walls) Walls	3	11	10
PLANAWAY (Mr. G. Barclay) Barclay	6	11	4
COTTAGE GORSE (Lt.-Col. F.-Palmer) F.-Palmer	5	11	4
WHITE BLOSSOM (Mr. H Maw) Maw	6	11	4
GRAPE JUICE (Lord Milton) Hogan	5	11	4
DELIA (Mr. R Walker) M. Peacock	3	11	4
BLUE MOON (Brig.-Gen. Winser) Winser	a	11	4
ARTUS (Lady Warrender) H. A. Brown	3	11	0
MR. GAMP (Mr. W. Cary) ... Clement	3	11	0

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
03	FREE FARE ......Mr. Stewart	7/2
21	PATMOS ......Owner	5/2
40	GALLION'S REACH ......Owner	6/1
12	SIMONSIDE ......Mr. G. Armstrong	2/1
00	KINGSLEY PARK ......Mr. T. Walls	8/1
0	BLUE MOON ...... ——	100/8
03	PLANTAGENET ...... ——	100/8

1.35—BREADSALL SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. 7 f.

	Age	st.	lb.
HINDUSTAN (Lord Zetland) ...Dundas	6	9	4
GARELOCH (Mr. S. Morris) F. Armstrong	6	9	4
HIEROGLYPHIC (Mr. O. J. Jackson) Beedle	5	9	4
ON WATCH (Mr. C. B. Chrystal) Lefebve	6	9	4
MAN OF PROPERTY (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ......Blagrave	4	9	4
TUFFAN (Mr. A. H Barton)....Clancy	a	9	4
LADY GAY (Mr. J. E. Jones)...Gilbert	5	9	1
BANNOCKBURN (Mr C P. Kirk) Kirk	4	9	1
TETRASET (Miss I. Parker)...E. Parker	a	9	1
MITTAGONG (Mr. T. Rayson) ...Rayson	a	9	1
PHONEMETER (Mr. V. Smyth) V. Smyth	5	9	1
RHUM (Mr. S. Wootton)......S. Wootton	6	9	1
CLACHANEASY (Mr. J. Ainscough) Reader	4	9	1
SPIRITUELLE (Mrs. G. N. Bennett) G. Bennett	4	9	1
HAPPY NOTE (Mrs. E. J. Cooke) D.-Pennant	5	9	1
EYES FRONT (Mr. J. T. Downing) Vasey	5	9	1
EN GARDE (Mr. F. Hartigan) F. Hartigan	6	9	1
LONE ISLE (Mr. F. Hartigan) F. Hartigan	4	9	1
CARL'S CARESS (Mr. E. C. Nolan) R. J. Colling	6	9	1
ENTHUSIASM (Mr. V. Smyth) V. Smyth	4	8	12
TRIVET (Capt. Lionel Montagu) ...Earl	3	8	11
PRINCE GEORGE (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ......Cottrill	3	8	11
RABBI (Mr. H. M. Hartigan....Ireland	3	8	11
SOLICITOUS (Mrs. C. L. Macken) Poole	3	8	8
BASSENTHWAITE (Miss D. Paget) Briscoe	3	8	8
ON TIME (Mrs. Skinner) ......Persse	3	8	8
TICTIC (Mr. T. Smalley) ......Smalley	3	8	8
DEFAULTER (Mr. F. W. Dennis) F Brown	3	8	5
ULVA FERRY F., by Obliterate (Mr. Jesse Brown) ......D.-Pennant	2	6	10

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
01	ON WATCH ......H. Graves	10/1
33	GARELOCH ......P. Beasley	7/1
00	HINDUSTAN ......R. James	20/1
32	SPIRITUELLE ......M. Beary	10/1
44	HAPPY NOTE ......C. Richards	100/8
00	EYES FRONT ......S. Wragg	6/1
42	LONE ISLE ......Gordon Richards	9/2
00	TETRASET ......A. Wragg	20/1
	or	
01	RHUM ......A. Wragg	100/8
24	MITTAGONG ...... ——	8/1
24	PHONOMETER ......J. Sirett	8/1
00	PRINCE GEORGE ......J. Childs	100/8
02	RABBI	20/1
20	TRIVET ......T. Weston	20/1
40	TICTIC ......C. Ray	8/1

2.5—BELPER SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Three-year-olds. 1 m.

	st.	lb.
TRUFFLE (Capt. R. de la Rue) ......Law	9	5
TICTIC (Mr. T. Smalley) ......Owner	9	2
WAGES (Miss J. Clayton) ......Earl	9	0
STILETTO (Lord Lonsdale) ...Templeman	8	13
BLACKETTE (Mr. S. Wootton) ......Owner	8	11
LADY BUCKS (Mr. T. Shilham) H. Smyth	8	11
LUCKY ROSE (Mr. J. Aitken) ......Owner	8	9
BOY FRIEND (Mr. A. Redman) V. Smyth	8	9
ABUNDANCE (Mr. D. M. Gant) ...P. Lowe	8	9
STEPPING ALONG (Mr. E. C. Nolan) R. J. Colling	8	7
GAYMER (Mr. J. H. S. Cannon) ...Owner	8	7
LANDMEAD (Mr. H. Lester) ......J. Scott	8	5
GLENGUBBLE (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) H. Leach	8	5
LA CROISETTE (Lady Derby) ......Elsey	8	5
QUAGMIRE (Major H. T. Barclay) Braime	8	4
ON TIME (Mrs. Skinner) ......Persse	8	4
GUIDO (Lady Derby) ......Elsey	8	4
DURAZNITA (Mr. H. J. Brueton) Rintoul	8	1
PURPLE TINT (Mr. L. Frank) ......Pope	8	0
NIMBLE RUNNER (Mr. E. Boynton) Reader	7	13
HAINTAN (Mr. E. C. Sykes) ......Reader	7	13
TANIDA (Mrs. E. M Wiggin) ......Gilbert	7	11
BUCKHOUND (Mr. W. Webster) ...Seymour	7	10
SNAKE-ROOT (Mr. S. Wharton) ...Dutton	7	9
SAMPAN (Capt. T. Hogg) ......Barling	7	7
MISS CELESTE (Mrs. V. Atkinson) L. Ward	7	7
GOLDSTICK (Mr. H. S. Maw) ......Owner	7	0

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
40	TICTIC ...... ——	8/1
02	BLACKETTE ......F. Hunter	7/4
00	LADY BUCKS ......F. Balch	5/1
00	BOY FRIEND ......J. Sirett	11/4
00	GAYMER ......T. Lowrey	100/8
00	BUCKHOUND ......Whitehouse	100/8
00	MISS CELESTE ...... ——	100/8
00	LA CROISETTE ...... ——	5/1

2.35—MARKEATON PLATE, a handicap of 300 sovs. 1 m.

	Age	st.	lb.
BARGANY (Lord Howard de Walden) D. Waugh	5	9	0
GOLDEN CLOUD (Mr M. Cuddy) Kelly	6	8	13
PORTOFINO (Mr. J. G. Thompson) M. Peacock	3	8	12
PULLOVER (Mrs. C. B. Robinson) M. Peacock	3	8	9
GOLD AMULET (Mr. F. Brown) B.-Rochfort	3	8	8
RATHLIN ISLE (Capt. Herbert Dixon) O. Bell	3	8	5
KNIGHT ERROR (Capt. Stanley Wilson) Whitaker	6	8	4
THE GREEK (Capt. H. Dixon) M. Peacock	3	8	3
EMPIRE UNITY (Capt. Petrie Simson) Holland	3	7	13
DOUBLE DRAW (Mr. E. C. Nolan) R. J. Colling	3	7	10
HAT GUARD (Major H. E. Lyons) Sneyd	3	7	8
AFRICORN (Lord Grimthorpe) ...Bazley	5	7	8
GLOW-WORM (Lady Barbara Smith) Rimell	4	7	3

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
00	BARGANY ......R. Perryman	10/1
01	GOLDEN CLOUD ......E. Gardner	8/1
00	GOLD AMULET ......J. Childs	100/6
2	RATHLIN ISLE ......S. Wragg	10/1
00	KNIGHT ERROR ......F. Fox	6/1
21	THE GREEK ......W. Nevett	7/2
04	EMPIRE UNITY ......C. Richards	8/1
42	DOUBLE DRAW ......R. James	5/1
04	HAT GUARD ......Gordon Richards	5/1
00	GLOW WORM ......W. Elliott	100/6
01	PORTOFINO ...... ——	100/6

3.5—CHESTERFIELD NURSERY PLATE of 200 sovs. 5 f.

	st.	lb.
TOOWOOMBA G. (Sir A. Bailey) ...Persse	9	2
BORDER RAIDER (Sir A. McAlpine) I. M. Bell	8	12
INCHMAHONE (Mrs. G. Drummond) F. Hartigan	8	11
SURETY F. (Sir A. Bailey) ......R. Day	8	10
CAIRNGORM (Sir L. Parkinson) M. Peacock	8	10
HOLY GRAIL (Miss M. Sheriffe) ......Beatty	8	10
EMBOSSER (Mr. H W. Simms) F. Leader	8	9
INDIARUBBER (Mr. E. M. Sykes) Bellerby	8	8
BEAUTY CREST (Mrs. F. Nagle) H. Powney	8	4
DOUBLE IRISH (Mr. F. Horlock) L.-Gilmour	8	3
SPIRAK (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ......H. Leach	8	3
FREE SHADOW (Mr. H. Coventry) Rimell	8	3
BLUE GRASS (Major H. Colmore) ...Owner	8	3
MARRYMEQUICK (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	8	0
SILGUS (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ...R. J. Colling	7	13
PAULUS (5lb. ex.) (Mr. G. Hartigan) M. Hartigan	7	10
FIXING C. (Mrs. H. H. Asquith) ...Balding	7	7
BOBBIBINGO (Mr. J. C. Spivey) ...Green	7	5
BIRTHPLACE (Sir M. McAlpine) ...J. Bell	7	5

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
44	TOOWOOMBA G. ......S. Donoghue	6/1
	or	
30	FREE SHADOW ......S. Donoghue	100/8
24	CAIRNGORM ......W. Nevett	7/2
20	HOLY GRAIL ......H. Beasley	100/8
00	BEAUTY CREST ......T. Weston	5/1
00	DOUBLE IRISH ...... ——	100/8
00	BLUE GRASS ......F. Fox	100/8
00	MARRYMEQUICK ......C. Richards	10/1
00	SILGUS ......R. James	8/1
41	PAULUS ......Gordon Richards	9/4
00	BOBBIBINGO ......E. Fox	100/8
00	BIRTHPLACE ......J. Sirett	100/8
40	SPIRAK ...... ——	7/1

3.30—RANGEMORE MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. Two-year-olds. 5 f.

	st.	lb.
INDIARUBBER (Mr. E. M. Sykes) Bellerby	9	6
SIMONE (Maj. J. H. Shepherd) ...Holland	9	0
GRAND SKY (Mrs. H. H. Asquith) Balding	8	10
PIAZZA C. (Lady Blandford) ...B.-Rochfort	8	10
FOL AMOUR (M. M. Calmann) ......Lawson	8	10
VOLCANIUS (Mr. J. A. Hirst) R. W. Colling	8	10
BOLD BRIGAND (Mr. F. Horlock) L.-Gilmour	8	10
SLIEVE DONARD (Mr. W. J. Kelly) M. C. Collins	8	10
FANCY DRESS (Major McCalmont) Persse	8	10
GREAT DANE (Mr. W. Murray) ...Cottrill	8	10
MONSIEUR M. (M. E. de St. Alary) Gilpin	8	10
GRAND COLOURS (Mr. E. M. Sykes) Bellerby	8	10
COLEHERNE (Mr. Somerville Tattersall) Lawson	8	10
DOUBLE (Mr. R. F. Watson) M. Hartigan	8	10
BORDER-LAND (Capt. Arnold S. Wills) Fred. Butters	8	10
EVESPIPPIN (Mr. W. McElroy) McVittie	8	7
ARETHUSA (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	8	7
BLACK DUNCAN (Mr. V. Emanuel) Duller	7	7

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
01	VOLCANIUS ......F. Lane	5/1
13	SIMONE ......S. Wragg	3/1
0	PIAZZA C. ......J. Childs	5/1
00	FOL AMOUR ......R. Dick	10/1
32	SLIEVE DONARD ...... ——	100/8
00	FANCY DRESS ......H. Beasley	8/1
0	GREAT DANE ......J. Sirett	100/8
00	GRAND COLOURS ......G. Baines	100/8
0	DOUBLE ......C. Richards	100/8
00	BLACK DUNCAN ...... ——	100/8
00	PLAIN ELLA ......R. Perryman	100/8
04	EVESPIPPIN ......S. Donoghue	7/1
00	ARETHUSA ......Gordon Richards	9/2
	COLEHERNE ...... ——	100/8

LEICESTER RESULTS.

1.0—HUMBERSTONE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Two years old. 6 f.
Sir A. Butt's LAST OF THE LENAS C., by Franklin, 9-0 ......R. Perryman 1
Mr. G. Hartigan's UNITED EMPIRE C., 9-0 G. Richards 2
Mr. F. Hartigan's TETRAPOD, 8-11 S. Donoghue 3

Also ran—Gay Lover (H. Beasley), Glenmonnie (P. Beasley), Cock of Arran (M. Beary), Iskereen (J. Childs), Monymusk (F. Rickaby), De Reszke (H. Jelliss), Love in a Cottage (S. Palmer), Sweet Joy (A. Taylor), Gay Coaster (R. A. Jones), Hevusina (E. Quick). Off 1.4. (Winner trained by Frank Butters.)

Betting—15 to 8 agst. LAST OF THE LENAS C., 5 to 1 each United Empire c. and De Reszke, 6 to 1 Gay Lover, 7 to 1 Tetrapod, 8 to 1 each Sweet Joy and Iskereen, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 5/9; places, 2/3, 3/-, 3/9.

Won by two lengths; a short head. De Reszke was fourth and Monymusk last.

The winner was bought in for 340 gns.

1.30—CLOCK TOWER SELLING HANDICAP of 200 sovs. 1¼ m.
Mrs. L. Scott's b. c. CRANFORD CROSS, by Swynford—Orange Peel, 4, 9-0 G. Richards 1
Mr. L. A. Cundell's FEARNAN, 4, 9-0 R. Dick 2
Lieut.-Col. J. Carruthers's BELLE AMIE, 3, 8-10 ......P. Beasley 3

Also ran—What Joy (F. Rickaby), Genius (T. Weston), Fair Hazel (M. Beary), Salt of the Earth (H. Graves), Alpine Call (C. Ray), Bawbee (A. Taylor). Off 1.32. (Winner trained by Rickards.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. CRANFORD CROSS, 7 to 2 Belle Amie, 4 to 1 Genius, 8 to 1 each Salt of the Earth, Alpine Call and Bawbee, 10 to 1 Fair Hazel, 100 to 7 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 9/6; places, 3/9, 8/9, 3/-.

Won by three lengths; three-quarters of a length. What Joy was fourth and Genius last.

The winner was sold to Mr. F. Armstrong for 380 gns.

2.0—HARBOROUGH HANDICAP of 200 sovs. 5 f.
Sir M. McAlpine's br. g. DOUGLAS, by Pelops—Tradition, 5, 7-8 ......J. Sirett 1
Mr. E. White's VAIN BACHELOR, 4, 8-0 T. Weston 2
Mr. H. Bennett's NO JAZZ, 3, 6-12......E. Smith 3

Also ran:—Damerham (H. Jelliss), Darya Awurd (M. Beary), Golden Legend (J. Childs), Vincent (G. Richards), Dauntless (F. Fox), Baba (J. Dines), Private Present (K. Gethin), Trossachs Lass (F. Hunter), Diocletian (A. Burns), The Lynx (C. Richards), Cassiopeia (R. Ellis), Nunnery Lane (W. Rickaby). Off 2.2. (Winner trained by J. M. Bell.)

Betting—6 to 1 each agst. Vain Bachelor, Vincent and No Jazz, 7 to 1 DOUGLAS, 8 to 1 Darya Awurd, 10 to 1 each Damerham, Golden Legend and Private Present, 100 to 8 each Dauntless and Baba, 100 to 7 The Lynx, 20 to 1 Nunnery Lane, 33 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 19/-; places, 5/3, 3/9, 3/6.

Won by three lengths; one length. Private Present was fourth and Golden Legend last.

2.30—LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP of 500 sovs. 1 m.
Baron F. de Tuyll's b. g. UNLIKELY, by Blandford—Southern Queen, 4, 8-11 S. Donoghue 1
Mr. P. Johnson's BUNCH, 5, 7-9 ...G. Richards 2
Mr. H. Collins's STRATHCARRON, 3, 7-10 K. Gethin 3

Also ran:—Galvani (F. Fox), Becti (M. Beary), Rivalry (A. Wragg), Akhnaton (J. Sirett), Eldorado (W. Stephenson), Lionel (C. Richards), Heaven Sent (A. Richardson). Off 2.33. (Winner trained by F. Hartigan.)

Betting—9 to 2 agst. UNLIKELY, 6 to 1 Galvani, 7 to 1 each Bunch, Rivalry and Heaven Sent, 8 to 1 each Becti and Akhnaton, 100 to 7 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 11/-; places, 5/3, 4/6, 16/3.

Won by a length and a half; a head. Akhnaton was fourth and Rivalry last.

3.0—APETHORPE NURSERY HANDICAP of 200 sovs. 7 f.
Lady Derby's b. f. KISS ME QUICK, by Nothing Venture—Mistletoe, 6-9 ......W. Rickaby 1
Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant's HEEBIE JEEBIE, 6-9 F. Hunter 2
Mr. W. Edwards's BUNKAWAI, 8-0...F. Lane 3

Also ran—Sword Craft (J. Sirett), Miss Diplomat (E. Smith), Tonyx (G. Baines), Lady Wood (D. Sullivan), Fobdown (F. Hudson), Repentance (G. Richards), Whitestripe (A. Taylor), Cherry Brook filly (C. Richards), Beautiful Shot (A. Richardson), Rosenkavalier (E. Quick), Puck-ear (F. Fox). Off 3.4. (Winner trained by Hon. G. Lambton.)

Betting—5 to 2 agst. Repentance, 6 to 1 each KISS ME QUICK and Bunkawai, 7 to 1 Sword Craft, 10 to 1 each Cherry Brook filly, Heebie Jeebie and Fobdown, 100 to 8 each Miss Diplomat, 100 to 7 each Lady Wood, Whitestripe and Tonyx, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 15/3; places, 4/3, 5/3, 6/6.

Won by a length and a half; half a length. Whitestripe was fourth and Puck-ear last.

3.25—STOUGHTON MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs. 1½ m.
Miss Wilmot's b. c. BUREAUCRAT, by Ethnarch—Inky Toy, 3, 8-6 ......G. Richards 1
Mrs. F. J. Barlow's ABBOT'S FERRY, 3, 8-9 R. James 2
Mr. F. E. Davis's STRATHALLAN, 4, 8-13 J. Dines 3

Also ran—Feeding Storm (J. Collins). Off 3.25. (Winner trained by Rickards.)

Betting—11 to 10 on Abbot's Ferry, 9 to 4 agst. Strathallan, 7 to 2 BUREAUCRAT, 100 to 6 Feeding Storm.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 5/3.

Won by six lengths; ten lengths.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE (10/- stake)—Douglas and Kiss Me Quick—Dividend, £48 16/-; pool, £922; 17 winning tickets.

IRISH SPORTSMEN ABROAD.
If you have a relative or friend abroad interested in Irish RACING, HUNTING, RUGBY, HOCKEY, COURSING or SPORTING AFFAIRS in general, he will appreciate a copy of "THE IRISH FIELD," which will be sent regularly each week to any address for 13/- yearly or 6/6 half-yearly (post free). Head Office: 11 D'Olier street, Dublin.
—(Advt.)

HUNTING.

MEATH HOUNDS.

These hounds met yesterday at Moyglare, and, finding at once, ran by the wild gorse on to Dollanstown, and through Mrs. Gilpin's stud farm to Newtown, where they lost their fox. One of a brace found in Mulhussey was hunted at a fast pace to Kilcloon to ground. There was a leash in Mr. Kelly's good covert at Roanstown, and hounds were quickly away over the river, and were pointing for Wearingtown, where the pack divided, one lot running towards Cookstown, and the remainder were stopped. The hunt continued on by Coolistown and over the Batterstown road into Ballymaglasson, thence back into Blackhall, where scent gave out after a nice day's sport.

FINGAL HARRIERS.

From the meet at Walshestown on Friday last we had a nice hunt from Mr. Grimes's farm through the Tooman and Walshestown to Ayres's furze, where we lost. We found again on Mr. Wilson's farm, and, crossing the Nevitt road, hounds ran down the valley to Streamstown and through Buldarragh and Great Rath to the Nag's Head. Crossing the road here puss took us on by Hollywood, and, with Mr. Wilson's house on the right, hounds commenced to run very fast through Kinnoud and on to Knightstown. Bearing to the right here the hunt continued through Parlintown and Bettyville to Gerrardstown, thence almost straight back to Hollywood, where this good hare was left.

The usual good-sized field met hounds at St. Margaret's yesterday. Before most of the field were off the road hounds were busily hunting through Shangan Hill and on by Harristown into Sandy Hill, where scent failed. A hare found on Marsh Hill gave a nice run through Mr. Bermingham's farm and into the Merryfalls. Swinging to the left here the hunt went almost to Balcorris and on by Ballymun House into Sillogue, where fresh hares caused complications, and hounds were stopped.

A good hunt followed from the lower end of Harristown into Portmellick and through Mr. Long's farm at Coultry, and on past our old meeting-place at The Boot Inn, hounds eventually running into their quarry at Barkerstown. A short scurry from Dunbroe through the College farm finished the day. Scent was very catchy in the early part of the day, but improved towards evening.

The annual Hunt Ball will be held in the Gresham Hotel on Friday next, 18th inst.

CHANGE OF MEET.

Fingal Harriers will meet at Malahow on Friday next, 18th inst., instead of Harbourstown Gate.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

November.	Meet.	Hour.
To-day	Fairyhouse Bridge	1.30
Saturday 19th	Palmerstown	1.30
THE KILDARE.		
Thursday, 17th	Kilkea Church	11. 0
Saturday, 19th	Maynooth	11. 0
THE MEATH.		
Thursday, 17th	Mountainstown	11. 0
Friday, 18th	Killeen Castle	11. 0
Saturday, 19th	Patrickstown cross-roads	11. 0

DUHALLOW HOUNDS—November — Monday, 21st, Half-way House; Tuesday, 22nd, Rossmill; Thursday, 24th, Ballinahoun; Saturday, 26th, Skenakilla Cross roads; Monday, 28th, Abbey's Well; Tuesday, 29th, Altamira. December—Thursday, 1st, Royal Hotel, Mallow; Friday, 2nd, Annesgrove. At 11 a.m.

MEATH HOUNDS.—Change of Meet—Saturday, November 19th, Patrickstown cross-roads (instead of Clonabraney), 11 o'clock.

HUNTING BOOTS. FIELD BOOTS.
LADIES & MEN'S SHOES TO MEASURE.
NEW SUNTAN PIGSKIN LEGGINGS.
Repairs to Boots & Leggings neatly executed.
L. J. WATKINS, 77 & 78 Dame St., Dublin.
—(Advt.)

HUNTING.—Reports from the various Packs; List of Appointments, Point-to-Point and Hunt Ball Fixtures, appear in "THE IRISH FIELD." Published every Saturday. Price 2d.—(Advt.)

SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

Daily Sketch:—Double — Blackette and Simone.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

DERBY MEETING.
Friary Nursery—Aidetta.
Chesterfield Nursery—Dough Nut.
Allestree Handicap—Hindustan.
CATTERICK MEETING.
Sedbury Handicap Hurdle—The Urchin.
Appleton Selling Handicap Hurdle—Regal Belle, Spire.
Catterick Meeting engagements—Gay Amour, Winged Victory, Roman General.
CHELTENHAM MEETING.
Rosehill Hurdle—First Glance.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Two-year-olds for India.

The two-year-olds Moti Koh and Palla have left Frank Butters' stables at Newmarket for India.

Iridos may miss Grand National.

The smart Irish steeplechaser Iridos, who ran in the Grand Sefton Steeplechase at Liverpool last Thursday, is unlikely to be sent over to England to contest the Grand National next March, as his owner-trainer, Mr. Geoffrey Gilpin, considers that the risk and expense of running the Irish gelding in England will be too great. When Iridos contested the Grand Sefton last Thursday he fell heavily at Becher's Brook and was very much shaken. On his return to the Curragh yesterday, however, he looked little the worse for his experience, and should soon be back to his best form.

WORK AT THE CURRAGH.

THE CURRAGH, Tuesday.

This was a damp and cold morning. Our trainers are already preparing their charges for the forthcoming Christmas meetings at Leopardstown and Limerick, though the work done this morning consisted mainly of nice half-speed gallops and cantering exercise.

BEHAN'S Some Catch traversed five furlongs at a nice pace, Straid, Ballyorgan, High Treason, Ulster Lily and the rest cantered steadily over the same distance.

BRABAZON'S Celebrator, Clonford, Cedarhurst, Centoi, Castleton and Cross Wind were given good bouts of healthy exercise.

DAWSON'S Arab Man, Aughrim Boy, Defiant and Shady Lane, after cantering, were schooled over hurdles.

DOYLE'S Pretty Land, Reilly, Shy Lad and Royal Kirk did useful canters over five furlongs.

HARTIGAN'S Bardley, Chimney Top, Passed, Dainra, Cellarette, Last Adventure and the remainder of the Ruanbeg team only cantered.

PARKINSON'S Supina, May Turn, Moyle Lassie, and Lucania went a mile at a nice half-speed.

ROGERS'S Cap-a-Pie II., Cauldron Snout, Essexly, Crested Wave, Goolash, Song of the Hills, Capitulate, Toicombe, The Doe, Sojourner and the remainder of the Crotanstown team were restricted to walking and trotting exercise.

SLOCOCK'S Easter Star and Jack's Puzzle cantered a mile, and were schooled over fences. Princess of Rheims, La Sorciere, Artful Twinkle, and Jack's Luck practised over hurdles.

Left for Owner's place—Torzira (2 yrs.).

GOLF.

CLUB NOTICES AND REPORTS.

PORTMARNOCK.

The Portmarnock Cup—Fifth Round—H. H. Maxwell (5) beat D. Lyne (10), 1 up; S. R. Lignell (2) beat N. Cuddy (6), 3 and 2; R. F. Browne (13) beat T. A. Healy (1), 3 and 2; C. W. Robertson (1) beat J. Sheehan (14), 1 up. Semi-Final—Maxwell beat Lignell, 5 and 4; Robertson beat Browne, 5 and 3. Final—H. H. Maxwell beat C. W. Robertson, 5 and 3. St. Andrew's Cup—Douglas Figgis (3) beat C. W. Orr (11), 2 and 1; P. J. McCarthy (11) beat N. Cuddy (6), 2 up; J. E. Greene (10) beat G. Grove White (12), 3 and 2. Semi-Final—Figgis beat Robinson, 3 and 2; McCarthy beat Greene, 1 up. Final—Douglas Figgis beat P. J. McCarthy, 1 up.

SUTTON.

Saturday Next—Second 12 holes of "Hamper" competition.

SKERRIES.

Saturday Next—9 hole stroke competition (for turkey).

CASTLE.

Ladies' Branch—November medal, 9 holes—Class I., Miss O'Flanagan, all square; Class II., Mrs. Mortier, 1 up; Class III., Mrs. Morrison, 1 up.

KILLINEY.

Result of Turkey Competition—J. Turner Huggard, 2 up; D. Tyson, 1 up; G. Walker, 1 up; J. Carey, 1 up; M. Dwyer, all square. Next Saturday—Turkey competition, 9 holes, strokes.

Ladies' Branch—Friday next, medal. Committee meeting 2 o'clock.

RATHDOWNEY.

Mixed foursomes—J. T. Allen and Mrs. Griffiths and F. J. Cronin and Miss M. Campion tied.

DONABATE.

Turkey sweeps, Saturday and Sunday; 9 holes, stroke; arrange partners.

BOWLING.

CHANGES IN THE RULES.

A special general meeting of the Irish Free State Bowling League was held last night at Exchequer Chambers, with Mr. J. M. Mecredy in the chair.

The meeting was called for the purpose of sanctioning the alterations made in the rules at a previous meeting of the committee, which are as follows:—

Rule 8 amended to read—"The annual general meeting shall be held on the last Wednesday in January of each year."

Rule 6—"The affiliation fee in future to be £3 instead of £2."

Inspection of Green—To add to Rule 15—"Upon the application by a club or any players concerned in a match at least seven days before the match, the sub-committee shall inspect the green, and, if found to be unfit, another green shall be selected four days previous to the date of the match."

Sixsmith and Boyd Cups—It was agreed that the entry fee in each of these competitions be raised to 2/6. It was decided to add to the rules—"All deciding ties to be played on a neutral green, which will be selected by the Free State League Committee, who will appoint umpires."

It was also decided that umpires be appointed by the Free State League Committee for the semi-finals and finals in the Boyd-Sixsmith and Mecredy Cup competitions.

SELECTIONS FOR DERBY MEETING TO-DAY.

PAPER.	1.0 RACE.	1.35 RACE.	2.5 RACE.	2.35 RACE.	3.5 RACE.	3.30 RACE.
Irish Times	Simonside.	Eyes Front.	Blackette.	The Greek.	Paulus.	Simone.
Galtee More......	—	—	—	Double Draw.	Cairngorm.	Simone.
S. Life & Sportsman	Simonside.	Lone Isle.	Blackette.	Empire Unity; The Greek, place.	Paulus.* Cairngorm place.	Simone.
Man on the Spot...	Patmos.	Mittagong.	Blackette.	The Greek.	Cairngorm.	Simone.*
Daily Sketch......	Simonside.	Rhum.	Blackette.*	Peacock's selected.	Paulus.	Simone.
Star......	Plantagenet; Delia, place.	Mittagong; Eyes Front, place.	Guido; Boy Friend, place.	The Greek; Double Draw, place.	Paulus.* Beauty Crest, place.	Arethusa; Evespippin, place.
Evening News......	Delia.	Eyes Front.	Blackette.	The Greek.*	Beauty Crest.*	Piazza colt.
Evening Standard...	Peacock's selected.	Tictic; if ab., Mittagong.	Tictic; if ab., Blackette.	Peacock's selected.	Free Shadow.	Fancy Dress.

COURSING.

TROPHY WON OUT AT DUNSHAUGHLIN.

EXCELLENT TRIALS AT GRANGE.

BY OUR COURSING CORRESPONDENT.

AFTER serving as a strong attraction for a great many seasons at the Dunshaughlin meetings, the Club yesterday lost the Hope-Johnstone Cup. The inception of this stake dates back to the days when Miss Alice Hope-Johnstone had a kennel of useful dogs, including Just Cause, Jolly Fellow, and Adversaria; but until yesterday no owner had won it twice in succession. Now Mr. J. English had Black Robs and Pistol in the stake, which was for eight all-ages, and each winning two courses, it was divided.

An interesting point cropped up in connection with the stake. Mr. English, of course, was, in any event, entitled to the cup; but he informed me of his intention to draw Black Robs and have Pistol declared the winner, as some visitors had Pistol backed at long odds. Before the meeting concluded he left, possibly under the impression that Pistol was the winner; in fact, one official announced it that way. It was, however, pointed out to the Stewards that "when two greyhounds remain in for the deciding course, the stakes shall be considered divided if they belong to the same owner, or to confederates," etc., and the rule was, needless to say, complied with.

Pistol gave a much more satisfactory display than at the recent Lusk meeting, but it was a near thing between him and last season's Clarke Cup winner, Solid Flapper, for the turn. The latter was showing slightly in front when the hare strongly favoured the black, who at once wrenched and killed. Black Robs, after disposing of Crossakiel, again came up against Celbridge Signal. At Lusk the Celbridge dog, when being led, forged ahead, but now, when in front, he allowed himself to be shot for the turn, and, using his teeth almost immediately, Black Robs was a good winner. We had one thrilling course in this stake, Bellamite and Sion Girl fighting out a grueller. Sion Girl had all the opening scores, and did not look like being beaten; but it transpired that at the end of a wonderful trial, run out of view, the red collar went by several times to pull it out of the fire. Mr. J. Callaghan's Highway Lad qualified for the Champion Puppy Stakes, but many thought he lost his first course against Model Pallas, who led him two lengths, scored again, and had as much of it afterwards.

It was excellent coursing, and I have seldom seen so many strong hares slipped at Dunshaughlin.

CHAMPION PUPPY STAKES (9 dogs)—Wee Lion beat Black Marshal; Hidden Wonder beat Real Blacksmith; Highway Lad beat Model Pallas.

Second Round—Wee Lion beat Hidden Wonder; Highway Lad a bye.

Deciding Course—Mr. J. Callaghan's f. w. d. Highway Lad (Hyder Ali—Victorious Chance) beat Mr. W. Duffy's bd. d. Wee Lion (Lion's Lair—Wee Field).

HOPE-JOHNSTONE CUP (8 all-ages)—Celbridge Signal beat Mooltan; Black Rabs beat Crossakiel; Pistol beat Solid Flapper; Bellamite beat Sion Girl.

Second Round—Black Rabs beat Celbridge Signal; Pistol beat Bellamite.

Mr. J. English's bk. d. Black Rabs (Odd Blacksmith—Farola) and his bk. d. Pistol (Odd Blacksmith—Farola) divided.

DUNSHAUGHLIN STAKES (16 two-course all-ages)—Vencedor beat Cool Artic; Gowister beat Frayne; The Gun Shuk beat Lee Valley Boy; Lady Frivol beat All But; Wee Lady beat Daisy Bawn; Killanan Girl beat Royal Humour; Black Rabona beat Monica's Fame; Blackwood beat She's Got a Name.

Second Round—Gowister beat Vencedor; Lady Frivol beat The Gun Shuk; Wee Lady beat Killanan Girl; Blackwood beat Black Rabona.

Third Round—Lady Frivol beat Gowister; Wee Lady beat Blackwood.

Deciding Course—Mr. R. Dunne's f. r. b. Wee Lady (Hidden Doctor—Winning Hand) beat Mr. J. J. Corry's bk. b. Lady Frivol (Spalding Bishop—What's What).

ORANMORE—TO-MORROW.

Judge—S Keating. Slipper—D. Goole.

TRIAL STAKE (DERBY) (16 dog puppies)—J. Stack's Spancel Hill v. T. Cusack's Golden Lancer; R. Taylor's Tell Me v. M. Beirne's Andy Oh; R. Fitzpatrick's Sports Express v. P. J. Flatley's Funchaubeg; Miss N. Maher's My Day v. P. J. Murray's Modern Gift; E. Kelly's Straggling Town v. B. Gannon's Never Nailed; Mrs. F. McCarthy's Mountain Splendour v. E. O'Loughlin's Go Atta Boy; R. J. Nagle's Never Nicked v. J. Kelly's Golden Double; T. A. Crowe's Knight's Special v. D. O'Loughlin's Haunted Vision.

TRIAL STAKES (OAKS) (16 bitch puppies)—T. Taylor's Tinkle Bell v. Miss P. Lahiff's Plucky Lass; D. Fitzgerald's Dove v. F. McCarthy's Moate and Shandon; J. Kelly's Golden Sister v. J. Finn's Song of the Pines; J. Kelly's Half a Dollar v. P. Hynes's Straw Hill; C. O'Sullivan's Rattling Belle v. Mrs. M. A. Kelly's Port Sweet; A. Hastings's Handsome Ellen v. Messrs. Malone and Barry's Scent Blossom; T. Griffin's Miss Elixir v. Messrs. Duffy and Marmion's Mild; J. Stafford's Band of Tar v. J. Griffin's Connacht Beauty.

ORANMORE STAKES and HALPIN CUP (12 all-ages)—Miss M. Glynn's Golden Gordon v. M. Walshe's Clooncurran Lad; C. O'Sullivan's Seaside Rattler v. G. Keane's Graduate of Kilbeacanty; Mrs. Ryan's Romany Rover v. J. Lyndon's Mr. Moon; R. McTigue's Tepid Breeze v. R. Taylor's Tilia; Mrs. L. F. Kerin's Carolina Beauty v. Miss P. Gardiner's Gallantic; B. J. Quinn's Q.E.D. v. J. Lydon's Tanette.

FRENCHFORT STAKES (16 two-course maidens, dogs)—P. Greaney's Larry Go Bye v. J. Connolly's Knockdark; B. J. Quinn's Gar Borean v. Mrs. M. Glynn's Tough Man; P. Quinn's Sturdy Man v. Mrs. Duffy's Larry's Choice; J. F. Kerin's Fleet Boy v. W. Power's Lucky at Last; Mrs Dunning's London Fog v. M. Hayes's Thuga; Miss P. Gardiner's Golden Grain v. Joe Keane's Ballinakill Law; P. Glynn's Rattlephone v. T. McMahon's Mick's Fancy; Lally's Blue Earl of J. Spelman's Windove.

AERODROME STAKES (16 two-course maidens, bitches)—M. Glynn's Humming Tor v. J. Kelly's Bonny Bright Eyes; T. Gilmartin's Rustle v. M. O'Halloran's Gotthere; J. Byrne's Breezebee v. J. Lydon's Halsal; Miss G. Sheedy's Steer Straight v. M. J. King's Star Event; T. McMahon's Never Fancy v. J. J. Morrisroe's Sharp Cinders; Lee's Kichland v. Miss P. Gardiner's Gallant Lamb; D. Dwyer's False Doll v. W. O'Dwyer's Rose of Kilkee; M. Higgins's Ceannadhoun v. P. Gilbouley's Peggy Tell.

DEERPARK STAKES (10 two-course maidens, bitches)—T. Kerin's Kate the Rattler v. M. Greaney's Claddagh Ring; P. Mangan's Lady Demond v. C. Hynes's Hyosciens; Miss M. Allen's Lomalindy Hand v. A. Morgan's Syrups; T. Lally's Laragh Lass v. G. Fagan's Appian's Hope; O. Murphy's Bespoke v. Messrs. Varden and Begley's Black Sall.

FERMOY.

Judge—D. J. O'Callaghan. Slipper—R. J. Redmond.

TRIAL STAKES (8 dog puppies)—First Round—Rathnadarrahy Laddie beat Brown Staker; Dan of the Hill beat Graceful Champion; Roving Wrestler beat Dashing Porthos; Roving Loafer beat Prospective.

Second Round—Rathnadarrahy Laddie a bye, Dan of the Hill drawn; Roving Loafer beat Roving Wrestler.

Decider—Mr. J. J. Broderick's bd. Roving Loafer (Dick the Loafer—Loafer's Colleen) beat Mr. J. Lombard's f. Rathnadarrahy Laddie (Joyful Laddie—Sally Girl).

BALLYARTHUR STAKES (9 all-ages)—First Round—Mechanical Cut beat Double Cheerful; Dash on Leader beat Joyful Lombard; Hopeful Cutlet beat Baratone; Winter Rose's Pet beat Joyful Answer; Parquette a bye.

Second Round—Dash on Leader beat Mechanical Cut; Hopeful Cutlet beat Parquette; Winter Rose's Pet a bye.

Third Round—Mr. T. Howe's Winter Rose's Pet (Border Line—Winter Rose) beat Dash on Leader; Mr. D. Farrell's Hopeful Cutlet (Mutton Cutlet—Cheevra Beg), a bye.

Stakes divided.

FERMOY STAKES (16 2-course maidens)—First Round—Broderick's Castle beat D.A.B.; Golden Monarch beat Laddock; Parlour Rock beat War Eagle; Jack Nero beat Never Better; Cork Son beat Sweet Castlehyde; Roving Baron beat Fancy Den; Danger Ahead beat Whitefield Rose; Rose Mac Harleo beat Emerald Pride.

Second Round—Broderick's Castle beat Golden Monarch; Jack Nero beat Parlour Rock; Cork Son beat Roving Baron; Rose Mac Harleo beat Danger Ahead.

Third Round—Jack Nero beat Broderick's Castle; Cork Son beat Rose Mac Harleo.

Decider—Mr. W. Kavanagh's bd. d. Jack Nero (Old Nero—Lady Maura) beat Mr. D. Roche's f. d. Cork Son (Border Line—Cook).

LOCAL STAKES, No. 1 (16 one-course maidens)—Fortinus beat Kevin Mac; Roving Charlie beat Island Chief; Bay d'Or beat Fellow Feeling; Paul Porthos beat Colleen's Hill; Buster Brown beat Kingly Mack; Hidden Lamp beat Kilmoyler Lassie; Prairie Call beat Spotted Lady; Friend's Gift Again beat Jumbo B.

Second Round—Roving Charlie beat Fortinus; Bay d'Or beat Paul Porthos; Buster Brown beat Hidden Lamp; Prairie Call beat Friend's Gift Again.

Third Round—Mr. P. Condon's Roving Charlie (Dick the Rover—Solatina) a bye. Bay d'Or drawn; Mr. P. Casey's Prairie Call (Golden Fashion II.—Fashion Dot) beat Buster Brown.

Stakes divided.

LOCAL STAKES, No. 2 (12 one-course maidens)—Coolmackee Lad beat Kilmurry Rover; Grand Swell beat Glenbower Rover; Ben Mac beat Jack's Blue Boy; Brendie's Rover beat Highland Leader; Carniska beat Prairie Princess; Prize Gift beat Lily Path.

Second Round—Grand Swell beat Coolmackee Lad; Brendie's Rover beat Ben Mac; Prize Gift beat Carniska.

Third Round—Mrs. Barry's Grand Swell (Dick the Rover—Loafer's Colleen) beat Brendie's Rover; Miss B. Pyne's Prize Gift (Waiter—Keen Reward) a bye.

Stakes divided.

CAVAN—TO-MORROW.

Judge—W. Keenan. Slipper—J. Culligan.

TRIAL STAKE, 8 dog puppies—Mr. W. Caffrey's Rassan Man v. Mr. J. Dolan's Drumoney; Mr. P. Kangley's East Breffni v. Mr. J. J. O'Reilly's Cavan Coin; Mr. P. Colleran's Sir Bruno v. Mr. T. Dever's Derryhulin; Mr. E. O'Reilly's Oarsman v. Mr. P. Walls's Leminway.

BREFFNI STAKES, 8 all-ages—Mr. J. W. Devers's Denisen v. Mr. P. Scollan's Drumbo; Mr. John McCaffrey's Manly Rattler v. Mr. P. Higgins's Heart of Meath; Mr. P. McDonald's Manly Mover v. Mr. P. Farrell's Crossing Stamp; Mr. J. Gibney's Rhyme v. Dr. P. J. Maguire's White Gambler.

KILMORE STAKE, 14 two-course maidens—Mr. Owen Owens's Brackley Lad v. Mr. E. Porteus's Golden Saddle; Mr. S. Watts's Norseman v. Mr. O. McPhilips's Drumbarry Hope; Mr. J. Kelly's Kavan Hope v. Mr. P. McEntee's Black Hero; Mr. J. McRory's Montford Rambler v. Mr. A. Condell's Ruby Raven; Mr. M. Reilly's Drumcarn Queen v. Mr. W. Hanna's Brindle Swallow; Miss A. Armstrong's Solid Pearl v. Miss F. Reilly's Erne Breeze; Mr. P. McDonnell's Mishe Eirin v. Mr. B. Griffith's Lone Bird.

First brace in slips at 12 o'clock.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LEINSTER TRIAL FIFTEENS.

EIGHT IRELAND PLAYERS ON BLUES TEAM.

THE teams to play in the Leinster trial game at Lansdowne road on Wednesday, 23rd November, were selected last night. Though the sides are designated Blues and Whites, they have been picked on the Probables and Possibles principle.

On paper the Blues, or Probables, side, which includes eight internationals, is the far stronger one, and differs in but few respects to the teams which represented Leinster last season. E. W. de Vere Hunt, V. J. Pike and M. P. Crowe were not considered for the match. A newcomer to the Probables side is J. A. Delaney, of Bective Rangers, at left centre three-quarter. J. J. Bailey, who has been on the injured list, does not appear on either side, the reason probably being due to his inability to play.

R. H. Pratt, the young Dublin University full-back, who played so well in the County Dublin v. Hospitals match, has been given that position for Possibles, and T. O'N. Kiely, of University College, comes on as right wing three-quarter, with his club mate, F. L. Scott, on the other wing. The side is a young one, and the backs possess plenty of pace; but the light pack selected will be set a big task to hold the heavier Probables eight. E. O'D. Davy captains the Blues side and P. Crowe acts in a similar capacity for Whites.

The match starts at 2.45. Players are requested to be on the ground at 2.30, and to notify the Hon. Secretary, Leinster Branch, 18 Westmoreland street, by next post whether they can play or not.

BLUE TEAM.

Full-back—(15) D. P. Morris (Bective Rangers).

Three-quarters—Right wing (14) E. J. Lightfoot (Lansdowne), right centre (13) L. B. McMahon (University College), left centre (12) J. A. Delaney (Bective Rangers), left wing (11) J. C. D. Hewat (Wanderers).

Half-backs—Out (10) E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne) (capt.), scrum (9) P. F. Murray (Wanderers).

Forwards—(1) M. Burns (Blackrock), (2) J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), (3) M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), (4) J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), (5) B. Glynn (University College), (6) C. R. Graves (Wanderers), (7) P. H. Mooney (Clontarf), (8) St. J. Pike (Dublin University).

WHITE TEAM.

Full-back—(15) R. H. Pratt (Dublin University).

Three-quarters—Right wing (14) T. O'N. Kiely (University College), right centre (13) P. Crowe (Blackrock) (capt.), left centre (12) A. C. Preston (Wanderers), left wing (11) F. L. Scott (University College).

Half-backs—Out (10) D. J. O'Connor (Bective Rangers), scrum (9) T. O'Reilly (Lansdowne).

Forwards—(1) T. Byrne (Monkstown), (2) A. W. Ingram (Old Wesley), (3) G. A. Jackson (Dublin University), (4) F. C. Jackson (Wanderers), (5) P. J. Lawler (Bective Rangers), (6) C. B. Macauley (University College), (7) T. J. O'Driscoll (Dublin University), (8) J. C. Powell (Lansdowne).

IRISH PLAYERS ON MAJOR STANLEY'S XV.

Major R. V. Stanley has got together a very powerful fifteen for the annual match with Oxford University, which will take place at Oxford on November 25th. The side, with two exceptions, consists of international players, and as as follows:—J. Bassett (Penarth); Ian Smith (London Scottish), A N Other, E. W. F. de V. Hunt (The Army), and C. C. Tanner (Gloucester); J. A. Tallent (Blackheath) and F. W. Simpson (Blackheath); G. R. Beamish (Royal Air Force), V. J. Pike (United Services), G. G. Gregory (Bridgewater), D. A. Kendrew (Leicester), R. H. Black (Blackheath), J. Beattie (Hawick), R. Rowland (Glasgow High School), and D. Crichton-Miller (Gloucester).

"NATIONAL" V. QUEEN'S.

TEAMS FOR TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Queen's University travel to Dublin to-day for the annual match with University College, Dublin, which will be played at Lansdowne road, and not at Terenure. Teams:—

University College, Dublin—M. Saurin (Castleknock); M. O'Sullivan (Rockwell), L. B. McMahon (Blackrock), J. J. Bailey (Presentation, Bray), F. Scott (Blackrock); P. J. Roche (Mount St. Benedicts), H. Finlay (Castleknock); B. M. Glynn (Blackrock) (captain), B. Macauley (Clongowes), E. Gleeson (Belvedere), B. Cullen (Roscrea), J. G. Maher (Rockwell), G. Glynn (Ballinasloe), G. T. Hayes (Blackrock), P. Purcell (Castleknock).

Queen's University, Belfast—J. C. Entrican (Dungannon R.S.); J. K. Armstrong (Dungannon R.S.), R. W. Hewitt (R.A. Inst., Belfast), R. B. Hunter (R.A. Inst., Belfast), J. C. Groves (Coleraine A.I.); A. F. Turner (R.A. Inst., Belfast), V. A. Hewitt (R.A. Inst., Belfast); R. Alexander (R.A. Inst., Belfast), H. Kennedy (R.A. Inst., Belfast), J. W. B. Paton (R.A. Inst., Belfast), W. McC. Ross (R.A. Inst., Belfast), T. A. Groves (Coleraine A.I.), G. A. Scott (Coleraine A.I.), R. S. Nixon (Mountjoy, Dublin), D. A. Lindsay (Methodist College, Belfast).

HOSPITALS MATCH.

The following will represent Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital v. Richmond Hospital at the College Park to-day at 2.45:—F. W. Pettigrew; H. Good, R. Spacek, F. C. Jackson, R. Davies; H. D. Clarke, H. Jewell; E. Ash, W. Greene, V. Jones, G. B. Jackson, B. Kearon, G. V. D. O'Driscoll, A. C. Pilkington, R. J. Shier.

Richmond Hospital—P. Crean; P. J. Mullaney, J. Hanlon, C. Maguire, J. S. Potter; P. Navan, J. Ryan; J. Barden, B. Burney, J. Dorran, J. Gregg, B. McGorry, W. McKeogh, B. Smith, R. Sutton (capt.).

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

University College v. Queen's University, Lansdowne road, 2.45.
Richmond Hospital v. Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, College Park, 2.45.
Shannon Buccaneers v. Dublin University 3rd, Athlone.
Mountjoy School v. St. Columba's College, Sea road, Clontarf.
Mountjoy School (J.C.T.) v. C.B.S. Dun Laoghaire.

Nenagh 11 points, Roscrea 9 points.

GREYHOUND RACING.

CELTIC PARK—TO-NIGHT.

7.30—**ANGLESEA STAKES** (375 yards)—Robin's Song, Captivale, Billy's Choice, Orlike, Miss Butall, Hard to Port. Sub.—Swan's Nest.

7.40—**ANGLESEA HURDLE** (375 yards)—Spa Well, Shady Lines, Cairnsmith, Archer's Grove. Subs.—Ocean Wire, Dan's Treble.

7.55—**MALLUSK STAKES** (525 yards)—The Man in Blue, Forbidden Love, Black Rambler, Ruse de Guerre, Ollar Diamond, Prince Tara. Subs.—Cuan Ferry, Glen Robin.

8.10—**CITY PLATE** (525 yards)—Lagan Bank, Rabbit, Watcher, Jebb's Fancy, Jasper, Killybracken, Ollar River. Sub.—Cheeky Patsy.

8.30—**DIVIS HURDLE** (525 yards)—Setanta, Rory Og, Churchwell Water, Reggie. Subs.—Billy Begs, Burnside Boy.

8.50—**STORMONT STAKES** (525 yards)—Pleasant Face, Coolsythe, Ruddy Man, Bell Echo, Solid Noon, Santa Bois. Sub.—More Tar.

9.10—**FUTURITY STAKES** (525 yards)—Marquis of Dromore, Ronnie Mac, Shagne, Guardsman, The Square House, Parting Shot. Sub.—Jollification.

9.30—**SHELBOURNE HURDLE** (525 yards)—Markitt, Head of the Walk, Wriggler, Tavis Pride. Subs.—Gaffney's Forge, McManus.

Greyhound Racing Track for Sale.

The White City Stadium greyhound racing track at Liverpool, which was opened this summer, is stated to be on offer for sale at £150,000.

INTER-VARSITY COLOUR MATCH.
University College (Dublin)
v.
Queen's University (Belfast)
AT LANSDOWNE ROAD
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY).
Kick-off, 3 o'clock sharp.
Admission, 1/3 (including Tax).
Schoolboys Half-Price.

BOXING.

A CLEVER WELTER-WEIGHT.

KEEN BOUTS FOR U.C.D. NOVICES' TITLES.

The novices' championships of University College B.C. were decided at 86 St. Stephen's Green last night, and provided a series of keenly contested bouts. As was only to be expected in this class of competition the majority of the contestants showed more enthusiasm than polish, but an exception was the display given by Cassidy in the welter division. Although rather weak in defence, he showed up splendidly in attack, and in both his bouts gained a number of points by accurate use of a distinctly good straight left. In his fight against O'Driscoll, another promising lad, he also used a right hook to advantage. Both men showed an amount of stamina, and in a hard hitting affair Cassidy accomplished sufficient to gain a narrow win.

The best contest of the evening was the heavy-weight encounter between Purcell and Houlihan. The latter, a forceful fighter, had rather the better of the earlier rounds, but Purcell, though taking a lot of punishment, showed plenty of cleverness in defence, and pulled up so well that an extra round was ordered by the referee. Houlihan failed to reproduce his earlier aggressiveness and the decision went to Purcell after a rousing set-to. Details:—

Bantam-weight—Henry beat Henaghen on points.

Feather-weight—O'Reardon beat Taylor on points.

Light-weight—Leyden beat Watters on points.

Welter-weight—O'Driscoll beat Henry on points; Cassidy beat Patton on points. Final—Cassidy beat O'Driscoll on points.

Middle-weight—Gleeson beat McGillion on points.

Heavy-weight—Purcell beat Houlihan on points.

COUNTY DUBLIN BOARD MEETING.

At the meeting of the County Dublin Board, I.A.B.A., held last night, Mr. W. Carroll, junior, presiding, permission was granted to Corinthian B.C. to hold a tournament with Sligo B.C. at Sligo on November 30. The teams are, Corinthians first-named:—Fly-Weight, A. Gallagher v. Flannery; Feather-Weight, P. Quinn v. W. Burnside, M. Bolger v. O. McPartland, M. Conlon v. P. Barry; Light-Weight, Colm Gallagher v. M. Scanlon; Welter-Weight, J. Gregan v. J. Scanlan.

Mr. Kilcullen informed the Board that the Island Bridge Gymnasium could now be obtained for the purpose of holding Novices' Tournaments at a much reduced fee.

It was decided that the definition of a novice, for the purpose of the forthcoming County Dublin Novice Championships, is as follows:—"One who has never won an Open Competition for Novices and has not appeared more than twice in public."

GIANTS OF THE RING TO MEET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

Primo Carnera will meet his Gargantuan *vis-a-vis*, Jose Santa, of Portugal, who scales over 19 stone and is 6ft. 9ins. high, in a ten-round bout at the Madison Square Garden on Friday. This is the first occasion on which these two giants of the ring have met.

GAELIC GAMES.

DUBLIN HURLERS' TASK.

STRONG SELECTION TO PLAY KILKENNY.

(BY PAT'O.)

Dublin hurlers are preparing in whole-hearted fashion for their National League match at Croke Park next Sunday against Kilkenny. A wide selection has been made from seven clubs, and twenty-four players are under orders. Outdoor training is impossible in winter time, so the team will undergo evening exercises and massage at Portobello Gymnasium during the week. From this list a powerful fifteen can be placed:—McMahon, Bannon, Muldowney, Kenna, Kealy, Ryan (Young Irelands), Walsh, Quirke, Dwyer, Delaney, O'Meara, Wade, Flanagan, Campion (Faughs), Leeson, Daniels, Tampane, Hegarty, O'Connell, Dwyer (Army), Quinlan (Garda), Higgins (Kickhams), Sheehan (Civil Service).

This is Dublin's second appearance in the new National League. When they travelled to Cork, Dublin were not at full strength. They met the St. Finbarr group at peak form on U.C.C. grounds. Cork won easily. Through this line of form, Kilkenny, who won narrowly from Cork at Nowlan Park, should win on Sunday.

Like tournaments, League form is erratic, and Dublin know every inch of Croke Park. Players will be short of match play, but the rest may have served a team who travelled much during the summer. Kilkenny have been busy through the autumn, and last Sunday's county final between Mooncoin and Carrickshock produced the best class hurling of many years. Mooncoin's return to form will bring some change to the Kilkenny formation, but any re-shuffle of position will be from strength, not weakness.

KERRY AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

At Tralee, Kerry seemed to clinch their claim as divisional League champions. For the third time in two months they won from Dublin. Once again Dublin were beaten by a two-point margin, and their claim to second best of the year is justified. With Kildare and the Northern counties out of the League, the final seems to rest between the champions and the winners of the Connaught section. There Mayo still hold the strongest hand. Their game against Sligo in aid of a local coursing meeting last Sunday was up to championship standard, so a second meeting between Kerry and Mayo is probable in the early spring.

Geraldines have come best out of a very lengthy transfer list in Dublin club circles. The McCann pair are now available, and with their aid the team which beat Kickhams so well in the charity tournament may run to highest honours in 1933. Fitzgerald, former captain of Erin's Hopes, is a big acquisition for Geraldines. This Vincent de Paul tourney is gathering force. At Parnell Park on Sunday a dual bill brings Hopes and Dolphins, St. Lawrences and Fingallians together. The latter game will be a championship barometer, for both clubs have gone from strength to strength through 1932.

Geraldines travel to Celbridge on Sunday. They are calling on half-a-dozen from outside clubs to meet a strong Kildare side. Leinster College competitions are entering the semi-final stages, with Colaiste Caoimghin, Westland Row, Knockbeg and St. Kieran's going well.

MOTOR RACING.

IRISH CLUB'S GOOD REPORT.

SUCCESS OF PHŒNIX PARK RACES.

Mr. P. J. Brady, Chairman, presided at the annual meeting of the Irish Motor Racing Club, Ltd., held at Jury's Hotel, Dublin, last night. There was a large attendance of members.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. A. Harrison) said that the financial position was much better than last year. They had an income of £606 12s. 3d., including balance forward from last year. The expenditure was £359 15/3, so that the gross profit on the year's working was £247 17/-. They had assets (not including trophies) of £343 5/-, and their liabilities were £75 13/9, leaving a credit balance of £267 11/3. There was included in the receipts the sum of £375 4/9 from the Phœnix Park Car Races, the expenses of which were £180 5/9. The liabilities included an item of £60 due to the Board of Works in respect of the Park race.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the treasurer's report, said that the club deserved to be congratulated. The figures in the hon. treasurer's report amazed him, and showed the unprecedented success of the club.

Mr. F. M. Summerfield, seconding the adoption of the report, also said that the club ought to be congratulated on their remarkable enterprise and efficiency displayed in the figures. It was amazing that the club could run such a magnificent race as the Phœnix Park Car Race with such slight expenditure and such large receipts. It showed what could be done by a band of enthusiastic young men such as the club possessed. He did not see, in face of these figures, why this little club should not run the real Grand Prix Race. There was no reason why they should not make a success of it.

The hon. secretary's report stated that, taken in general, the year's progress of the club had been outstanding, and reflected great credit on its chief organiser, Mr. H. C. Brown, who since its inception had devoted all his spare time to the promotion of the club, in which they had now 180 members.

The hon. treasurer's and the hon. secretary's reports were unanimously adopted.

Mr. P. S. Brady was unanimously re-elected President and Messrs. J. P. Burney and J. A. Taylor, Vice-Presidents.

The following were elected as directors:—Messrs. J. P. O'Neill, C. J. Walsh, J. H. Walsh, C. H. W. Manders, and A. Harrison.

A discussion took place in connection with the Phœnix Park Car Races, and the meeting agreed to recommend to the directors the view that next year's races should be longer than those held this year. Seventy-five miles for the smaller and one hundred miles for the larger cars were suggested as the most suitable distances. It was also recommended that a hill-climbing event be held for cars.

Mr. G. Burney suggested that the directors should exercise pressure on the R.I.A.C. to hold some kind of races in the Phœnix Park on the date for the Grand Prix.

R. & S.P.U. GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Railway and Steam Packet Union was held at 5 Kildare street. The President, Sir Lingard Goulding, Bart., occupied the chair.

The Hon. General Treasurer (H. W. Roe) submitted his financial statement, which showed an improved credit balance. The Hon. General Secretary (A. J. Cullen), in the course of his report, paid a fitting tribute to the senior hockey eleven, who, he said, had established the amazing record of winning the Leinster Senior League for the tenth year in succession.

The amendments to the rules, proposed by the Executive Committee, were passed, with the exception of the clause dealing with school-members.

The following five delegates were elected to act on the Executive Committee:—Messrs. W. E. Richardson, H. W. Roe, A. F. O'Connell, W. McClelland and J. M. Glynn, who, with the companies' and associates' delegates and the sectional hon. secretaries, will form the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

BADMINTON.

W. HAMILTON IN FORM.

EASY VICTORIES IN THE SINGLES.

The Irish Close Championship Tournament was continued at Elm Park Badminton Hall last evening, when excellent progress was made with the Singles. W. Hamilton, the former Irish champion, went through a couple of rounds of the Senior Men's Singles, easily disposing of two useful players in J. H. Pigot and N. Good. Though not seriously extended, Hamilton showed splendid form, which promises a successful season for him. In the Junior Men's Singles D. McCracken who has played a good deal with the great Irish player, G. S. B. Mack, gave an impressive display in disposing of N. Wilson in straight sets. Several good matches were played in the Handicap Doubles. Details:—

SENIOR MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round.

N. Good beat N. Wilson—15-0, 15-2.
W. Hamilton beat J. Pigot—15-8, 15-12.
C. Maidment beat S. Cooper—15-3, 15-4.
L. Green beat L. T. Bailey—15-3, 15-3.

Second Round.

W. Hamilton beat N. Good—15-11, 15-4.

JUNIOR LADIES' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round.

Miss Hutton beat Miss Armstrong—11-3, 11-5.

JUNIOR MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round.

Gavin Kelly beat N. McNaughton—15-1, 15-6.
V. E. Campbell w.o., W. Griffin scr.
W. McEachern beat J. Latchford—15-13, 15-5.
A. C. Orr beat H. A. E. Egan—15-4, 15-8.
R. Stuart beat J. McNaughton—15-2, 15-3.
W. H. Kenny beat R. S. Caruth—15-3, 15-2.
J. Bolton beat E. Hall—15-6, 15-3.
D. McCracken beat N. Wilson—15-9, 15-4.

Second Round.

A. C. Orr beat R. Stuart—15-4, 15-1.

MEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES—CLASS II.

First Round.

McEachern and McMillan (minus 2) beat Montgomery and Preston (8)—5-15, 15-12, 15-10.
Shubotham and Travers (scr.) beat T. Maidment and C. Lawrence (3)—15-4, 10-15, 15-4.

Second Round.

Hardy and Reid (4) beat Stephen and J. Brown (minus 10)—15-1, 15-5.
Dr. Charles and J. Erskine (minus 2) beat G. Mortice and W. Lavelle (8)—15-12, 15-12.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAPS—CLASS II.

First Round.

Misses Spratt and J. Stoker (minus 6) beat Misses K. Hill and E. Long (3)—15-10, 15-11.
Misses E. Webb and E. Bath (minus 4) beat Misses L'Estrange and Dunlop (scr.)—11-15, 15-9, 15-3.
Misses E. Goulding and Killen (minus 8) beat Misses Tyson and Kearney (minus 4)—15-10, 15-11.
Misses V. Cummins and Murphy (scr.) beat Misses A. Clare and McWilliam (scr.)—15-3, 15-3.

Second Round.

Misses Webb and Bath beat Misses Spratt and J. Stoker—15-5, 15-2.
Misses V. Cummins and Murphy beat Misses E. Goulding and Killen—15-11, 15-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP—CLASS IV.

First Round.

W. Poole and J. Purser (scr.) beat R. A. Dwyer and L. Sully (2)—15-12, 10-15, 15-12.
R. Allen and J. Taylor (2) beat J. Hopkins and H. W. Colthurst (2)—15-13, 15-4.

Second Round.

R. Stuart and J. Brien (minus 2) beat G. Bowesman and J. Killen (minus 2)—15-3, 15-6.
Poole and Purser (scr.) beat Boyd and Tweed (scr.)—15-3, 15-8.
Allen and Taylor (2) beat Franks and Burke (2)—15-7, 15-2.
Roper and Alexander (4) beat Dowell and Grieg (minus 2)—15-9, 6-15, 15-7.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

6.30—E. Grimson v. C. Booth; F. McGaver v. A. Tucker; Miss Stoker v. Mrs. Kelly; F. South v. M. Byrne; J. Elmes v. MacMillan; J. Doris v. P. MacDermott.

7 o'c.—T. P. Downes v. A. Dowling; C. Downes v. Trapnell or Bailey; P. Shaw v. E. Cotter; Miss Spratt v. Miss B. Good; Miss N. Shaw v. Miss E. Carty; Miss K. Hannan v. Miss C. Smith.

7.30—Miss M. Conway v. Miss Armstrong or Miss Hutton; Miss L. Seery v. Miss Caulfield or Miss Murphy; Miss Moeran v. Miss J. Stoker; Miss Mahony v. Miss N. Shaw; Miss Dilworth v. Miss McEachern; McDermott and Miss Conway v. W. Moore and Miss Courtenay.

8 o'c.—All competitors still remaining in Junior Men's Singles Championship.

8.30—All competitors still remaining in Senior Men's Singles Championship.

9 o'c.—Misses P. and N. Conway v. Miss Goulding and Miss Killeen; Miss Mack and Miss Twigg v. Miss Goodman and Miss M. Conway; J. Feeney and Miss E. Carty v. Mr. and Mrs. MacDougald; Pigott and another v. S. Cooper and Mrs. Kelly; W. Hamilton and Miss Good v. Maidment and Miss Stoker; A. Hamilton and Miss Hamilton v. Green and Miss G. Carty.

9.30—J. Feeney and Miss E. Carty v. Hall and Miss N. Conway; A. Hamilton and Mrs. McGowan v. Elmes and Miss Moeran; W. Griffin and Miss G. Carty v. B. Hamilton and Miss Mack; Moore and Miss E. Courtenay v. South and Miss Hanan; Thorpe and Miss Good v. McDermott and Miss M. Conway.

HOCKEY.

SENIOR LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Railway Union	5	5	0	0	14	7	10
Pembroke Wanderers	6	5	1	0	13	6	10
Dublin University	6	4	1	1	21	18	9
Three Rock Rovers	6	4	2	0	15	9	8
K.G.S.	6	3	3	0	11	10	6
Avoca	5	2	2	1	10	7	5
Naas	6	2	4	0	15	15	4
Dalkey	6	2	4	0	10	17	4
Monkstown	6	1	5	0	11	15	2
Imp. Tobacco Co	6	0	6	0	1	17	0

OPTIMISTS' NARROW WIN.

OPTIMISTS .... 2 NEWCOMES........... 1

Played yesterday at Temple Hill, Blackrock. Misses Brindley and Fullwood scored for Optimists and Miss Waddell for Newcomes.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

Railway Union "A" v. Dalkey "A." Park av., 3.30.
Monkstown "A" v. Bray Rovers. Royal tce., 3.0
Avoca School v. Kingstown G.S. Avoca School, 3.0
Women's Senior League—Alexandra College v University College. Terenure, 3.45.
Women's Intermediate League—University College 2nd v. Dublin University 3rd. Terenure, 3.15.

K.G.S.—B. Anderson; D. Haigh, W. Lindsay; B. Lee, D. Young, S. Shellard; A. Andrew, J. Stiven, D. Lee, A. Harris, G. Byrne.

Railway Union "A"—W. Crawford; J. H. Doran, M. J. Doogan; T. Spearman, W. Chiddick, T. Gilleran; F. W. Olhausen, E. Ellis, W. Rudd, W. R. Lambe, G. Fitch.

Avoca School—J. Stewart; O. Fry, J. Craig (capt.); D. Beckett, P. Prentice, N. Stewart; R. Mumford, R. Fry, A. Thompson, J. Henderson, K. Watson.

BELFAST INCIDENTS.

DENIAL OF DISTURBANCES.

In a message circulated late last night it was reported that there were disturbances in Belfast in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, but this is contradicted by our Belfast Correspondent.

Two women—May Donnelly, of Antrim road, and Sarah Grimley, of North Queen street—were detained by the police in connection with the publication of Republican posters, which were removed by the police. A Union Jack was torn down from the Corporation Baths, Falls road, a Nationalist quarter.

'BUS WORKERS' RATES.

TRADES UNION COUNCIL APPROVES REPORT.

A meeting of the Dublin Trades Union Council was held last night at 44 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, Mr. P. Holohan (Irish National Union of Woodworkers) presiding.

Presenting the report of the Transport Trades Group, Mr. P. J. O'Beirne (Railway Clerks' Association) said it had been decided to ask the Council to request the Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress to see that the scale of rates and the conditions suggested by the Group for 'bus workers should be given statutory authority in the coming Traffic Bill.

The report was adopted.

The Council pledged moral and financial support to the printing trades should any of the unions be involved in a dispute as a result of its stand against the disruptionist element in the trade.

A further meeting of the Furnishing Trades group took place at the conclusion of the Council meeting, and a number of deputations were appointed to deal with problems raised in the Group's report.

CAPTAIN FREEMAN'S RETURN.

Captain Spencer Freeman, who relinquished the position of technical adviser of the Irish Hospitals' Trust a month ago to conduct a proposed British sweepstake on the Continent, has decided to renew his connection with the Hospitals' Trust.

HOSPITALS USE THE BEST FUEL.

There is a total of 213 hospitals in the area of one London gas company using gas for various purposes. Of this number 195 use gas for heating, or 91.55 per cent. It is interesting to note that these are separate hospital authorities. Call or write to Gas Service Department, D'Olier Street, Dublin, for full particulars of Gas Fires.—(Advt.)

WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

(Continued from page 7, column 7.)

Brigade and the British Red Cross Society are undertaking first aid duty, and detachments of the V.A.D. will be stationed at frequent intervals along the processional route.

Many special trains from all parts of the province will reach Belfast in the early hours of to-morrow morning, and tens of thousands of visitors are expected to come into the city. Hotel accommodation has been booked up long in advance, and prices ranging up to £1 are being paid for seats in windows along the streets through which His Royal Highness will pass on his way to and from Stormont.

Men of the British Legion will parade shortly after noon in the Butter Market, and march through the streets, headed by the Royal Ulster Constabulary Band, to the Garden of Remembrance outside the City Hall, where the Prince will place a wreath on the Cenotaph in memory of Belfast men who lost their lives in the Great War. To-day, when I passed the Cenotaph, a member of the R.U.C. was standing on guard by it, the sombre dark green of his uniform and the freshness of the wreaths laid during the Armistice Day celebrations, with the newness of the Union Jack and White Ensign which flutter from its sides, giving the impression of a guardian of memories which will never be allowed to fade.

GUEST OF THE GOVERNOR.

His Royal Highness will be the guest of the Governor of Northern Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, at Government House, Hillsborough, County Down, during his stay in Ireland, and the Government has arranged a small house party for the occasion. The guests at Hillsborough will include the Marchioness of Hamilton, Lord and Lady Kilmorey, the Home Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, and Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., the Prince's Comptroller and Treasurer, with Major John Aird, Equerry, who will accompany the Prince. The Governor has arranged a private dinner party for to-morrow night and only the members of the house party and a few personal friends will be present.

On Thursday, after a long round of official visits to leading industrial organisations, hospitals and other institutions, the Prince of Wales will meet members of the Northern Ireland Parliament, members of the Judiciary and civic dignitaries at another dinner party and reception in Government House. His Royal Highness will probably visit several civic schemes of the Belfast Corporation on Friday morning before returning to England.

The regard of the Prince of Wales for men who served in the Great War, and who were wounded in giving service to their country, is being honoured by many Belfast business houses by an increase in the interest displayed in the King's Roll, which was established throughout the United Kingdom shortly after the War to encourage firms to employ men who had fought overseas, and I learnt to-day that several companies have added their names to the Roll during the past few days and pledged themselves to give preference to ex-Service men when increasing their staffs.

LORD CARSON.

There is a sincere regret expressed here that Lord Carson will not spend long among the people of Northern Ireland. He has not visited Ulster since October, 1926, when he came to Belfast and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Senate of Queen's University. His retirement from political life some years ago has always been lamented by the majority of Ulstermen, and they would have been glad of an occasion to celebrate his return to the scene of his early work; but, unfortunately, his poor state of health will prevent him from attending many public functions.

In the Parliament Park at Stormont there stands an empty concrete plinth. It is awaiting the great statue of Lord Carson, with his right hand upraised, making one of those determined and forceful gestures with which he stressed points in his speeches as a politician. It had been hoped to have the statue ready for the opening of Stormont, but its preparation was delayed, and the plaster cast has only recently been sent to a foundry for casting in bronze.

More than a thousand of the poor of the city, who have been thrown idle by the slackness of work in the shipyards and the textile industry, are to celebrate the first visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland by an entertainment which is to be given them by the Reverend J. N. Spence at the Grosvenor Hall, Belfast, to-morrow night.

There is one woman of humble circumstance in this city who will achieve her life's ambition—so she told me—if she is presented to His Royal Highness when he visits the City Hall to-morrow to receive the addresses of the Belfast and Derry Corporations and messages of loyalty from other bodies. She is Jenny King, who, for half a century, has sold flowers in Donegall place, and every year she sends baskets of shamrocks to Their Majesties the King and Queen and to the other members of the Royal Family. When the Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, then Princess Mary, visited Belfast, Jenny was presented to Her Royal Highness, who expressed her thanks for the kind and loyal thought which prompts the flower-seller to send shamrocks to Buckingham Palace every year.

"ALL THEIR ERRORS LINKED-UP."

WHAT THE FIANNA FAIL POLICY HAS DONE.

Professor J. M. O'Sullivan, T.D., speaking at a meeting of the Central Branch of Cumann na nGaedheal in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, last night, Mr. P. J. Lawrence, presiding, said that in the blows they had delivered at the business and farming community, it was easy to lose sight of the real objective or goal of the Government.

The Government had at least achieved this: they had taken the minds of the people off purely domestic legislation—a very clever manœuvre. He was personally of the opinion that if negotiations were entered into by the Free State, in the spirit in which England entered into negotiations with the United States, and in which Germany did with her creditors, a satisfactory settlement could be reached.

Continuing, he said that all portions of the Fianna Fail policy were linked together, all their errors were linked up. The President, the Ministers for Defence, Industry and Commerce, and even agriculture, had given expression to their joy at the killing of the cattle trade. This was what they described as moving towards economic independence. They told the people that they were conserving the home markets for them. But what good were the home markets when the purchasing power was beaten down to a half or a quarter? What would the farmers be able to buy from the towns and what would the towns be able to buy from the farmers if this policy was to continue?

If President de Valera failed in this see what a magnificent thing it would be. He would be the man who failed in the biggest effort ever made by an Irishman.

NO NEWS OF MRS. MOLLISON.

Mr. J. A. Mollison is waiting in London for news of his wife's attempt on the Cape flight "record." His secretary told a reporter last night that they had so far received no news of Mrs. Mollison, who left Oran (Algeria) at 11.30 p.m. on Monday for Niamey (French West Africa), over 1,550 miles across the Sahara Desert.

FREE STATE EDUCATION.

SCHOOL YEAR 1930-31.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY.

THE PREPARATORY COLLEGES.

PROGRESS OF IRISH LANGUAGE.

The annual report of the Irish Free State Department of Education was laid before both Houses of the Oireachtas yesterday. The statistics contained in it are those for the school year 1930-31, but the general information given in the body of the report is brought up to the latest possible date before publication.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The statistics of attendance in primary schools indicate a slight decrease in the percentage of attendance for the year ended 30th June, 1931, as compared with that for the previous year, which was the highest yet attained. The report suggests that the abnormally inclement weather during a portion of the year 1930-31 probably retarded the recovery of children suffering from illness, and, consequently, affected adversely attendance at school.

The gradual increase in the percentage of children in the higher standards—the most important educational effect of the School Attendance Act—was continued, but it is not anticipated that the full effect of the Act from this aspect will be realised for a further period of three years.

During the financial year 1930-31, grants were made amounting to £139,997 for the building, enlargement and reconstruction of schools. Of this sum £82,652 was for the erection of 36 new schools to accommodate 5,087 children.

As indicated in the annual report for 1929-30, arrangements were then being made under which it was hoped that almost all the places in the training colleges would in future be filled by students who had had the advantage of a secondary education. It was noted in that report that of those students admitted in 1930, about 65 per cent. was derived from the preparatory colleges and from the new pupil-teacher system, and that under the new arrangements the candidates admitted by open competition would be required to pass the Leaving Certificate examination of the Secondary Schools' Branch. With the exception of a very small number of untrained assistants all the students now admitted have undergone a secondary school course.

PREPARATORY COLLEGES.

The three girls' colleges situated in the Kerry, Tirconaill and Mayo Gaeltacht areas are in full operation in new and permanent premises, each accommodating 100 students. Two of the boys' colleges—one to be provided in the Munster Gaeltacht and the other in Connacht—have not yet been erected, but these colleges are at present operating in temporary premises in Mallow and Dublin. A site for the Munster College has been acquired, and it is hoped that the erection of the building will be commenced at an early date.

The competition at the examination for entrance to the preparatory colleges continues to be very keen.

FIOR-GHAELTACHT SCHEMES.

Reference was made in the previous annual report to the dearth of suitable candidates from intensely Irish-speaking districts, especially the extensive Connacht Gaeltacht, and to the steps taken by the Department to give the scheme the widest publicity and encouragement in these areas. Last year it was decided to modify the regulations for the examination and for the scheme generally in respect of children from Irish-speaking homes in the Fior-Ghaeltacht. This was done to ensure the admission of a reasonable number of native speakers of Irish each year, and to encourage parents and teachers in those areas to give their fullest co-operation in making the scheme a success.

Following these regulations, over 130 candidates from Connacht—nearly 100 of them from the Fior-Ghaeltacht area of Connemara—attended for examination, and there were four times as many candidates from Connemara as there were in the previous year. One hundred and forty candidates from Tirconaill—all from Irish-speaking homes—attended the examination at Easter, 1932.

IRISH IN TRAINING COLLEGES.

In previous reports reference was made to the great extension of Irish as a medium of instruction in the training colleges, and it is pleasant to be able to record a continued improvement in this respect. In the four colleges for Catholic students by far the greater part of the lectures on the general subjects is given through Irish, and the great majority of the lessons for the tests in practical teaching are given in Irish.

Progress in the use of Irish is to be measured not only by its extension as a medium in class-rooms and examination halls, but by the increasing use of the language in the social life of the colleges. Irish is commonly used at debates, concerts, plays, etc. It is more important, perhaps, that the language should be in ever-increasing use among the students in their private intercourse and on the playing fields than in formal use in class-halls and practising schools, and the advent of the students now coming from the preparatory colleges should have a stimulating effect in this direction.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

The examination for the award of primary school certificates has now been held for three consecutive years. The numbers of candidates examined and the number who qualified for certificates were as follows:—

Year.	Examined.	Qualified.
1929	9,327	7,427
1930	10,007	7,397
1931	9,198	7,042
1932	10,121	

All pupils who have completed the Sixth Standard course in national schools are eligible to compete.

THE TEACHERS.

In regard to the qualifications of teachers in Irish, it is noted that the number holding the various kinds of certificates increases year by year, and that many teachers made great efforts by attendance at Irish courses in the Gaeltacht during the summer vacation, and by home study during the winter, to meet the Department's requirements in the matter of Irish qualifications. There are, on the other hand, many teachers, not advanced in years, who have not made the progress which might be expected in acquiring a competent knowledge of Irish. The position now is that 32 per cent. of the teachers hold the ordinary certificate, 34 per cent. the Bilingual certificate, and 6 per cent. the Ard Teastas, while 28 per cent. are without any certificate.

In their reports the inspectors classify teachers under three headings, according to the efficiency they attain in the general work of their schools. The following is the percentage under each head for the year under review:—

Highly efficient	30 per cent (approx.)
Efficient	65 „ „ „
Non-efficient	5 „ „ „

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The report indicates that the work in the secondary schools continues to be satisfactory.

The number of recognised schools in 1930-31 was 300, being an increase of six on the number of the previous year. This is the biggest increase in a single year since the Department was established. The number of pupils in attendance showed an increase of 1,340, a figure which is greater than the increase in any recent year. There was an increase of three in the number of schools in which Irish is the ordinary medium of instruction, and an increase of four in the number in which partial instruction is given through that medium. Further steps have been taken by the Department to help in the development of Irish and Bilingual schools.

EXAMINATIONS.

The number of pupils who presented themselves for the certificate examinations, 1931, showed an increase all round, the total increase—exclusive of candidates especially admitted for the purpose of competing for university scholarships or for places in training colleges for primary teachers—being 571. There was an improvement also in the percentage of passes—the total percentage being 74.6, as compared with 69.7 in the previous year. 81.3 per cent. of the girls who took the Leaving Certificate examination passed, which is a very creditable result.

The figures for all candidates, Intermediate and Leaving Certificate, taken together, are very remarkable:—

Percentage of total number examined who passed with honours:—

1925	32.8
1929	42.0
1930	45.1
1931	55.2

It is satisfactory, too, to note that the increase in the proportion of successes at the Intermediate Certificate Examination is again accompanied by an increase in the range of subjects presented by the candidates.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

University scholarships are awarded by the Minister for Finance, on the recommendation of the Minister for Education. Candidates to be eligible must be from the Fior-Ghaeltacht, and must, in addition, have passed the Leaving Certificate examination with honours. These scholarships are tenable only at University College, Galway, unless there is not provision in that college for the course which the student is taking. The scholarships are of the value of £110 per annum, paid, with the exception of £20 which the student receives when the scholarship is awarded, in instalments, through the University authorities, and may be renewed for the number of years reasonably necessary to obtain the degree for which the students is studying.

Five scholarships were awarded in September, 1931, under this scheme. The Ulster, Munster and Connacht Ghaeltachts were represented amongst these candidates.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In connection with technical education, the session 1930-31 was one of transition. Under the Act of 1930 Technical Instruction Committees were replaced in the late autumn of that year by Vocational Education Committees, with the fuller powers and duties conferred upon them by the Act; but no change of importance could be attempted in the class arrangements for an educational year which was already well advanced. In general, the new committees were taken up for the remainder of the session in adjusting their procedure to the altered conditions, renewing their activities, investigating the possibilities of the Act, planning development, particularly with regard to school accommodation, selecting additional staff, and, withal, in laying the foundations of the schemes for 1931-32.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

In the Irish Antiquities Division of the National Museum, during the year under review, the staff continued their efforts to preserve for the national collection all finds of antiquarian interest, and it may be claimed that the intelligence service all over the country is now fairly active and vigilant. The Garda Siochana Headquarters, as well as the local officers, gave in many cases useful assistance. The contact with similar institutions abroad has been steadily increasing, and the number of people at home who communicate with the staff about antiquarian matters, ask information, etc., is also considerably on the increase. Field work has been facilitated by the allocation of an annual grant—the first since the Museum was created. The library of the Division benefited from the allocation of a capital sum, and of a small annual grant for upkeep. The ordinary work indoors and research connected with it was carried out as thoroughly as possible.

The number of objects or groups of objects acquired by the division in the period covered by this report amounted to 730, counting several large lots as a unit. This compares favourably with the former totals (1927-28, 732; 1928-29, 598; 1929-30, 554), and a figure of 600 to 700 may now be considered the probable yearly average until the number of acquisitions begins to decrease owing to the final exhaustion of the undiscovered archæological wealth of the country. The policy of acquiring as far as possible, not only the new finds, but also other finds which are in private hands and liable to loss or decay, has been continued, and has resulted in some very important acquisitions.

Of the 730 objects, 79 were given on loan, whilst the number acquired by donation amounted to 114. This represents an increase both of donations and loans as compared with previous years. Out of the total of 730 no fewer than 188, or about one-fourth, belong to the Irish Folk Collection (illustrating rural life, bygone crafts, and appliances of farmers, fishermen, etc., becoming or already obsolete)—a figure which was never reached in any previous year.

Trawler's Radio Call For Doctor.

How Ship's Boatmen Were Saved.

A REPORT has reached Dublin that, in response to a wireless call from the Fleetwood steam trawler, Phylissa, received at the week-end at Malin Head Wireless Station, and transmitted to him, Dr. P. O'Callaghan, Carndonagh (the Coroner for Inishowen) rushed by motor car to Malin Head Pier, went out in a local fisherman's rowing boat, and boarded the trawler—about six miles out—to attend the trawler's chief officer, who had been injured in an accident.

When half way out the boatmen conveying the doctor, descried a small punt, occupied by three men, being buffetted by the big waves which they were encountering in the swift current of the Sound. The small boat, on being hailed, was found to be the trawler's punt, which the skipper had sent out, thinking that the arrival of the docor could be expdietd.

When Dr. O'Callaghan boarded the trawler he found the mate suffering from internal injuries. As his case necessitated a speedy operation Dr. O'Callaghan, after easing his pain, ordered the trawler to steam right away for Fleetwood. On Monday he received a message that the patient had reached his expedited.

The doctor's boatmen said that it was fortunate that they had met the trawler's boat, as, by the direction it was taking, it would probably have been lost. It was proceeding towards the lofty Bengorm Cliffs, where a landing would have been impossible and the rocks and waves at the cliff base would have been highly dangerous.

Hospital Outcry.

Clonmel Protest Resolutions.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CLONMEL, Tuesday.

At a meeting of the Clonmel Corporation the following resolution, proposed by Councillor J. Lovett and seconded by Alderman D. Burke, was adopted unanimously:—"That we protest in the most emphatic terms against the proposal to establish a County Hospital in Cashel, and we demand that the hospitals of the county be brought up to date, and that our representatives on the County Council are requested to support this motion on the County Council agenda."

A strong protest was also made at a public meeting held outside the Town Hall, and the following resolution was passed:—"That we, the workers and poor of Clonmel, protest in the most emphatic manner against the attempt to establish a County Hospital in Cashel. We know such a proposal will be detrimental to us, workers and poor of Clonmel and district. We demand that our hospital be brought up to date, and that other hospitals be likewise attended to, and we call on the representatives of Clonmel area to support the motion of the Mayor to have all existing hospitals brought up to date."

There was a "scene" at a meeting of the County Council in Clonmel to-day, in which a Cashel representative and a Clonmel member were involved.

The Ministry's scheme was much criticised, and the motion favouring the abandoning of the proposal for a hospital at Cashel was carried by 16 votes to 15.

Christmas Cruising

An "Homeric" Carnival at Sea

A CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO THE ATLANTIC ISLANDS, MOROCCO AND GIBRALTAR.

R.M.S. HOMERIC

(34,351 tons, the largest cruising liner from these shores.)

DECEMBER 21st

FROM SOUTHAMPTON — 14 DAYS FROM £25

(one class only—first class)

Also Jan. 14, Feb. 4, Feb. 25, March 18, to Spain, Portugal, North Africa and the Mediterranean. From Southampton 19 days from £35 (one class only — first class). Also April 8 (Easter cruise) to the Atlantic Isles, Morocco and Gibraltar. 14 days from £25 (one class only — First class).

No passports required on any of the above cruises by passengers taking the whole cruise.

For complete Programme of Winter Cruises to the Holy Land, Egypt, Mediterranean, West Indies etc., by R.M.S. HOMERIC from Southampton, and S.S. LAURENTIC and M.V. BRITANNIC from Liverpool, apply White Star Line, 1 and 2 Eden Quay, Dublin, or Local Agents.

WHITE STAR

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

Only a million shares changed hands during to-day's apathetic session on the Stock Market. The question of war debts, on which there are indications of Congressional controversy, tends to create an atmosphere of uncertainty. The final tone was irregular.

	Tues.	Mon.
Call Money	1b. 1¼a	1b. 1¼a
Exchange on Lon.—60 days' sight	—	—
Do. Do. Demand Bills	—	—
Cable Transfers	3.32 3/16	3.33 3/16
Do. Montreal	3.78⅞	3.76½
Exchange Paris Cable	3.92	3.91 15/16

Eng. Parity	Stocks.	Closing Bid. Tues	Closing Bid. Mon.
66¾	Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe	44½	44¼
94⅞	Do. Preferred	63	64
19 13/16	Baltimore and Ohio	13¼	12½
21 3/16	Canadian Pacific (New Stock)	14⅛	13⅞
36¾	Chesapeake and Ohio Com.	24⅝	24
3⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2⅛	2
9½	Chicago and North-West	6½	6½
9	Erie Shares	6	6¾
12 1/16	Erie 1st Preferred	8	8
22 9/16	Illinois Central	15	15
31⅞	Louisville and Nashville	21¼	22
6¾	Missouri Pacific	4¾	5¼
36⅞	New York Central & Hudson R.	24¾	24½
159⅝	Norfolk and West Com	106	107
24 3/16	Northern Pacific Com.	16⅛	16
22 13/16	Pennsylvania Shares	15¼	15⅜
49 11/16	Reading Shares	33	33
30⅞	Southern Pacific	20¾	20⅛
12 5/16	Southern Railway	8¼	8½
110 9/16	Union Pacific	73⅝	72½
84 5/16	American Can (New Stock)	56	55
24 5/16	American Smelting (New Stock)	16¼	16
15 9/16	Anaconda Copper	10½	10¼
—	American Tel. and Tel.	111	110
27⅝	Bethlehem Steel Com. Stock	18½	18⅝
—	Brazil Stab 6½ p.c., 1957	17¼	17¼
89⅜	Consolidated Gas (New York)	59½	59⅜
—	Drug Incorp	35⅝	37⅝
25⅞	General Electric (New Stock)	17¼	17⅛
21 9/16	General Motors (New)	14½	14¼
3⅛	Inter. Mar. Marine Com. Certs.	2⅛	2
12 11/16	International Nickel	8⅝	8⅝
—	Montgomery Ward	13⅞	13¼
95⅜	National Lead	63½	63½
—	North America Company	30½	30½
18 1/16	Pan-American Petroleum "B"	12	12
11 7/16	Radio Corporation	7⅞	7⅞
28⅞	Royal Dutch Petroleum	19¼	19½
21 7/16	Shell Transport and Trading	14⅜	14¼
9½	Shell Union Oil	6½	6⅝
8⅜	U.S. Rubber	5⅞	5⅞
56¼	United States Steel Common	37½	37⅞
114 11/16	Do. Preferred	76½	77¼
12 7/16	Brazilian Traction	8⅜	8⅜
24 11/16	Brit.-American Tobacco Coupon	16⅝	16⅞
9⅛	Hydro. Electric	6⅛	6¼
15 5/16	International Pet. Canada (New)	10¼	10⅜
—	Silver Commercial Bars	27	27
	BONDS.		
158⅜	U.K. 5½% Bonds, 1937	105¼	105½
107 9/16	Do. Funding Loan 4%	71⅝	—
—	Do. War Loan 5%	—	—
153¾	U.S. Treasury 3½% Bds., '46-56	102⅛	101 31/32
107 5/16	7% German External Loan	71⅜	71¼

* Asked; † Ex div.; ‡ Ex interest; § Ex rights.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Eng. Equiv.	Stocks and Shares.	Clos'g Price Tues.	Clos'g Price Mon.
½	Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	⅜	⅜
129 5/16	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	98	98
12⅝	Brazilian T.L. & P. Co., Ltd.	9¾	9⅝
7 15/16	Canadian Car Common	6	6¼
18	Do. Preferred	13⅞	14¼
5½	Canada Cement Co. Ltd.	4¼	4¼
21⅛	Canadian Pacific Railway	16	15¾
⅝	Canada Power & Paper Corp.	½	½
2 11/16	Canada Steamships Lines, Ltd	2	2
—	Do. Preferred	—	—
93 15/16	Con. Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	71¼	72½
1 13/16	Dominion Steel "B"	1½	1½
67 5/16	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.	51	51
6 15/16	Hollinger Con. Gold Mines	3⅜	5¼
12⅝	Inter. Nickel of Canada, Ltd.	9¾	9¾
4 7/16	Massey Harris Common	3½	3½
5/16	St. Lawrence Corporation	¼	¼
22 7/16	Steel Co of Canada, Ltd	17	18

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT easier at ⅜c. to ¾c. loss.

	To-day.	Prev. day.
No. 2 Amber Durum, spot	—	—
No. 2 Mixed Durum, spot	—	—
No. 1 Northern Manitoba, spot	58½	58⅞
No. 2 Hard Winter, spot	56	56¾
No. 2 Red Winter, spot	58¾	59½

RYE easier at ⅝c. loss. No. 2 spot, 41⅜.

BARLEY barely steady at ½c. fall. American malting c.i.f. New York, 4.20.

MAIZE steady at ⅜c. loss.

	To-day.	Prev. day
Western No. 2 Mixed, spot	36	36⅜

LARD steady at 5 points advance. Prime Western steam, 6.05; Middle West, 5.90 to 6.00.

PETROLEUM steady.

	To-day.	Prev. day.
Mid-Continent Crude	33-33.9	33-33.9
Baume at Well	86 cents	86 cents

Pennsylvania Crude—Lower price—1.22 dols.

COFFEE—

Closing options—

1933	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Oct.
To-day	6.02	—	5.78	5.65	5.55	5.48	—
Prev. day	6.00	—	5.70	5.57	5.47	5.40	—

SUGAR—The market closed easy, with values 5 to 2 points cheaper. Spot easy at 5 points fall. 96 test centrifugal Cuban local spot, 3.10.

Approximate day's sales (futures)—23,000 tons.

Closing options—

1933.	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Oct.
To-day	1.00	0.96	0.94	0.99	1.04	1.09	—
Prev. day	1.05	1.00	0.96	1.01	1.07	1.11	—

COTTONSEED OIL—Futures easy at 8 to 13 points fall. Prime summer yellow spot, 3.90. Closing options—Dec. 3.95, Jan. 3.98, March 4.13, May 4.25.

METALS.—Straits Tin easier, 15 points lower. Spot and near by New York, 24.00. Future option—Dec., 24.05. Lead steady. Spot New York, 3.15; spot East St. Louis, 3.00. Pig Iron steady and unchanged. Northern 2x foundry, silicon 2.25-2.75, delivered Eastern Pennsylvania 15.52 to 16.02; Buffalo, silicon 2.25-2.75, delivered Boston 19.05 to 20.05.

NATIONAL METAL EXCHANGE.

TIN quiet, without alteration. Closing options—March 23.60, May 23.80, July 24.00. COPPER quiet and unchanged. Standard new contract—Closing options—Dec. 4.35, March 4.44, May 4.50. American standard copper steady, without change. Closing options—Nov. 4.36, Feb. 4.55.

COTTON (New York)—Spot quiet and unchanged; spot middling, 6.40. Cotton (New Orleans)—Spot finished unchanged; spot middling, 6.34.

RUBBER dull and neglected. First latex thin crepe spot, 4 3/16 buyers; smoked ribbed sheets spot, 3 7/16 buyers, 3½ sellers.

WINNIPEG GRAINS.

WHEAT opened steady, ¼c. to ⅛c. lower. Scattered hedge pressure resulted in further recessions, but prices subsequently rallied owing to a lightening of offerings and on covering operations. The market, however, closed easy at ⅜c. to 1c. loss. Opening options—Dec. 46⅜, May 50⅞, July 52¼. Closing options—Dec. 46½, May 51⅝, July 51⅞. Rye barely steady at ⅝c. to 1c. decline. Closing options—Dec. 31⅛, May 34½, July unquoted. Oats barely steady at ⅛c. to ½c. fall. Closing options—Dec. 23¼, May 24½, July 25¼. Barley steady, unchanged to ⅜c. down. Closing options—Dec. 32⅝, May 34⅛, July 34½. Flaxseed easier at 1c. fall. Closing options—Dec. 71⅜, May 76¼, July 77½.

Wheat receipts (carlots).	To-day	Prev. day
No. 1 Northern	873	524
No. 2 Northern	639	393
No. 3 Northern	58	43
No. 4 Northern	42	29
Other grades	312	243
Total	1,924	1,232

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday.

The disappointing character of cable advices and a slow foreign interest encouraged scattered liquidation during early dealings on the grain market to-day. A rally ensued on the receipt of bullish Russian news, while the firmer tone of stocks and lighter offerings in this market constituted other helpful factors. In the late dealings prices again moved back owing to professional selling and realising, while the absence of outside interest and the later reaction on the Stock market were additional depressing influences. The absence of supporting orders, together with reports of snow in Texas, caused early losses in wheat values. Thereafter prices rallied owing to active absorption by Eastern houses and on a good milling inquiry, while purchasing by local shorts was in evidence. Following a setback owing to the poor export inquiry, maize futures improved in unison with wheat and on commission house support. The firmer cash position had a beneficial effect. Rye prices moved in sympathy with wheat, while business in oats was quiet and price movements narrow.

WHEAT opened steady, ¼c. to ⅛c. lower, and closed easy, generally ¾c. lower.

	To-day	Prev. day
No. 2 Hard Winter, spot	48⅜	49
No. 3 Hard Winter, spot	—	—

Futures—Opening options—

	Dec.	May	July
To-day	45⅝	50⅝	51¾
Prev. day	45¾	50¾	51⅞

Futures—Closing options—

	Dec	May	July
To-day	45⅛	50	51⅛
Prev. day	46	50⅞	52

MAIZE steady at ⅜c. to ⅛c. loss, and closed barely steady at ¼c. to ½c. loss.

Spot No. 2 mixed Western, 28½.

Futures—Opening options—

	Dec.	May	July
To-day	26½	31⅝	33⅝
Prev. day	26⅝	31⅞	33½

Futures—Closing options—

	Dec.	May	July
To-day	26½	31½	33¼
Prev. day	26⅞	31¾	33¾

OATS closed barely steady, unchanged to ⅛c. cheaper.

Futures—Closing options—

	Dec.	May	July
To-day	16¾	18⅞	19¼
Prev. day	16¾	19	19⅜

RYE closed easy at ⅞c. to ⅝c. decline. No. 2 spot unquoted.

Futures—Closing options—

	Dec.	May	July
To-day	29⅞	33⅝	35
Prev. day	30¾	34½	35⅝

PROVISIONS—Lard at the opening ruled steady. Business during the day was quiet, prices moving in unison with hogs. The market closed easy, with futures 15 points lower. Spot advanced 7½ points. Prime Western steam spot, 5.32½.

LARD—Closing options—

	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	May
To-day	—	4.10	—	4.25
Prev. day	—	4.25	—	4.40

BACON—Henceforth quoting dry salted bellies—January, 400.

HOGS easier, with light kinds 20 to 15 points down and heavy descriptions 30 to 15 points lower. Light-weight 3.30 to 3.40 and heavy-weight 3.10 to 3.40.

	To-day.	Same day last year.
Receipts—Chicago	32,000	40,000
„ Western	100,000	129,000

BURIED ALIVE.

FARMER'S FATE AT BALLINA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BALLINA, Tuesday.

Michael Sweeney (40), an unmarried farmer, was quarrying sand at the back of his house this morning, when the face of the pit, about 40 feet high, collapsed and buried him beneath hundreds of tons of earth.

His brother, who was working with him, escaped by the fraction of a second.

Thirty civilians and six Ballycastle Civic Guards, after digging for four hours, found Sweeney's body in a standing position.

Death from asphyxiation was the verdict of the Coroner.

North's Manufactures.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Tuesday.

An exhibition of goods manufactured in Northern Ireland and other parts of the Empire was opened in Bangor to-day, in co-operation with the Bangor Borough Council Publicity Department.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Mayor of Bangor (Councillor Walter Malcolm) who said that the Ulster Industries Development Association was helping in no small measure to solve the question of unemployment, and those who bought Ulster goods could be sure that they were contributing to the solution of that problem.

GATE THEATRE.

"ROMEO AND JULIET."

"Romeo and Juliet" has been continued for another week at the Gate Theatre, Dublin. Audiences of the first night—two weeks ago—spread the news that the Gate company had risen to the task set them, and were giving a satisfactory interpretation of the principal characters in this most moving, to the young mind, of Shakespeare's tragedies.

The Gate producer has presented the drama almost in its entirety.

A worthy level of merit was struck in the first presentation of the play a fortnight ago, and the whole company is now performing with an assured note, born of public practice. Montague was played last night by Mr. W. Van Craen.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

TONE AND COMMENT

DUBLIN ACTIVE.

BURKE ISSUES STILL IN DEMAND.

Dublin Stock Market was more active yesterday, but price movements at the close made an irregular showing. Burke issues were in strong demand at higher prices, and Dublin Distillers Debentures advanced sharply, but Guinness units were fourpence halfpenny lower. Apparently, the market looks more favourably on the prospects of liquor exporters than on those of producers. A disquieting feature was the drop in Tobacco issues. Both B.A.T. and Imperials, following the weakness in London, lost 2s. 3d. each at 101s. and 93s. 9d., respectively. Courtaulds, Dunlops and Imperial Chemicals also declined. Unilevers exceptionally showed a firmer front.

Elsewhere, Free State Funds were firm, especially the Second Loan, which rose ⅜ to 109⅜. Land Bonds also improved, but War Loan Assented was a weak spot at 98⅞. 3 per cent. Land went up to 87.

Corporation Stocks were well supported, and Banks improved in a couple of cases, Provincial Old. rising a quarter to 24¼.

Railway issues, where quoted, were almost unchanged, and Dublin Tram Ord. and Alliance Gas issues repeated last prices. B.S.A., Chartered and Shells went to lower levels.

LONDON DULL.

GILT-EDGED EASIER.

The volume of business transacted in the London Stock markets as a whole yesterday was again on modset lines, and, consequent upon the continued lack of public support, prices were again marked to lower levels, the losses sustained being in a number of instances of substantial proportions. At the moment principal attention in the City is directed to the war debts question, and the reply of the United States to the British and French Notes is eagerly awaited. This is having a natural reflection in Stock markets generally, interest being curtailed considerably. Trading in British Funds was on a smaller scale than for many days past, and, with public interest waning, the undertone became easier, lower levels being general at the close. Among Industrials, the home issues, principally as a result of lack of support, very little selling pressure being apparent, again displayed an easier tone, and prices lost the turn all round. The trans-Atlantic descriptions weakened in the early dealings, but, following the latest advices from New York, a rather better tendency became apparent. Elsewhere Oils remained dull, and Mines moved irregularly. Randfonteins were an exception, receiving strong support and rising smartly, whilst one or two of the Tin Shares returned higher levels.

The Gilt-edged issues remained in a depressed condition, quotations easing further as a result of the lack of support. Local Loans lost a full point to 87, while War Loan 5 per cent. Assented at 98⅞ were 1/16 below their overnight close. Consols 2½ per cent., Funding Loan and the 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan each finished showing a loss of ⅝, while Cosols 4 per cent. dropped ½, and the 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. Conversion Loans ⅜ each. India Stocks also showed a dull front, the 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. being a point down to 75½ and 86½ respectively. Little of interest transpired among Foreign Government Stocks, and, in the absence of attention, prices again trended against holders. Poland Sevens rose smartly to 77, or 2 points better, and Austrian Sixes gained the turn. British Rails made a firm start, and slightly improved levels were reached, but subsequently values went off again, and the few movements returned were of an adverse character. Among Colonial and Foreign Rails, the Buenos Ayres issues lost ground, but others were little altered, though "Canpacs" regained a part of the previous day's loss, closing ¼ better at 21½.

DUBLIN BUSINESS DONE.

FUNDS HEAVY. BANK STOCK UNCHANGED. GUINNESS EASY. BURKE BUOYANT. TOBACCOS WEAK. INDUSTRIALS EASIER.

In Funds, National Loan eased ⅛ at 103½, Second ditto ¼ at 109⅜, after 109⅝, and Third Loan Deed changed hands at 103½. Land Bonds rose ⅛ at 107⅜, and ditto (small lots under £200) repeated 107¼. 5 per Cent. War Loan shed 5/16 at 98⅞, after 99, and Funding Loan was ⅜ harder at 108⅜. Land Stock (1921) unchanged at 83½, and Land Stock (1939) was ¼ higher at 87. India 3 per Cent. gained ⅝ at 76⅜, and Dublin 5 per Cent. Inscr. put on ¼ at 112½.

Bank of Ireland repeated 274. Northern "A" rose 1s. 3d. at 92s., Provincial ¼ at 24¼, and Westminster was 3d. lower at 77s. 6d.

Distillers Ord. declined 4½d. at 55s. 4½d., Dublin Distillers "A" 3d. at 3s. 3d., and the Debs. improved 2½ at 52½. Guinness was 4½d. lower at 84s. 1½d., after 84s., and the Prefs. unaltered at 13 11/16.

In Rails, Great Southern Ord. repeated 5¼ and the Guar. 19½. Great Southern (City of Dublin Junction) 4 per Cent. Debs., 1884-7, gained 1 5/16 at 39¾.

Dublin Tramways Ord. unchanged at 80s., and Provincial Tramways Pref. was 1s. 3d. harder at 16s.

Alliance Gas at 10 15/16 and the Debs. at 93 were unchanged.

Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien Ord. repeated 90s.

Among Industrials, Bleachers unchanged at 15s. Lever 7 per Cent. Pref. at 27s. 9d. and ditto 5 per Cent. Cons. Deb. Stock changed hands at 110½. "Bats" fell 2s. 3d. at 101s., after 101s. 3d., Brooks Thomas 3d. at 24s. 9d., Courtaulds 6d. at 31s. 9d., Dunlops 3d. at 19s. 9d., Chemicals 4½d. at 24s., the Def. 1d. at 6s. 5½d., Imperial Tobacco 2s. 3d. at 93s. 9d., after 94s. 6d., Burmah Oil 1½d. at 16s. 9d., and Shells 1s. 1½d. at 48s. 3d., after 48s. 4½d. and 48s. Burke Ord. rose 5s. at 25s., the Prefs. 1s. 9d. at 37s. 3d., after 35s. 6d., the Debs. ¼ at 7, Chemicals Pref. 1½d. at 26s. 10½d., and Unilever N.V. 4½d. at 33s. 6d.

"Other business done" will be found at foot of annexed table.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Natl. Loan	(103⅝) 103½
Second do.	(109) 109⅜ *¾
Third do. Deed	...103½
Land Bds.	(107¼) 107⅜
Do. (small lots under £200)	...(107¼) 107¼
5% War Loan Assented	(99 3/16) 99 *8⅞
Funding Loan	(108) 108⅜
Land Stock (1921)	(83½) 83½
Do. (1933)	...(86¾) 87
India 3%	...(75¾) 76⅜
Dublin 5% Inscr.	(112¼c) 112½c
Bank Stock	(274c) 274c
National	....(40/6) 40/6
Northern "A"	(90/9) 92/-
Provincial	.....(24) 24¼
Westminster	(77/9) 77/6
Distillers Ord.	(55/9) 55/4½
Dublin Distil. "A"	(3/6) 3/3
Do. Debs.	....(50) 52½
Guinness	(84/6) 84/- 4/1½
Do. Pref.	(13 11/16) 13 11/16
G.S. Ord.	......(5¼) 5¼
Do. Guar.	(19½) 19½
Do. Junction 4% Debs. (1884-7)	(38 7/16) 39¾
Dub. Trams. Ord.	(80/-) 80/-
Prov. Trams Pref.	(14/9) 16/-
Alliance Gas	(10 15/16) 10 15/16
Do. Debs.	......(93) 93
Johnston Mooney Ord.	(90/-) 90/-
Arnott Ord.	(82/6) 81/-
Bleachers Ord.	(15/-) 15/-
B.A.T.	(103/3) 101/3 *1/-
Brooks Thomas	(25/-) 24/9
Burke Ord.	(20/-) 25/-
Do. Pref.	(35/6) 35/6 *7/3
Do. Debs.	......(6¾) 7
Courtaulds	...(32/3) 31/9
Dunlops	......(20/-) 19/9
Chemicals	(24/4½) 24/-
Do. Def.	....(6/6½) 6/5½
Do. Pref.	(26/9) 26/10½
Imp. Tobacco	(96/-) 94/6 3/9
Lever 7% Pref.	(27/9) 27/9
Do. 5% Cons. Deb. Stock	............110½
Unilever N.V.	(33/1½) 33/6
Chartered B.S.A.	(16/10½) 16/9
Shells	(49/4½) 48/4½ *8/- *8/3
B.C.O. Common	....4/1½
Electric & Musical	12/6
Leyland Motors	....23/3
Spillers 6% Pref.	27/4½

* Odd lot, a asked, b bid, c cash.
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS' RATE.

Irish Banks' rate (June 30, 1932)	3 %
Loans on Government Stock transferred	2½%
Deposits under £2,000	1 %
Deposits of £2,000 and over	1½%

The rates in the foregoing table are subject to variation.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Contango	Nov. 21	Dec. 5
Ticket	Nov. 22	Dec. 6
Intermediate	Nov. 23	Dec. 7
Account Day	Nov. 24	Dec. 8

MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

Tuesday Night.

STOCKS AND SHARES:

London dull.
Dublin active.
Manchester Textiles easier.
Birmingham Motors irregular.
New York irregular.

MONEY:

Bank of England Rate	2	p.c.
Last Year	6	p.c.
Irish Banks' Rate	3	p.c.
London Day-to-Day Loans	½	p.c.
London Fine 3-Months' Bills	13/16	p.c.

THE INDUSTRIAL MARKET.

MOST MOVEMENTS ADVERSE TO HOLDERS.

Quiet conditions prevailed in most sections of the Industrial market yesterday. Although no real selling pressure was reported, there seemed an absence of fresh buyers, and, as a result, prices generally lost ground. The Trans-Atlantic counters reflected the overnight reaction in Wall street, and, while that centre sent over a few supporting orders in the late dealings, there was no decided tendency. Other internationals had an uncertain appearance. Iron and Steel descriptions developed irregularity, while Motor shares were marked down further on continued talk of disarmament and restriction of civil aircraft. Tobaccos remained out of favour, and several Brewery issues receded. With Wall street still in doubtful mood, the Trans-Atlantic counters showed no decided trend. Prices opened lower, rallied somewhat during the afternoon, only to finish with an irregular appearance. Nickels closed at 13¼ after 13 11/16, Brazilian Traction at 13 after 12⅞ and 13⅛, Radios at 12¼ after 11⅞, and Drugs at 55½ after 56¼. "Emmies" moved within narrow limits throughout, eventually finishing the turn easier at 12s. 7½d. Cables and Wireless stocks lost ground again, but finished above the lowest, the Preference at 80⅜ after 80½, the "A" Ordinary at 31 after 30½, and the "B" Ordinary at 13½. Irregularity developed among Iron and Steel descriptions. Babcocks, Dorman Long, South Durhams and Wardale Deferred were harder, but Consetts, Staveleys, Stewarts Deferred, Guest Keen, and Amalgamated Anthracite all closed easier. Motors proved no exception to the general trend, though a few supporting orders were received for Rovers. Aviation issues continued depressed, Faireys losing 9d. to 14s. 9d.

Breweries generally were subject to scattered sales. Ind Coope reflected the reduction in the annual distribution, and closed 9d. down at 56s. 6d.; Allsopps, Benskins, Vancouvers, Courage, Guinness, Mitchell and Butlers, Watney Deferred and Distillers all came on offer.

The Tobacco leaders continued depressed. Carreras "A" weakened ⅛ to 5 7/16, and "Imps" further declined 1/16 to 4 11/16; Gallahers gave way to 2 1/16. "Bats," however, seemed steadier at 5 1/16.

Rayons remained out of favour. Both American and Canadian Celanese were marked down ⅛ to 2 11/16 and 3 5/16, respectively. British Celanese Ordinary were offered at 9s. 3d., and Courtaulds Preference receded to 21s. 6d.

Apart from J. and P. Coats and Joshua Hoyle, the Textile section had an uncertain appearance. Bradford Dyers, Calico Printers, Sewing Cottons, Whitworth and Mitchell, and Fine Spinners all lost ground. It was announced after official hours that the last-named company had decided not to pay any interim dividends on its share capital.

In the Provision and Catering group, Hugon Ordinaries again changed hands on a good scale up to 56s. 9d., although they closed below the best around 56s. Unilever N.V. were scaled down 7½d. to 33s. 4½d., and Unilevers lost a few pence to 33s. 3d., as did Lovell and Christmas to 24s. 6d., and J. Lyons to 5 23/32. Home and Colonials sagged to 16s. 10½d. Tate and Lyles, however, further hardened to 57s. 3d., while Aerated Bread closed better at 25s. 3d.

Stores had a subdued appearance. Woolworths sagged to 67s. 3d. in the later dealings, which left them 6d. down on the day.

Changes in the Miscellaneous group proved generally unimportant in extent, although in most instances movements were adverse to holders. Joseph Lucas reacted 9d. to 77s. 6d., while Chemicals eased to 23s. 9d., and Dunlops to 19s. 10½d. Triplex moved up a few pence to 42s. 6d. The capital reduction proposals have received Court sanction. Roneo issues were unaffected by the publication of the results.

OIL SHARES QUIET.

Transactions in Oil shares yesterday were once more on a small scale, public interest in the market being almost negligible, while professional operators showed considerable hesitation, being disinclined to enter into commitments of any importance. At the outset lower prices were quoted for the recognised leaders, and a sympathetic weakening of the more speculative favourites resulted. Moderate buying orders were received from Paris for Shell Bearer and Royal Dutch, and these shares made good initial losses.

RUBBER SHARES NEGLECTED.

There was again an almost entire absence of public support in the Rubber Share Market, but share prices were well maintained and with a couple or so small exceptions no material change was shown from Monday's final rates. Quiet but steady conditions characterised the raw material market and values generally kept at the previous day's reduced levels. Spot and December fetched 2⅝d. per lb., with January to March at 2 11/16d. after 2⅝d. per lb., and April to June at 2 13/16d. after 2¾d. per lb.

RUBBER CROPS FOR OCTOBER.

Anglo-Dutch, 831,525 (1,170,500); Clovelly, 26,500 (27,000); Kota Tinggi, 54,000 (66,000); Kuala Kepis, 29,500 (28,000); Muar Itam, 38,745 (43,487); North Hummock, 82,583 (98,679); Pelepah Valley, 62,000 (60,000); Sigiuting, 27,000 (33,000); Tangkak, 27,000 (29,000).
(Figures for October, 1931, given in parentheses.)

OIL PRODUCTION.

Venezuelan Oil Concessions.—Production for week ended November 12th:—Bolivar District, 84,829 m. tons; Maracaibo District, 6,404 m. tons. Total, 91,233 m. tons, against 92,674 m. tons for the previous week.

IRISH RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	Last week.	+Inc or −Dec.	Total 45 weeks.	−Decrease
Gt. Southern	£52,342	−11,555	£2,645,655	−391,271
Gt. Northern	18,750	−4,900	1,019,600	−156,450
Co. Down	2,427	+ 24	145,673	− 6,819

BELFAST.

Belfast Exchange moderately active. Business done:—2½ per cent. Consols, 76; 3½ per cent. Conversion, 99⅝; Local Loans 87 5/16; 5 per cent. War, 99, 99¼, 99⅛ and 98⅞; Northern Bank A, 91s. 10½d.; Belfast 5 per cent., 1945, 111; Inglis, 97s. 9d.; Imperial Tobacco, 94s. 7½d., 94s., 94s. 1½d.; Dunlops, 19s. 10½d.; Lever Bros. 7 per cent. Pref., 28s.; Courtaulds, 32s. 6d.; Imperial Chemical, 23s. 9d.; Imperial Chemical Pref., 26s. 9d. The Belfast Stock Exchange will be closed to-day.

CORK.

National Loan 103½, Second Loan 109⅜, Third Loan 103½, Land Bonds 107¼-107⅜, War Loan Assented 98⅞-99; Bank Stock unchanged 274; Munster and Leinsters 98s. 9d.; Nationals firmer 40s. 9d.; Great Southern Ord. repeated 5¼, do. Guaranteed remained 19½, do. Deb. lost ¼ to 39⅜; Burkes Ord. advanced to 25s. and Debs. to 7; Cash and Co. Pref. buyers 14s. 6d.; Dublin Corporation 4¼ p.c. £26 paid sellers 6¼ prem.; Gouldings Ord. 80s., Pref. buyers 89s., Debs. buyers 92s. 6d.; Guinness Ord. 84s.-84s. 1½d.; Harbour Board 4 p.c. Irredeemable buyers 70, T. Lyons and Co. £5 paid buyers 45s., Murphys Debs. buyers 83.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

—	Closing.		Rise or fall
Consols 2½%	75⅛	75⅝	− ⅝
Do. 4%	107¼	107¾	− ½
War Loan 3½% (Assented)	98½	98¾	− 1/16
Do. 5% Bonds	102 5/16	102 11/16*	......
Funding Loan	107½	108	− ⅝
Victory Bonds	107¼	107¾	− ⅛
3½% Conversion Loan	98¾	99¼	− ⅝
4½% Conversion Loan	110⅜	110⅞	− ⅜
5% Conversion Loan	115⅜	115⅞	− ⅜
Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds	106	108	......
India 3%	75	76	−1
Do. 3½%	85	87	−1
Do. 4½%	105¼	106¼	− ¼
Do. 5½%	107½	108½	......
Local Loans	86¾	87¼	−1
Sudan 5½%	113	114	......

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5 p.c.	99¾	100¾	− ¼
Do. 6 p.c.	101	103	......
British Columbia 4½ p.c., 1941	100	104	......
Canada 4 p.c., 1940-60	103	105	......
Cape 3½ p.c. Cons.	98	100	......
Ceylon 6 p.c.	108	110	......
N.S.W. 5 p.c., 1945-65	101¾	102¾	......
Do. 6½ p.c., 1930-40	101	103	......
New Zealand 6 p.c., 1936-51	106	108	......
Do. 5 p.c., 1946	108	110	......
Nigeria 6 p.c.	120	122	......
Queensland 5 p.c., 1940-60	101¾	103¼	......
South African 5 p.c., 1933-43	100	102*	......
South Australian 5 p.c., 1932-42	99¾	100¾	......
Do. 4 p.c., 1940-60	97	99	......
Victoria 5 p.c., 1932-42	99¾	100¾	......
Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75	103	105	−1
Western Australian 5 p.c., 1945-75	103¾	104¾	− ¼
Do. 6 p.c., 1930-40	101	103	......

BANKS.

Anglo-South American (£10) £5 paid	5¼	4¾ dis	......
Bank of Australasia	8¼	8¾	......
Bank of England	322	328	−2
Bank of Montreal	48	53*	......
Bank of New South Wales	25	27	......
Bank of New Zealand	2 5/16	2 9/16	......
Barclay's "A" Shares	9¼	9¾	......
British Overseas	4¾	5¼	......
Canadian of Commerce	37	42*	......
Chartered of India	13¾	14¼	......
Hong Kong and Shanghai	118	122	......
Lloyds	56/6	57/6	−0/3
Midland	8½	8¾	......
National Discount "B"	9⅝	10⅛	− ⅛
National Provincial (£4 pd.)	13½	13¾	......
Royal of Canada	38	42*	− ½
Standard of South Africa	10⅞	11⅜	− ⅛
Union of Australia	6⅛	6⅝	......
Westminster Bank (£1)	76/0	77/6	......

FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—Nov. 7.				
100½	Austrian 6 p.c. Guar.	102	103	+ ¼
108½	Belgian 7 p.c.	108½	109½	− ½
34½	Brazil 6½ p.c. S. Bds. '27	33½	34½	− ½
83½	Do 5 p.c. Fund. 1908	86½	87½	+ ½
60¾	Do 5 p.c. do., 1914	60¼	61¼	− ½
96½	Chinese 4½ p.c., 1898	96½	98½	......
44½	Do. 5 p.c., 1912	44	45	......
73	Do. 5 p.c. Reorg. 1913	73	74	......
89	Chinese Imp. Ry. 5% Gold	88	92	......
45	Do. Shanghai-Nanking 5 p.c.	40	45	−2
24	Do. Tientsin Pukow 5 p.c.	22	27	......
96	Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	89	91	−1
94¾	Egyptian Unified	94½	95½	− ½
28¾	French Loan 5 p.c.	27⅞	28⅞	− ¼
27⅞	Do. 4 p.c.	27	27¼	− ¼
80¾	German 7 p.c.	81½	82½	− ½
40	Greek 7 p.c.	37	39	......
29	Italian Rentes	27½	30½	......
74½	Japan 6 p.c., 1924	67½	68½	− ½
7½	Mexican 5 p.c., '99	6	9	......
7¾	Do. 6 p.c. 10-Y. Treas.	7	10	......
—	Peru Internal 7 p.c.	18	22	......
1⅞	Peruvian Corporation	1¾	2	......
7½	Do. Pref.	7¼	8¼	......
27	Do. Debs.	25	27	......
76	Poland 7 p.c. Sterling	76½	77½	+2
55	Portuguese 3 p.c.	55½	56½	+ ½
—	Spanish 4 p.c.	64	69	......
7¾	Turkish Unified	7½	8½	......

BRITISH RAILS.

32½	Great Western	32½	33½	......
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	74	76	......
14½	Ldn., Mid. & Scot. Ord.	14½	15	− ½
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	32½	34½	− ½
—	Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref.	47	52	......
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923	20	22	......
8¼	Ldn. North-East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	8¼	8¾	......
4⅝	Do. Def. Ord.	4½	5	......
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	21	23	......
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	13	15	......
62	Metropolitan	59½	60½	......
66	Do. District	65½	66½	......
24½	Southern Pref. Ord.	25½	26½	− ½
8¼	Do. Def. Ord.	9¼	9¾	......
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	66	68	......
19/4½	Underground Elec. (£1)	19/0	19/6	−0/1½
—	Do. Income Bonds	106	107	+1

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

14	Antofagasta Ord.	12	14	......
15	Argentine G.W. Ord.	12	15	......
—	Bahia Blanca Guar. Stk.	61	63	......
25½	Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	24½	26½	− ½
12	Buenos Ayres & Pacific	11	13	......
20½	Buenos Ayres and W.	19½	21½	− ½
—	Canadian National Guar	78	82	......
21	Canadian Pacific ($25)	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
21½	Central Argentine	21½	23½	− ½
15	Do. Def.	14	17	......
16	Central Uruguay Ord.	15	17	......
1¼	Cordoba Central	1	2	......
6½	Do. 1st Pref.	5	7	......
3	Do. 2nd Pref.	3	4	......
16	Entre Rios	15	18	......
—	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	26	29	−1
—	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar	95	99	......
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	96	99	......
—	Internl. of Cent. America	1	5	......
15½	Leopoldina	13	17	......
10/0	Mexican Rails	¼	¾	......
25/0	Do 8 p.c.	1	2	......
20/0	Do. 6 p.c.	½	1½	......
98	San Paulo Ord.	99	104	......
5	United Havana	3½	5½	......

AMERICAN RAILS.

—	Atchison	65	70	−3
—	Chicago Milwaukee New	3	4	......
9	Erie	9	12	......
—	Do. 1st Pref.	10	15	......
—	New York Central	35	40	−3
—	New York Ontario	11	14	−1
—	Pennsylvania	23	28	......
12½	Southern Common	10	15	−2
—	Southern Pacific	28	33	−2
97½	Union Pacific	107	112	−5

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

26/6	Allsopp £1 Shares	25/6	26/6	−0/9
60/0	Bass, Ratcliff Ord.	59/9	60/9	......
5/1½	Brewers of Vancouver	4/7½	5/1½	−0/7½
59/9	City of London Def. (5/-)	8/3	8/9	......
46/6	Courage Ord.	46/0	47/0	−1/0
57/6	Distillers Ord.	54/9	55/9	−0/3
86/0	Guinness Ord. (£1 units)	83/9	84/9	−0/6
56/6	Hoare and Co.	56/6	57/6	−0/6
57/0	Ind Coope Ord.	56/0	57/0	−0/6
56/6	South African Breweries	56/0	57/0	−0/3
—	Walker (John) Pref.	27/3	28/0	−0/3
48/6	Watney Combe Def.	45/0	46/0	−0/3

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

—	Bournemouth and Poole	70/0	72/0	−0/3
32/0	Charing Cross	32/0	34/0	......
44/9	City of London	45/6	46/6	−0/3
51/6	County of London	51/3	52/3	−0/3
—	Electric Supply Corp.	54/6	55/6	......
—	Lancashire	29/3	30/3	......
32/3	London Electric	33/3	34/3	+0/6
48/6	Metropolitan	48/0	49/0	......
28/6	Newcastle	29/6	30/6	......
32/0	St. James's	32/0	34/0	......
—	South London	32/6	33/6	......
33/0	Westminster Electric	33/0	34/0	......
—	Whitehall Inv. Pref.	13/16	15/16	......

INSURANCE.

—	Alliance £20 (£2 4/- p.)	22¾	23¾	......
—	Atlas £5 (£1 5/- paid)	12¾	13¾*	......
—	Com. Un. (£2½ paid)	21	22	......
—	Eagle Star Ord. £3	12¾	13¾	......
—	Employers' £1 (5/- paid)	2 1/16	2 5/16	......
—	Gen. Accdt. £5 (£1¼ p.)	15¼	15¾	......
—	Guardian £3	11½	12½	......
—	L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£1 p)	28¾	29¾	......
—	Lon. Ass. £2½ (£1 p.)	10	10½*	......
—	N.B. & Mer £5 (£1¼ p.)	35¾	36¾*	......
—	Northern £10 (£1 paid)	17¾	18¾*	......
—	Phoenix £10 (£1 paid)	14½	15½	......
—	Do. £1 (f.p.)	16	17	......
—	Prudential	25½	26½	......
—	Do. "B" £1 (4/- pd.)	2 5/16	2 9/16	......
—	Royal Exchange	6¼	6¾*	......
—	Royal Ins. £1 (10/- pd.)	7⅞	8⅜*	......
—	Sun Ins. £10	3¾	4	......
—	Sun Life	5¾	6¼	......
—	Yorkshire 50/- (10/- pd.)	7½	8	......

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.

8/0	Amal. Anthracite	6/6	7/0	−0/3
37/6	Babcock, Wilcox Ord.	38/9	39/9	+0/3
2/4½	Baldwins	2/9	3/0	......
2/0	Brown (John)	1/10½	2/4½	......
5/6	Buell Combustion	5/9	6/9	......
0/10½	Cammell Laird	0/9	1/3	......
60/0	Cory (William)	60/0	61/0	......
2/1½	Dorman Long	3/0	3/6	+0/1½
12/6	Guest Keen	14/0	14/6	−0/3
0/9	Pease and Partners	0/7½	1/1½	......
21/6	South Durham Steel	22/6	23/6	+0/6
13/1½	Stewarts & Lloyds Def.	14/0	14/6	−0/3
6/6	Vickers Ord	6/10½	7/4½	−0/1½

LAND AND INVESTMENT.

18/3	Argentine Land Invest.	7/16	9/16	− ⅛
13/0	Do. Southern Land	9/16	11/16	......
—	City San Paulo Impts.	2/0	3/0	......
—	Commodity Share Deposit Certs.	46¾		− ¾
6/3	Forestal Land	5/3	6/3	......
18/6	Hudson's Bay Ord.	19/8	20/6	......
1 1/16	Hyderabad Deccan	⅝	¾	......
—	Internat. Invest. Certs.	47		......
2/0	Pekin Syndicate	1/6	2/6	......
30/3	Sudan Plantations	31/0	32/0	−0/3

NEWSPAPERS.

1	Assd. Newspapers Df. (5/-)	18/9	19/3	−1/0
16/6	Allied News Ord.	16/3	16/9	......
—	Amal. Press (New)	14/3	15/3	......
39/0	Daily Mail Trust	36/9	37/9	−1/3
13/0	Daily Mirror Ord.	12/4½	12/10½	−0/1½
—	Financial Newspapers	4/6	5/6	......
33/0	Sunday Pictorial	32/9	33/9	......

NITRATES.

23	Cosach 7 p.c. Ster. Bds	21	26	......
—	Cosach "B" Ord.	/0	1/0	......
7/0	Lautaro Nitrate 7 p.c. Pref. (£5)	6/6	7/6	−0/3

OILS.

M.U.—Nov. 7.				
—	Anglo-American	......	......	......
10/6	Anglo-Ecuadorian	11/6	12/0	−0/3
1⅝	Anglo-Egyptian "B"	1 9/16	1 11/16	− 1/32
2 7/16	Anglo-Persian Ord	2 11/32	2 13/32	− 1/32
30/3	Do. 8 p.c. 1st Pref	29/9	30/3	......
29/6	Do. 9 p.c. 2nd Pref.	28/10½	29/4½	−0/1½
20/10½	Apex Trinidad (5/ shares)	20/3	20/9	−0/4½
1/32	Attock	7/16	9/16	− 1/32
7/6	British Borneo Pet. (10/)	7/9	8/3†	−0/6
4/3	British Burmah (8/)	4/0	5/0	......
4/0	British Controlled	3/9	4/0	−0/3
9/7½	Do. Pref	8/6	9/0	−0/7½
3 3/16	Burmah	3 1/32	3 3/32	− 1/32
32/3	Do. 8 p.c. Pref	30/0	32/0	−0/3
6/0	Canadian Eagle Ord.	5/10½	6/1½	−0/3
10/0	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref. ($5)	9/9	10/3	......
7/3	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	6/9	7/9	......
2/0	Kern River (10/)	2/0	2/6	......
1 29/32	Lobitos	1 15/16	2	......
7/6	Mexican Eagle Ord	7/4½	7/7½	−0/1½
7/0	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	6/6	7/6	......
7/9	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref (4 pesos)	7/6	8/0	......
6	North Caucasian (10/)	0/1½	0/6	......
—	Pan-American "B"	16	20	......
11/4½	Phoenix Oil	11/1½	11/7½	−0/4½
5/9	Do. 1/- shares	5/9	6/3	−0/3
17⅝	Royal Dutch	18	18¼	......
2 15/32	Shell Transport	2 15/32	2 15/32	......
11½	Do. 5 p.c. Pref. (£10)	11¼	11¾	......
27/10½	Do. 7 p.c. Pref	26/9	27/3	−0/3
9/0	Steaua Romana	8/6	9/3	−0/3
3/4½	Tankers Pref.	3/0	3/6	......
2/0	Trinidad Central	2/0	3/0	......
2 11/16	Trinidad Leasehold	2⅝	2 11/16	− 1/32
1 23/32	V.O.C. Holdings	1 19/32	1 21/32	− 1/32
1 25/32	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	1 19/32	1 21/32*	− 1/32

RUBBERS.

M.U.—Nov. 7.			
11/3	Anglo-Dutch	11/3	......
0/6	Anglo-Java	0/6	......
7/6	Anglo-Malay	7/9	......
1/4½	Bukit Mertajam	1/5½	......
0/3	Bukit Sembawang	0/3½	......
7/0	Grand Central	6/9	......
23/32	Highlands	14/4½	......
6/3	Jugra Land	6/6	......
1 1/16	Kuala Lumpur	22/6	......
15/32	Linggi	9/3	......
1/10½	London Asiatic	1/11	......
½	Malacca	10/0	......
10/3	Malayalam	10/0	+0/1½
—	Merlimau-Pegoh	0/8	......
15/4½	Rubber Trust	15/3	......
5/1½	Tandjong	6/6	......
11/3	Tandjong Malim	12/6	+0/6
11/3	United Sua Betong	28/0	−0/6
6/6	Vallambrosa	6/9	......

Allagar	0/7½	......	Laras	0/3	......
Batu Tiga	8/9	......	Laras Deb	20	......
Bernam Per'k	1/10½	......	Ledbury	17/32	......
Brit. I.G. Trst	25	......	Manch'r. N.B.	2/6	......
Do. Pref	7½	......	N. Hayoop	0/2¼	......
Broome Sel	3/9	......	N. Hummock	¼	......
Cheroneso	1/7½	......	P.P.K. (C'y'n)	5/16	......
Cicely	2/0	......	Pataling	5/16	......
Eastern Trst.	12/6	......	Perak (2/)	1/3	......
F.M.S. Plant.	13/9	......	Rim Malacca	0/7½	......
Gen. Ceylon	2/6	......	Sedenak	15/32	......
Glenbervie	¼	......	Soember Ajoe	1/3¾	......
Golden Hope	¼	......	Sungei K'par	1/3	......
Java Amal	6/3	......	Sungei Siput	5/0	......
Kamuning	1/10½	......	Taiping	0/9	......
Kepitigalla	0/3	......	Telogoredjo	5/0	......
Kuala Sel	1/9	......	Yam Seng	0/10½	......

REFRESHMENT AND FOOD.

24/9	Aerated Bread	24/9	25/9	+0/3
27/6	Bovril Def.	26/6	27/6	......
0/7½	Crosse & Blackwell	0/7½	0/10	......
17/0	Home & Colonial (4/-)	16/9	17/0	−0/1½
30/3	Inter. Tea Ord. (5/-)	30/1½	30/4½	......
24/3	Lovell & Christmas	24/0	25/0	−0/3
5 21/32	Lyons (J.)	5 21/32	5 25/32	− 1/32
—	Mackintosh (J.) Pref.	1 1/32	1 5/32	......
3/7½	Maypole Def.	3/6	3/9	......
12/3	Scribbans	13/1½	13/7½	−0/1½
—	Do. Def.	1/7½	1/10½	......
32/0	Schweppes Ord.	1 7/16	1 11/16	......
—	Smithfield Arg. Meat	7/32	11/32	......

TEAS.

Amal. Estates	7/32	+ 1/32	Imperial	1 7/32	......
Assam Co	3/32	......	Jetinga Valley	1 11/16	......
Assam Consol	3/0	......	Jhanzie	1 1/16	+ 1/16
Assam Front'r	9/16	......	Jokai	1 9/16	......
Bog'want'lawa	2⅛	......	Jorehaut	1⅝	......
Borelli	1 3/16	......	Kanan Devan	18¼	......
Brahmapootra	14½	......	Lebong	2 15/16	......
Brit. Indian	1⅜	......	Lungla	5/0	......
Budla Beta	1⅛	......	Makum	1	......
Ceylon Plant	2 7/16	......	Moabund	⅝	......
Ceylon Prop	1 15/16	......	Nedeem	1 9/16	......
Chargola	7/32	......	New Dimbula	3 3/16*	......
Chubwa	1⅝	......	Nuwara Eliya	4¾*	......
Chulsa	1 3/16	......	Ouvah	⅛	......
Co. Tea & L	7½	......	Peacock & Nil	1	......
Darjeeling Co	1⅝	......	Pabbojan	1/0	......
Do. Consol	2⅜	......	Pundaloya	3⅛	......
Deundi	1 11/16	......	Rosehaugh Co	⅜	......
Dimbula Val	1⅝	......	Scottish Assam	1 1/16	......
Dooars	1	......	Scot. T. & Ln	1 9/16	......
Doom Dooma	2	......	Singlo	31/32	......
E. Assam	13/16	......	Sumatra	1 13/16	......
East Produce	1 3/16	......	Travancore	1	......
Empiro	5/16	......	Up. Assam	1 1/16	......
Galaha Ceylon	1 5/16	......			

SHIPPING.

—	Cairn Line	3/6	4/0	......
—	Cunard Ord.	7/1½	7/7½	−0/1½
—	Elder-Dempster 6% Pref	0/0	2/0	......
—	Furness Withy	16/6	17/6	−0/3
—	P. and O. Def. (£1)	17/3	18/3	−0/3
—	Royal Mail Ord.	4	9	......
—	White Star 6½% Pref.	2/3	2/9	......

TEXTILES AND ARTSILKS.

14/6	Bleachers	14/9	15/3	......
18/4½	Bradford Dyers	17/9	18/6	−0/3
9/3	British Celanese Ord.	9/0	9/6	−0/1½
9/0	Do. Pref.	7/0	7/6	......
14/3	Calico Printers	14/4½	14/10½	−0/4½
3⅝	Canadian Celanese	3 5/16	3 9/16	− ⅛
46/3	Coats	46/6	47/0	+0/1½
31/3	Courtaulds	32/0	32/9	......
40/6	English Sewing Cotton	40/3	41/0	−0/3
17/3	Fine Spinners	16/3	17/0	−0/6
—	Linen Thread Ord.	24/9	25/9	......
14/3	Lister Ord.	13/9	14/9	−0/1½
2	Snia Viscosa	1 31/32	2 3/32	......

TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, WIRELESS

25½	Anglo-American Def.	25½	27½	......
83	Cables & Wireless 5½% Pf.	80¼	81¼	− ¾
31½	Do. 7½% "A" Ord.	30½	31½	......
14½	Do. "B" Ord.	13¼	13¾	− ¼
32/6	Marconi Marine	33/0	34/0	......
8/3	Do. Canada	7/9	8/9	−0/6
—	Oriental Telephone	2 13/16	3 1/16*	......
10½	Radio Corporation	12⅛	12⅝	− ¼
6	Do. Pref.	5	7	......

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS.

1/0	African and East. Trade	1/0	1/6	......
26/3	Associated Cement	25/9	26/9	......
17/0	Associated Electric Ind.	17/0	18/0	......
—	Do. Lon. Flour Millers	19/0	20/6	......
2/0	Baird Television Pf. Ord	2/0	2/3	......
12/10½	Borax Con. Def.	13/7½	14/1½	......
12½	Brazilian Traction	12⅞	13⅛	− ⅜
5¼	British-American Tobacco	5 1/32	5 5/32	......
26/6	British Aluminium	23/9	25/9	......
3/9	British Inter. Pict. (5/-)	3/6	4/0*	......
29/0	British Match	28/9	29/3*	......
2⅝	British Portland Cement	2 5/16	2 7/16	......
36/9	British Oil and Cake	36/6	37/3	−0/3
67/0	Callenders Cable	64/3	65/3	−0/6
—	Canadian Car	......	......	......
5⅝	Carreras	5⅜	5½	− ⅛
—	Crittal's Manufacturing	4/9	5/9	+0/3
2/0	Crystalate Gramo. Ord.	1/9	2/0	......
20/6	Dunlop Rubber	19/7½	20/1½	−0/1½
12/3	Electric and Musical	12/4½	12/10½	−0/1½
15/0	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	2 5/32	2 7/32	−0/4½
—	Enfield Cable	89/6	91/6	−0/6
30/0	Ever Ready	29/3	29/9	......
24/0	Ford Motor	23/0	24/0	−0/3
—	Gallaher Ord.	2	2⅛	− 1/32
40/9	General Electric Ord.	39/9	40/9	−0/6
—	Harland Wolff Pref.	2/3	2/9	......
3	Harrod's Stores	59/0	60/0	−0/6
5/3	Harrod's (B.A.)	5/3	5/9	......
6 5/16	Henley's Telegraph	6 1/16	6 5/16	......
—	Imperial Airways	20/6	21/0*	......
4 21/32	Imperial Tobacco Ord.	4 21/32	4 23/32	− 1/16
45/3	Do Canada	43/6	44/6	−0/6
23/9	Imp. Chem. Indus. Ord.	23/7½	23/10½	−0/3
6/6	Do. Def.	6/3	6/6	......
1 1/16	Internl. Holdings Ord.	1¾	1⅞	− 1/16
12½	International Nickels	13 5/16	13 9/16	+ 1/16
1	Johnson and Phillips	19/9	20/9	+0/9
28/0	Lever 7 p.c. Pref.	27/6	28/0	−0/1½
3/6	Napier Ord. (5/-)	3/6	3/9	......
—	North American Co.	42	47	−3
3/6	Platt Bros. Ord.	3/3	4/3	......
—	Reckitt Ord.	4⅝	4¾	......
9/6	Roneo	⅜	½	......
1¾	Salt Union	1 23/32	1 25/32	......
—	San Paulo Tram Deb.	65	70	......
16¼	Shawinigan Water Com.	15½	16½	......
47/0	Spillers Ord.	46/0	46/9	−0/1½
33/9	Do Def.	33/0	33/9	−0/3
14/0	Swedish Match B	16/6	17/6	−0/4½
57/9	Tate and Lyle	56/9	57/9	+0/3
0/10½	Taylor Cash Chem. Def.	0/7½	0/10½	......
—	Tilling Ord	56/3	57/3	......
—	Tobacco Trust Ord.	3⅜	3⅝	......
—	Do. Def.	3⅛	3⅜	......
42/6	Triplex Glass	42/0	43/0	+0/3
33/9	Unilever Ord.	32/9	33/9	−0/3
33/9	Do. (N.V.)	33/0	33/9	−0/1½
7/1½	United Molasses	7/10½	8/4½	−0/1½
6/10½	Vire Products Ord. 5/- Sh	6/3	7/0	−0/1½
36/3	Wallpaper Def.	35/3	36/3	−0/3
34/3	Wiggins Teape Ord.	34/0	35/0	......
68/3	Woolworth Ord.	66/9	67/9	−0/6
27/7½	Do. Pref.	26/1½	26/10½	......

* Ex div. † Ex rights. ‡ Cum. div. ‖ Ex bonus.

INSURANCE SHARES.

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON:—Atlas, £13 3/3, 13⅜, 1/16; Commercial Union, 21 9/16, ½, ⅜, ⅝, 5/16; General Accident (x.d.), 15½, 7/16, 9/16, ⅜; Guardian, 11 15/16, 12 3/16; London Assurance, 10 7/32; North British and Mercantile (x.d.), 35⅞, ⅞, 6⅜, ⅛, 5/16; Northern (x.d.), 18⅛; Phœnix £1 (fully paid), 16 9/16, ⅝; Prudential, 26 1/16, 5 15/16; ditto "B" £1 (4/- paid), 49/-, 3d., 1½d.; Royal Exchange (x.d.), 6½, 9/16, 21/32; Royal Insurance (x.d.), 8, 1/32, 3/32, 1/16; Sun Insurance, 78/3, 7/9; Sun Life, £5 19/6, £6 0/6; Yorkshire, 7¾.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL.—Atlas Assurance, 13⅛; Guardian Assurance, 12⅛; London and Lancashire Insurance, 29⅛; North British and Mercantile Insurance (x.d.), 36⅜; Northern Assurance (x.d.), 18¼; Phenix Assurance, 15; Phœnix Assurance, 400001, 16⅛; Prudential Assurance, 26⅛; Royal Insurance (x.d.), 8 1/16, 8, 1/32, 8; Scottish Union and National Insurance, 14⅛; Sea Insurance, 82/3; Sun Insurance Office, 78/1½.

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORT.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—30.

Wind and Weather—Strong N.E. wind, overcast with rain.

Foreign Arrival—Tove, of Copenhagen, 916 tons (Captain Jacobson), from Danzig, with coal.

Coastwise Arrivals—Lady Connaught, from Liverpool, with passengers and goods; Lairdshill, from Glasgow, with passengers and goods; Slieve Bloom, from Holyhead, with goods; Lady Martin, from London, with goods; Lady Meath, from Liverpool, with goods; Guinness, from London, with empties; Broswall, from Garston, with coals; Tynan, from Whitehaven, with coals; Glencullen, from Ardrossan, with coals; Silverfield, from Actongrange, with coals; Thelma, Tourmaline, from Swansea, with coals; Gweebarra, from Belfast, light; Ben Varrey, from Douglas, light.

BRAKPAN MINES.

It is understood unofficially that the forthcoming issue of 102,000 new shares by the above company will be offered to the shareholders on the basis of about £2 10s. South African currency.

PRICES OF RECENT ISSUES.

Carltons Deb.—3¼-¼ prem.
Conversion 3 p.c.—1½-1¼ dis.
County of London Electricity—11/-11/6 prem.
Portsmouth News Pref.—9/-9/6.
South Africa 3½ p.c.—¼-⅛ dis.
Southern New Debs.—¼ dis.-par.
Stevenson Debs.—101-102.
Treasury 2 p.c.—¼-⅛ dis.

LONDON MINING MARKET QUIET.

RANDFONTEIN IN DEMAND.

Moderate activity developed in a few individual issues in the Mining market yesterday, but most sections were very quiet throughout the day. French operations saved the Kaffir department from absolute stagnation, only a very small quantity of local business being transacted. Paris took small lines of several of the issues in which it deals, and the effect was to relieve the dulness which otherwise would have prevailed. Nevertheless, changes were generally towards lower levels.

The support for Randfontein from the Cape was accompanied by a private cable, stating that a rich strike has recently been made on the lowest level near the south vertical shaft. Paris was also a buyer of the shares, and they provided the feature by advancing 1s. 3d. to 47s. 3d., after touching 47s. 6d. Another good improvement was the rise of 1s. in Witwatersrand Deep to 11s., dealers finding difficulty in supplying a modest demand for the shares. No particular reason was advanced for the jump, but it was remarked that working results this year have shown considerable improvement.

Very few transactions were put through in Diamonds, but a slightly firmer tone ruled.

Rhodesian dealers reported a very quiet day. There was no support for the Northern issues, and prices weakened in consequence, but Tintos responded to the better tone in Paris, being finally ⅛ higher at 15⅝ after 15.

Among Tin shares, Londons were a feature, the Ord. rising 9d. to 10s. 1½d. and the Prefs. 7½d. to 7s. 6d.

West Australians again attracted comparatively little attention. Closing prices:—

SOUTH AFRICAN.

M.U. Nov. 7.		
12/9	Afric & Eur	11/9-12/9−0/3
12/6	Ang-A. Corp	12/6-13/0
13/9	Anglo-Fr'ch.	14/6-15/6
4 11/16	Brakpan	4 19/32-4 21/32−1/16
12	Cent. Mining	12-12½
12/3	City Deep	15/3-15/9−0/6
2 1/32	Con. Goldfi'ds	1 15/16-2
28/9	Cons. M. Reef	31/0-31/6
9/9	Con. M Sel.	9/0-10/0
6 13/32	Crown Mines	6 15/32-6 17/32
3 9/32	Daggafont'n	3 9/32-3 11/32−1/32
1⅛	Durban Deep	22/3-22/9−0/3
4⅜	East Geduld	4 11/32-4 13/32
15/0	E.RandProp	14/9-15/3
5¼	Geduld	5 11/32-5 13/32−1/32
12/3	Gelden Deep	12/0-12/6
27/0	Gen. Mining	26/0-26/6−0/6
1 15/16	Govt. M. (5/)	1 29/32-1 31/32
1⅝	Grootvlei	1 9/16-1 11/16
35/0	Johan Invsts	35/3-36/3
22/3	Kleinfontein	24/6-25/6
10/6	Knight's	9/0-10/0
22/6	Langlaagte E	22/6-23/6
5/7½	Luipards Vlei	5/7½-5/10½
2 5/16	Modderfontn	2 13/32-2 15/32
13/0	Modder B.	13/0-13/6
16/9	Modder Deep	16/3-17/3
2 5/16	Modder East	2 3/16-2 5/16
3 11/32	New S. Areas	3 5/16-3⅜
7/6	Nigel	7/6-8/6
19/0	Nourse	19/0-19/6
0/6	Oceana Con.	0/3-0/6
4 9/32	Rand Mines	4 3/16-4¼−1/32
44/9	Randfontein	47/0-47/6+1/3
14/7½	Robin.DeepB	14/7½-10½−0/1½
7/6	Rose Deep	8/0-8/6
4/1½	Simmer & J.	4/0-4/3
8/3	S.A. Towns.	8/3-8/9
4 25/32	Springs	4 25/32-4 27/32
19/3	Sth.-W. Af.	3 1/32-1 1/32
6 9/32	Sub Nigel	6 9/32-6 11/32
3¾	Trans.Del.B	2 15/16-3
1 7/32	Trans Con.L	1 3/16-1 5/16
3¼	Union Corp	3 11/32-3 13/32−1/32
13/9	Van Ryn	13/3-14/3
1 3/16	Do. Deep	1 5/32-1 7/32
1 1/16	Vereeniging	1-1 1/16
18/4½	West R. Con	18/3-18/6+0/3
1⅜	West Springs	1 5/16-1⅜
9/6	Wit. Deep	10/6 11/6+1/0

RHODESIAN.

M.U. Nov. 7.		
5/3	BechuanaEx	5/3-5/9
3/9	B. M'Kubwa	4/0-4/3−0/1½
2 19/32	Cam & Motor	2 17/32-2 19/32−1/32
16/3	Char. B.S.A.	15/1½-16/4½−0/1½
18/4½	Globe & Pho	18/0-18/6
3/10½	GoldF.Rhod	3/9-4/3
1/3	Loangwa	1/4½-1/7½
15/3	Lonely Reef.	¾-⅞
1 11/16	Rezende	1⅝-1¾
½	Rhod Katanga	½-⅝
4⅛	Rhokana Corp.	4⅝-4⅞
9/9	Roan Antel.	11/3-11/9−0/3
3/1½	Selukwe (2/6)	2/6-3/0
18/0	Sherw'd Star	17/9-18/3+0/3
⅞	Tangan. Con	⅞-1 5/16
3 15/16	Vic.FallsOrd	3⅞-4
39/9	Do. Pref.	1 31/32-2 1/32
11/16	Wankie Col.	9/16-⅝
⅝	Zamb Expl.	⅝-11/16

DIAMOND.

17/32	Angola Dia.	11/0-12/0
4/4½	Cn.D.S.W.A	4/3-5/3
4⅜	DeBeersDef	4 7/16-4 11/16+⅛
7⅜	Do. Pref.	7 9/16-7 13/16+1/16
15/32	Jagersf'tein	1⅛-1¼
1¼	Premier Pref	1⅛-1⅜
4/3	West African	4/6-5/0−0/1½

AUSTRALIAN.

6/3	Amal. Zinc	¼-⅜
21/0	B. Hill Prop	21/0-22/0*
1⅞	Do. South.	1 13/16-1 15/16
1⅛	Elec.Zinc Pf.	1 1/16-1 3/16
16/9	Lake V. Star	16/10½-17/4½−0/1½
23/32	Lake V Inv.	⅝-¾*
10/7½	Mount Isa	10/0-11/0
2⅞	Nth. Bn.Hill	2⅞ 3+1/16
24/3	Sth. Kalgurli	24/3-25/3+0/3
7/0	Sulphide Ord	6/6-7/6
10/3	Do. Pref.	10/0-11/0
43/6	Wiluna Gold	47/3-48/3−0/9
1⅛	Zinc Ord (10)	1⅛-1¼
3 3/16	Do. Pref.	3⅛-3⅜

WEST AFRICAN.

38/9	Ashanti(4/)	38/3-38/9
6/3	Bibiani	6/4½-/10½
8/4½	Fanti Cons	7/6-8/6

TIN.

M.U. Nov. 7.		
4/0	Anglo-C.(10/)	3/9-4/3
6/9	Anglo-Orient	5/9-6/9
11/0	Do Pref	10/9-11/9
13/9	Aramayo	⅝-¾
4/3	Associa'd Tin	4/9-5/3+0/3
5/9	Bisichi	5/6-6/0
1⅜	Gopeng	1⅜-1½
¾	Ipoh	11/16-¾
⅝	Kaduna Synd	9/16-11/16
5/3	Kamunting	5/3-5/9
25/32	Kram'tPulai	11/16-¾+1/32
8/9	London Tin.	9/10½-10/4½+0/9
16/6	MalayanT.D	16/6-17/0+0/3
7/16	Naraguta	⅜-½
5/0	Pahang 5/	5/0-5/6
5/0	Rambutan	3/16-5/16
16/3	Renong	15/3 16/3−0/3
7/3	Siamese	7/3-7/9−0/1½
3/9	Tavoy (4/)	4/6-5/0+0/4½
14/0	Tronoh (5/)	13/6-14/6

COPPER.

5/3	Messina	4/3-5/3−0/9
18/0	Mount Lyell	17/0-18/0−0/6
3/6	Namaqua	⅛-¼
14⅝	RioTinto(£5)	15⅛-15⅝+⅛
2⅞	Tharsis	2 15/16-3 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS.

10/0	BurmaCorp	10/7½-/10½
22/3	Champ. Reef	20/3-21/3−0/6
7/6	Chos. Corp	7/0-7/6
2/6	Explor.(10/-)	2/0-3/0
3⅛	Min.Sepa't'n	3⅛-3⅜*
7/0	Min.Crp.Can	6/6-7/0
14/0	Mysore (10/)	13/0-14/0
41/9	Nundydroog	40/0-41/0−0/9
7/6	Ooregum	8/3-9/3−0/3
25/9	St. J.Del Rey	24/6-25/6*
8/6	San Fr'isco	8/0-9/0
6/6	Santa Gert	5/10½-6/4½
2/9	Tigon Ming.	2/6-3/6
8/6	Trepca (5/0)	8/7½-9/1½−0/1½
17/0	Waihi Gold	17/9-18/3−0/3

* Ex Dividend. † Ex Rights. ‡ Ex bonus.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

PROPERTY LOANS.

The Property Loan and Investment Company, Limited, of which particulars appear in our advertising columns, has been formed by a number of the Irish banks to enlarge the existing facilities for enabling householders and others to acquire their dwellinghouses or other suitable property by means of long-term advances. The company will also carry on the general business of investment in property of different classes. The business of making loans for long terms against mortgages on dwellinghouses and other similar security is not an ordinary function of the banking system. There is, however, a considerable demand for such loans, which the existing facilities are insufficient to meet, and the participating banks have decided to create a special organisation for this purpose. The Property Loan and Investment Company will, therefore, be performing a service of much importance to the public, and will have resources sufficient to enable it to perform that service on terms advantageous to prospective borrowers. The company is not restricted to mortgages on property as security for loans. Applicants may offer any form of security for consideration by the company. The company will shortly open an office at 40 Dame street, Dublin. In the meantime, inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, 10 College Green, Dublin.

MESSRS. DUNVILLE AND CO.'S REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

The Belfast Chancery Court yesterday granted petitions to reduce the capital of Messrs. Dunville and Co., Ltd. Mr. Justice Megaw, in delivering his reserved judgment, said that he was satisfied that any creditors of the companies would not be prejudicially affected as they were amply protected, and so far as the question of public policy was concerned he had come to the conclusion that no reason could be advanced which would warrant the refusal of the prayer of the petition. In view of the substantial nature of the proposed reduction in the capital of each he had thought it desirable to consider the whole matter, and he was satisfied that he might safely grant the petition and dispense with the use of the words "and reduced" for any period of time. The petition of Messrs. William Dunville and Co., Ltd., was for the reduction of the capital of the company from 10,000 shares of £10 each, fully paid and issued, to 10,000 shares of £1, the reduction being effected by returning to the shareholders paid up capital to the extent of £9 per share. In the case of Messrs. Dunville and Co., Ltd., a similar reduction was sought in the capital of the company of 50,000 shares of £10 each, fully paid up and issued.

LEGAL TENDER NOTE FUND.

The amount of legal tender notes outstanding on November 12th was £7,064,421, as compared with £7,067,414 10s. on November 5th. The amount issued during the week was £134,763 10s., and the amount redeemed £137,757.

HARLAND AND WOLFF.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of Harland and Wolff is convened for November 23rd, at which resolutions will be submitted providing for alteration in the Articles of Association consequent upon the scheme of arrangement between the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and its subsidiary and associated companies and their respective creditors. Under the conditions of the scheme the board of Harland and Wolff, so long as Deferred Creditors' Certificates to be issued thereunder remain outstanding, is to be constituted solely by persons nominated by H.M. Treasury, the Midland Bank, and holders of such certificates, together with such further directors, if any, as they shall appoint. The alterations proposed in resolution No. 1 are designed to provide for the nomination of the company's directors, while resolution No. 2 relates to certain minor alterations having no connection with the scheme, but designed to accord with Stock Exchange regulations.

TRIPLEX SAFETY GLASS.

The Court has confirmed the scheme of the Triplex Safety Glass Company, Ltd., for the reduction of their capital from £400,000 to £200,000 by the return to shareholders of 10s. per share. The company propose closing their books after business hours on the 19th inst. for the purpose of that repayment of capital. Shareholders will be requested to send to the company, at their registered office, No. 1 Albemarle street, London, W.1, their present share certificates, when new share certificates will be prepared and sent, together with a cheque for the amount repayable. It is understood that the shares will be quoted on the Stock Exchange ex the 10s. capital repayment on the opening of business on Monday morning, 21st inst. Certain of the shareholding of the company is in the form of share warrants to bearer, and it is requested that these should not be presented until Monday, 28th inst., so as to facilitate the repayment. Special cases will, however, be dealt with before Monday, 28th inst., if accompanied by a letter from a stockbroker or banker asking for preferential treatment.

BRAKPAN'S NEW ISSUE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

In connection with the acquisition of the assets of the Witpoort Gold Areas, Ltd., the directors of Brakpan Mines, Ltd., have decided to issue 102,000 new shares, and to offer these to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for each 10 shares held.

BOVRIL PREFERENCE ISSUE.

Lord Luke of Pavenham, speaking at a meeting of Preference shareholders of Bovril, Ltd., held yesterday, said that the new 6 per cent Preference shares would be offered at a premium of about 25 per cent, at which price the yield on them would be about £4 16s. per cent. The board hoped to be able to make an offer to the shareholders about the end of December.

COURSING.—Notes of general interest written by an authority and reports of all meetings appear in "THE IRISH FIELD." On Sale everywhere. Price 2d.—(Advt.)

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following dealings among active stocks and shares were "marked" in London yesterday:—

Consols—75⅞, ¾, ⅝, ½, ⅜, 6, ⅛, 5⅛. **5 p.c. War Loan**—*99, ⅛, 1/16, *3/16, 8 15/16, ⅞, *9 3/16, ¼, 8¾, 13/16, ⅝, 11/16, 9/16, ½, ⅜. **Funding Loan**—108, 1/16, ¼, 3/16, ⅛, ⅜, ½, 7⅞, ¾, ⅝, 8 7/16, 5/16. **Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.**—99¾, ½, 11/16, ¼, 7/16, ⅝, 9/16, ⅛, ⅜, 9, 3/16, 8⅞. **4 p.c. Consols**—108, ⅛, 7⅞, ⅝, ½, ⅝, 13/16, 9/16, 11/16, ⅜. **2 p.c. Treasury Bonds (£5 paid) Conversion**—100½, *99⅜. **3 p.c. Conversion Loan**—96⅝, ⅜, 11/16, ½, 1/16, ⅛. **Free State Land Bonds**—107, ⅛. **Australia 5 p.c. Stock** (x.d.)—100, ½, ⅜, ¼. **Aerated Bread**—24/9, *9d., 5/6, 3d., 4½d., 5/-. **African and Eastern**—1/4½, 1½d. **Anglo-Dutch Rubber**—11/-, 2¼d. **Associated Cement**—26/4½, 6d., 3d., 1½d., *6/-. **Associated Newspapers Def.**—19/4½, 1½d., 6d., 9d., 18/9, 7½d., 6d., 4½d., 19/3. **Bovril Def.**—27/4½, 3d. **Brazilian Traction**—12¾, 15/16, ⅞, 13/16, 13, ⅛, 1/16. **British American Tobacco**—5 1/16, 1/32, 3/32, 5, ⅛, £5 1/9. **British Celanese**—9/-, 1½d., 4½d. **British Match Ord.** (x.d.)—28/7½, 9d., 9/1½. **British Oil and Cake**—36/4½, 7/-, 3d. **Buenos Ayres Great Southern**—25½, 6, 4½, 5¾, ⅝, 5, 4¼, ¾, ⅞. **Cables and Wireless "A"**—30½, ¾, ⅞, ⅝, ¼, ⅜, 13/16, 1, ⅛, *30¾; **ditto "B"**—13¼, ⅜, ½, *¼; **ditto 5½ p.c. Pref.**—80¾, ⅝, ½, ¼, 1, ¼, ½, ⅛, *80¾. **Calico Printers**—14/7½, 15/-. **Canadian Pacific**—20⅞, 15/16, 1, ⅛, ¼, 3/16, 7/16, *¾, ⅜. **Coats**—46/10½, 9d., 7½d., 7/-. **Courtaulds**—*32/-, 6d., 2/-, 1½d., 4½d., 3d., 1/10½. **Crystalate Gramophone**—1/9¾, 10½d., 11¼d. **Cunard Ord.**—7/-, 6d., 3d. **"Daily Mail" Trust**—36/9, 7/6, 9d., 3d., 8/-, 7/-, 10½d., 7½d., *6/3, 8/6, 7/4½, 8/4½. **"Daily Mirror" Ord.**—12/9, 1½d., 7½d., 3d., 6d., 4½d. **Dunlop Ord.**—20/-, 1½d., *19/10½, 9d., *9d., 20/3. **East Asiatic Rubber**—1/2¼. **Electric and Musical Ord.**—12/9, 11¼d., 6d., 7½d., 10½d.; **ditto Pref.**—15/10½, 6d., 16/3. **Ford Motors**—23/9, 7½d. **General Electric**—40/7½, 6d., 3d., 1½d. **General Electric Debs.**—108¾. **Grand Central Rubber**—6/7½, 9d. **Great Western Rail**—32½, ⅞, ¾, 13/16, 3. **Great Western 5 p.c. Pref.**—74, ⅞, *¼, 5, 4⅞. **Greek 7 p.c. Refugee**—37. **Guinness Ord.**—84/6, 3d., 9d., 5/-. **Harland and Wolff Pref.**—*2/3. **Harrods Ord.**—*59/3, *8/9, *9/-, 9d., 60/-, 1½d., *58/6, 9/6. **Highlands Rubber**—13/9. **Hudson's Bay Ord.**—19/9, 10½d. **Imperial Airways** (x.d.)—20/4½, 6d., 3d. **Imperial Chemical Ord.**—23/11¼, 9d., 10½d., *9d., 4/-, 1½d. **Imperial Chemical Def.**—*6/3, 4½d., *1½d., 5¼d., 3¾d. **Imperial Tobacco**—94/3, 9d., 4½d., 5/-, 3/9, 4/6, 10½d., 7½d., *3/9, 4/-, 1½d., 3/5¼. **International Holdings**—1 13/16, ¾, 27/32, 25/32. **International Nickel** (dols.)—12¾, 13/16, ⅞, 11/16, 15/16, 13. **Lever 7 p.c. Pref.**—27/10½, 7½d., 9d., *9d., *7½d., 8/-. **London, Midland and Scottish Ord.**—15⅛, 14¾, 13/16, 15/16, *¾, ½, *⅝, 11/16, 15. **London and N.E. Pref.-Ord.**—*8¼, ⅜, 5/16, 9/16, ¼, 7/16, ½. **London and N.E. Def.-Ord.**—*4½, ⅝, ¾, 11/16, ⅞, 5, 4½, *¾, 11/16. **Lyons (J.) and Co. Ord.**—£5 14/9. **Malayalam Rubber**—10/1½, 5¼d., 3d., 6d., 9d. **Marconi Marine**—*33/6, 1½d.; **ditto Canada**—8/5¼, 3d., 7/9. **Metropolitan Rail**—59⅞, ¾, 60. **Peruvian Corporation Pref.**—7¾, ½, 8. **Phillips (Godfrey) Ord.**—15/10½, 4½d. **P. and O. 5 p.c. Def.**—17/9, 18/-, 3d. **Roan Antelope**—11/6, 7½d. **Rubber Trust**—15/-, 1½d. **Selfridge Trust**—*9/-. **Southern Rail Pref.-Ord.**—*25½, ¾, ½, 6, ¼, 3/16. **Southern Rail Def.-Ord.**—*9¼, ½, ¼. **Sudan Plantations**—31/-, 9d., 6d., 3d., 4½d., 2/-. **"Sunday Pictorial" Ord.**—33/-, 3d. **Swedish Match "B"**—17/-, 6d., 3d., 1½d., 4½d., 10/10½, 9d. **Tobacco Securities Ord.**—*67/6, *6/3, 8/9, 7/6, *6/10½, 3d. **Tobacco Securities Def.**—*67/6, 9/8¼, 70/-, 7½d., *68/9, 7/6. **Underground Income Bonds**—105. **United Dairies** (x.d.)—51/-, 4½d., 3d., 6d., 50/10½, 1/1½. **Unilever Ord.**—33/7½, 3d., 5¼d., *3/-, 6d., 4½d., *2/6. **Unilever N.V.**—33/10½, 6d. **United of Havana Rail**—3¾. **United Molasses**—8/-, 6d., 3d., 1½d., 4½d. **United Serdang Rubber**—1/6. **United Tobacco**—86/10½, 8/1½, 7/-, 6d. **Vickers**—7/2¼, 3d., 7/-, 1½d. **Vine Products**—6/9. **Watney Combe Def.**—45/6, 9d., 3d. **Westminster Bank**—77/1½, *6/-, *9d., *10½d., 7/-. **Woolworth Ord.**—68/-, 7/9, 10½d., 7½d., 6d., 3d. **Woolworth Pref.**—26/9, 10½d., 7½d., 7/-.

(*Exceptional bargain at special price.)

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

A. B. FLEMING.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. (actual), less Income-tax, to shareholders on the register at October 31, 1932, in respect of the year ending April 30, 1933. A similar interim distribution has been paid over a lengthy period of years.

AFRICAN AND EASTERN TRADE CORPORATION.—It is officially announced that payment will be made on Friday, 18th inst., of six months' dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1932, on the 6 per cent. Cumulative "A" Pref. shares.

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK.—Final dividend on "A" Ordinary shares of 3 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st October, 1932, less tax, making 6 per cent. for the year. (Same.)

BENTON AND STONE.—Dividend at rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of tax, on Ordinary. Forward, £2,750.

BRITISH UNITED SHOE MACHINERY.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent., tax free, on Ordinary Shares.

BRICKWOOD AND CO.—Final dividend on Ordinary of 7 per cent., less tax, making 12 per cent. Forward, £44,543.

DORMAN LONG AND CO.—The Board of Dorman Long and Co., Ltd., decided not to recommend the payment of any dividend on the company's 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares for the year ended 30th September, 1932. (Paid to September, 1930.)

FOREIGN RAILWAYS INVESTMENT TRUST.—The report for the year ended October 31 last states that revenue amounted to £6,722, and compares with £28,952 in the previous year, while £46,245 was brought in. After providing for all expenses, there remained a balance of £45,204, which the directors recommend should be carried forward. The dividend on the 5 per Cent. Preference stock has been paid to November 17, 1930.

FRANK MASON AND CO.—The directors have decided to postpone the payment of an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1933, until the full accounts for that year are available. (Last year 6d. per share.)

FINE COTTON SPINNERS' AND DOUBLERS' ASSOCIATION (MANCHESTER).—No interim dividends on Preference, Preferred Ordinary or Ordinary shares. (Same.)

INVESTORS' MORTGAGE SECURITY CO.—Final dividend on Ord. stock for the year ending September last of 6¼ per cent., less tax, making 12 per cent., less tax, for the year, compared with 16 per cent. last year.

INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST.—Interim dividends for the six months ending 31st October on Prefd. stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on Defd. stock at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. (Same.)

MELBOURNE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.—The directors have declared a final tax-free dividend on the Consolidated Ordinary stock of 3¼ per cent., actual, making 6¼ per cent., tax free, for the year ended August 31, 1932. In the previous year the final dividend was 3¾ per cent., making 7½ per cent., tax free, in all.

MEXICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.—A half-year's interest on the 5 per Cent. Second Mortgage 50-Year Bonds of the Mexican Light and Power Company, Ltd., will be paid on and after December 1, 1932, at the Bank of Scotland, 30 Bishopsgate, London; at the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Toronto and Montreal; and at their agency in New York, against surrender of Coupon No. 42, dated December 1, 1932.

NEDEEM TEA CO.—The directors have decided that they are unable to recommend the declaration of the interim Pref. dividend usually paid on the 30th November.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—The managers have decided not to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ord. shares for the year ending 30th June, 1932. The usual dividends on both classes of Preference shares will be paid on 1st January.

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES WATERWORKS.—This year's returns to date show a steady improvement in gross receipts and net revenue earned by the company in Buenos Ayres over the corresponding period last year. During the past five months, however, it has only been possible to remit to London a very small proportion of the profits earned because of the stringent control on exchange operations in Buenos Ayres. In these circumstances the directors have decided to postpone the payment of the Preference dividend due on the 30th November next, and also the consideration of any interim dividend on the Ord. shares.

SCOTTISH GREYHOUND RACING COMPANY.—The directors have declared a dividend of 4d. per share (actual) on both classes of shares. This makes 30 per cent. for the year on the Preferred Ordinary shares and 100 per cent. on the Deferred, both of which rates are unchanged compared with the previous 12 months.

SUNGEI WAY DREDGING.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. in respect of the current year. (No dividend in 1931.)

TRANSVAAL AND DELAGOA BAY INVESTMENT CO.—Final dividend for the year ended 31st August, 1930, of 3/6 per share, free of Union of South Africa Ord. tax. The dividend, which will be declared in South African currency, will be paid here in British currency at the rate of exchange ruling on the 2nd December, and the exact amount will be announced in due course.

COMPANY MEETING.

BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO., LTD.

MOTOR CAR PRODUCTION ENLARGED.

SUCCESS OF DAIMLER FLUID FLYWHEEL TRANSMISSION.

NEW DAIMLER AT £450.

The ordinary general meeting of the Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham.

The Chairman (Mr. A. H. Pollen), having dealt with the balance sheet and accounts, explained that, while the company's interests embraced cars, cycles, guns, machinery, tools and steel, the magnitude of the business in cars and cycles is now greater than the combined value of the rest of the trade.

During the last few years the Daimler Company has been applying itself to the problem of an improved transmission mechanism, and the result has been to introduce into the car a device which had not hitherto been used in that field at all—the fluid flywheel transmission.

THE DAIMLER FLUID FLYWHEEL TRANSMISSION.

This has produced new effects, which have opened a new era in safer motoring through greater ease of driving control. With the Daimler fluid flywheel transmission gear-changing is easy, even to the novice, and the fatigue of clutch work is eliminated.

This transmission is the subject for letters patent in all important countries, and the Chairman remarked that it had been a matter for satisfaction that the American Patent Office had recently granted the company's claims after a practical trial of the car.

THE DAIMLER AND LANCHESTER CARS.

The possession of this new transmission system has paved the way for an expansion in the range of the company's cars, and there has already been placed on the market this year a new small car—the 10 h.p. Lanchester—which is listed at £315 complete, and takes its place alongside the 18 h.p. Lanchester, which was placed on the market last year, and achieved definite success.

In addition to these cars a new 15 h.p. Daimler is about to be placed on the market at a price of £450.

As a result of this programme, said the Chairman, the company had been able to interest motor car dealers throughout the length and breadth of the country, and their contracts had been sufficient to justify the directors in authorising a works programme which is bringing the Coventry factory to its full capacity.

THE NEW 10 H.P. B.S.A. CAR.

Turning to the Birmingham works, the Chairman explained that, although the company is the largest manufacturer of motor cycles, and is obtaining an increasingly large share of the available market, the market itself has fallen to one-half of what it was three or four years ago, and the greater part of a very extensive export trade has vanished.

In order to find a new load for the Birmingham factory, the company has used the Daimler fluid-flywheel transmission as the basis for the new 10 h.p. B.S.A. car, which was introduced at the last Olympia Show, and will be ready for sale in the new year at a price of £240.

This car, said the Chairman, has been well received by the B.S.A. dealers who have so long supported the B.S.A. Company, and their contracts have also justified the authorisation of a works programme which, together with the B.S.A. motor cycles, pedal cycles and three-wheelers, will at an early date fully occupy the Birmingham factory.

NEW DIRECTORS.

In concluding his address, the Chairman said that the Board had secured the co-operation of Sir Alexander Roger and Mr. John Ferguson—two gentlemen who had proved their capacity in other important spheres, and who would, he felt sure, add much strength to the company.

THE MONEY MARKET

HEAVY GOLD SALE.

Credit was in plentiful supply yesterday with hort loans offering at ½ per cent.

In the discount market the banks were buyers of November Treasuries at ½ per cent., and of Decembers at 9/16 per cent. The "hot" bills were offered at 13/16 per cent. and fine three months commercial paper was maintained at 13/16 per cent.

Bank Rate Discount (changed June 30), 2%.

60 days (fine)	⅝	13/16%			
3 months	¾	⅞%	Trade	2½	3%
4 "	13/16	15/16%	"	2½	3%
6 "	1	1⅛%	"	2½	3%
Loans to Brokers Day-to-day				¾	½%
for a week				¾	½%
Deposit Allowance; Banks at Call					½%
" " Discount Houses at Call					½%
at Notice					¾%

Silver improved ⅛d. on China buying to 18d. per ounce for spot and 18⅛d. for forward delivery.

Gold rose 9d. to 123s. 11½d. per ounce fine. About £750,000 was in the market and of this £100,000 was taken for the Continent and the balance by the unknown buyer.

The recent firmer trend of sterling in relation to the chief gold currencies was not so well maintained yesterday, and quotations, although closing above the lowest for the day, were lower on balance. Dollars, one time quoted at 3.31¼, finished at 3.32⅜, as compared with Monday's 3.33¼. Canadian dollars, on the other hand, again cheapened, and were finally 1½ cheaper at the finish at 3.79. Continental currencies also moved against the £. Francs at 84 13/16 and Swiss francs at 17.27½ appreciated by 3/16 and 5 respectively. Italian lire were ⅛ lira dearer at 64 13/16, and the Spanish rate dropped by ⅛ to 40 21/32. Among the Scandinavian exchanges the Swedish krona weakened by 2 to 18.87½. The milreis was nominally quoted at 5⅜, as compared with 5½ nominal. In the Far Eastern section the Japanese yen finished practically at the lowest for the day at 14 11/16, as compared with Monday's close of 15 3/16.

Centre	Nov. 15 Closing Rates		Nov. 14 Closing Rates		Par Exch
New York	3.32¼	3.32½	3.33	3.33½	4.86¾
Montreal	3.78½	3.79½	3.77	3.78	4.86¾
Amsterdam	8.26	8.28	8.29	8.31	12.10
Berlin	13.95	14.00	13.98	14.03	20.43
Brussels	23.95	24.0	24	24 1/16	35.00
Copenhagen	19.20	19.30	19.20	19.30	18.159
Geneva	17.25	17.30	17.30	17.35	25.2215
Madrid	40⅝	40 11/16	40¾	40 13/16	25.22
Milan	64⅞	65	65	65⅛	92.46
Oslo	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾	18.159
Paris	84¾	84⅞	85	85 1/16	124.213
Stockholm	18.85	18.90	18.83	18.88	18.159
Alexandria	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	97.5
Athens	570	590	570	590	375
Helsingfors	228	232	228	232	193.23
Lisbon	109	110	109	110	110
Prague	112	112½	111⅞	112⅝	164.25
Vienna	27	29 nom	28	29 nom	34.58½
Warsaw	29½	29¾	29½	30	43.38
B. Ayres	41 13/16 nom		42 nom		47.577d
Lima 90 dys	20.20 nom		20.15 nom		17.38
Mexico*	10.16		10.16		9.76
M'video*	28	32 nom	28	32 nom	51 1/16
Rio de Jan.	5⅛	5⅝ nom	5¼	5¾ nom	5.899
Valparaiso	nom		nom		40
Calcutta	18 5/32	18 7/32	18 5/32	18 7/32	18d
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe (p.yn)	14⅝	14¾	15⅛	15¼	24.53
Shanghai*	21¼	21 13/16	21⅛	21¾	—
Singapore*	27 13/16	28	27 13/16	28	28

*Rate quoted in London.

FOOD AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Manchester—Good demand and better prices for all livestock. Derby—Cattle and livestock dearer all round. Cambridge—Better demand for Stores. Dublin—Butter in good demand, Tariff reducing home prices of eggs. Poultry dearer, Fish plentiful, Fruit and Vegetables easier. Quiet Grain market, Hay and Straw cheaper. Rubber unchanged, Tin steady, Copper easier. Wheat lower.

CATTLE.

MANCHESTER.—On offer: Beasts, 1,410 (increase 55); sheep and lambs, 5,973 (decrease 727); pigs, 31 (increase 9). Irish entries included 520 fat cattle, 245 less than last week, and 39 dairy cows (decrease 40). Taken all round quality of fat cattle continues satisfactory. Good demand for all classes of live-stock; fat cattle also dearer, as compared with last week, and lambs were also harder to buy; sheep also made more money. Best English and Welsh fat cattle 8d., small Irish heifers 7¼d. to 7½d., bullocks 6½d. to 7d., good fat young cows around 5½d.; sheep 6d. to 7d., best lambs 8½d., and occasionally up to 9d., others 7½d. to 8d. per lb.; cows suitable for dairy purposes £18 to £26 per head.

DONNELLY, DUBLIN.

Pigs under 6 stone	42/-	per cwt., dead-weight.
" " 8 "	40/-	" "
" " 10 "	32/-	" "
" " 14 "	29/-	" "
" " 15 "	25/-	" "
Heavy Pigs and Sows	24/-	

All subject to our terms of buying. —(Advt.)

CAMBRIDGE.—Beasts, 174. Beef, live cwt.—Smalls, firsts to 58/-, seconds to 53/-, thirds to 42/-; large firsts to 44/6, seconds to 42/-, thirds to 38/-. Sheep, 492. Mutton, per lb.—Shearlings to 5½d., hoggets to 9d. Pigs, 1,167. Pork, per stone of 14lb.—Bacons to 6/6, cutters to 7/6, porkers to 8/9. Calves, 151. Fat cattle a good supply and prices higher. Store beasts a fair show and a better demand. Fat sheep—A few more offered and values unchanged. Fat pigs—Good numbers offered and rates distinctly higher all round. Store pigs sold better.

LEEDS.—On offer, 384 beasts. Small heifers and bullocks 8d., heavier sorts 7d. to 7½d., cows and bulls 5d. to 5½d. Sheep, 2,073. Small hogg sheep 8½d., shearlings 7½d. to 8d., ewes 4d. to 5d.

DERBY.—Cattle dearer all round. Handy heifers 7½d. to 8d., heavy 7d. to 7½d., young cows 6½d., thirds 6d. Sheep—Small supply; firm. Light-weights 8d., heavy 7d., ewes 6d. Lambs dearer, 10d. Calves—Average supply; good veal scarce, 9d. to 10d. per lb. Pigs—Good supply; sharp and higher rates. Porkers 13/-, handy baconers 11/-, heavy 10/-, sows 8/6 per score.

Send your Pigs to **COSGRAVE, RANELAGH.** Highest Current Prices Paid. —(Advt.)

GRAIN.

DUBLIN.—Trade here continues very dull. Buyers appear to be holding off. Prices somewhat irregular and difficult to quote on the few samples changing hands. Values around the following:—Wheat 18/6 to 19/-, extra 20/- to 21/- barrel; white oats 11/- to 11/6, occasionally 12/- and 12/6, blacks 9/6 to 10/6, fancy 11/-, and barley 15/- to 16/- and 16/6.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES (BALTIC).—WHEAT—Cargoes quiet and lower to sell on easier Winnipeg advices, and better sterling exchange prices, and were marked down by 6d. to 9d. per quarter for Manitoba grades, but others maintained a steady level; No. 1 Northern Manitoba Atlantic shipping/shipped sellers 25/9, No. 2 ditto shipping/shipped, also November, 25/6; West Australian new early December 25/6, Australian all ports December, also January, 25/6; Russian sample shipping/shipped 23/6. Parcels dull at 3d. to 9d. per quarter decline on freer offers; No. 1 Northern Manitoba Vancouver November sellers 25/9, No. 2 ditto 25/7½, No. 3 ditto 25/4½, No. 1 Northern Manitoba Atlantic November 25/9, No. 2 ditto 25/6, Australian old afloat 25/9 per 480lb. MAIZE—Cargoes quiet of sale; River Plate afloat, also shipping/shipped, sellers 18/9, November 18/10½, December 19/-, January 19/4½. Parcels quietly steady; River Plate afloat sellers 18/1½, November-December 18/3, December-January 18/6, January-February 18/9, Dan.-Gal.-Fox. November-December 18/6, ditto December-January 18/9, yellow Russian sample November-December 18/3, white ditto 18/3 per 480lb. BARLEY—Parcels easier for Canadians, but others steady; No. 3 Canadian Western Atlantic November sellers 20/3, Persian November-December 17/9 per 400lb.; Californian November-December sellers 21/9, No. 1 Australian new December-January 25/6 per 448lb. OATS—Parcels rather firmer regarding River Plates, but Canadian sorts unsettled; River Plate shipping/shipped sellers 13/9, December-January 12/9, No. 2 Canadian Western Atlantic November 18/3, No. 1 Canadian feed November 16/10½, Danubian November-December 14/- per 320lb.

LIVERPOOL.—American markets were disappointing, and forward deliveries of WHEAT here showed a fair decline at the outset, but afterwards improved slightly on easier sterling exchange rates, though again receded and fluctuated somewhat according to the offerings, late afternoon American cables having a steadying effect, final rates marking a moderate recovery from the worst point, still, however, showing a fair decline on the day. C.i.f. parcels wheat neglected, nominally 1½d. to 3d. lower; No. 2 Manitoba November quoted 25/9, and Rosario-Santa Fe (64lb.) January-February 24/- per quarter. C.i.f. parcels River Plate maize dearer, arrived realising 18/-, November 18/4½ to 18/3, December 18/6 per quarter. WHEAT on the spot quiet and easier. MAIZE—Spot parcels steady at 4/1 per cental for River Plate. FLOUR quiet at late rates. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to ¾d. per cental lower; recovered ¼d., but again receded, one time showing ¾d. to ¼d. decline, improving during late afternoon, market finishing steady at ½d. to ¼d. under Monday night. Values—December 5/2¾, March 5/0¼ per cental. Sales, 70 loads.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—BACON is again offered sparingly at 2/- to 4/- per cwt. over the official quotations, but buyers operate merely for their actual requirements. American bacon scarce, and Cumberlands now more or less nominal, while Canadian and Irish is firmly held. HAMS dearer for American short cut at 64/- to 68/-, and extra skinless 66/- to 72/- per cwt., with a fair business reported. Shoulders scarce and nominal. LARD on the spot steadily held at late rates for both prime steam and American refined, with a moderate demand for latter. CHEESE quietly steady and unaltered. BUTTER steady, and Danish in moderate request at unchanged prices. EGGS easier. Extra selected Irish hen quoted 21/3, selected 20/6, mediums and duck 16/6 to 17/- per 120.

MANCHESTER BUTTER.—Shipments of Danish and Swedish, not including Gothenburg, to Northern ports for the week ended November 12th totalled 31,209 casks, a decrease of 1,295 casks. Quiet consumptive demand. Continental makes held for late rates, but Colonial again lower. Choicest qualities quoted—Danish 123/- to 124/-, special dairies extra; Swedish 121/- to 122/-, Finnish 121/- to 122/-, first grade New Zealand 98/- to 99/-, Australian 93/- to 96/-. BACON—Shipments of Danish and Swedish 24,205 bales, a decrease of 594 bales. Irish continues firm on limited supplies; Continental also held for full rates in anticipation of smaller arrivals. Irish nominal, Danish 56/- to 62/-, Swedish 56/- to 61/-, Dutch 48/- to 54/-. LARD—English refined steady, 58/- boxes ex works, American 52/- to 53/-, according to brand. CHEESE—Choicest grass made Cheshire in diminishing supply, and nominally quoted around 11½d., medium and lower grades around 9d. per lb. Colonial easier. New Zealand white 65/- to 66/-, coloured 61/- to 62/-, Canadian 69/- to 70/-. EGGS—Shipments of Danish and Swedish 3,859 cases, an increase of 366 cases. Market quieter. Irish Free State extra selected 21/-, selected 20/6, mediums 18/-, duck 17/6; English 21/-, Northern Ireland nominal; Australian—17lb. 15/6, 15lb. 14/6, 13½lb. 13/6; Argentine and Uruguayans 11/6 to 12/6, Polish 10/6, Egyptians 7/6, Irish cold stored 12/6.

MANCHESTER MEAT.—Home-killed beef, sides 6d. to 7d., lambs around 6½d. to 7½d., ewes 4d., pigs 6½d. to 7½d. Chilled beef—Hindquarters 6d. to 6½d., forequarters 4d. to 4½d. Frozen beef—Hindquarters 3¾d. to 4d., crops 3½d. Mutton, wethers 3½d. to 4d., ewes 3½d., lambs 5d. to 6½d.; imported pigs 6d. to 6½d.

MANCHESTER GAME AND POULTRY.—Irish turkeys show hardening tendency. Other descriptions steady. Irish and English chickens 9d. to 11d., fowls 6d. to 7d., ducks 10d. to 1/-, Irish turkeys 10d. to 1/2, geese 5d. to 8d. per lb.; pheasants 6/- to 7/6, young partridge 4/6, old 1/9 per brace; best rabbits 1/8 to 2/- per couple, brown hares 2/- to 2/6 each.

DUBLIN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE.—Cabbage in fair supply and poorly bid for. Swedes easier on heavier arrivals. Celery and carrots little wanted, some remaining unsold. Other classes fairly well placed. York cabbage, 10/- to 27/- large load; small, 4/- to 8/-; Savoy, large, 6/- to 10/-; small, 4/- to 5/-; swedes, 1/- to 1/2; mangolds, 1/- to 1/2 cwt.; cauliflowers, 1/6 to 2/3 doz.; seconds, 8d. to 1/1; lettuce, 4d. to 6d.; beet, 1/- to 1/3; leeks, 2/- to 3/-; carrots, 1/- to 1/3; bags, 3/- to 4/-; parsnips, 1/- to 1/2; bags, 2/- to 3/-; sprouts, 1/6 to 2/ box; chip, 2/- to 2/6; celery, 1/- to 3/-, extra 4/6 bunch; turnips, 5d. to 7d.; jellies, 4d. to 5d.; mint and sage, 3d.; thyme, 2d.; parsley, 4d. to 6d. tray; bags, 2/- to 2/6; tomatoes, 8d. to 1/- lb.; and apples, 10/- to 22/- barrel. Foreign stuffs plentiful, for which demand proved very slow, especially lemons, which closed much easier. Apples, American, 28/- to 35/- barrel; Newtowns, 15/- to 17/6 box; Jonathans, 12/- to 15/-; oranges, Californian, 22/- case; Cape and Brazil, 16/- to 22/-; lemons, 25/- to 30/- case; box, 16/- to 20/-; grapes, Belgium, 1/- lb.; Dutch, 5d.; Almeria, 16/- to 25/- barrel; pineapples, 4/- to 6/- each; Californian pears, 16/- to 24/- box; French beans, 1/- lb.; tomatoes, hothouse, 9d. lb.; Dutch, 5d.; Canary, 6/- to 8/- box; cucumbers, 4/- to 6/- doz.; Tunis dates, 8/6 doz.; grapefruit, 18/- to 24/- case; pomegranates, 14/- case; bananas, 18/- to 20/- crate; box, 8/- to 11/-; onions, Spanish, 10/- to 12/- case; and Dutch, 10/- bag.

J. J. LIGHTFOOT AND SON, M.I.A.A.,
Auctioneers of all Classes of Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables.
MARY'S LANE and GEORGE'S HILL, DUBLIN.
—(Advt.)

DUBLIN POTATO.—Supplies fairly large, and in excess of fair trade passing at late rates. Best table qualities 3/3 to 3/6 per cwt., latter price exceptional.

DUBLIN POULTRY.—With a considerable falling off in supplies trade here was of a healthier nature all round, especially hen turkeys, which advanced twopence per pound. Chickens proved a freer sale at firm prices. Rabbits still cheap on heavy arrivals, and other classes got fairly well sold up around late rates. Chickens 7d. to 8d. lb.; hens, large fat, 1/6 to 2/-; extra, 2/6 each; others, 9d. to 1/-; turkeys, cocks, dead, 8d. to 9d. lb.; hens, 9d. to 10d.; alive, penny per lb. less; geese, 6d. to 5d. lb.; stubble, 2/6 to 3/6 each; pheasants, cocks, 3/6; hens, 2/6; rabbits, 6d. to 10d.; hares, 1/6 to 2/-; ducks, large fatted, 3/- to 3/6; others, 1/- to 1/6; golden plover, 6d.; green, 4d.; woodcock, 1/-, and teal 6d.

DUBLIN BUTTER AND EGG.—All grades of butter plentiful, especially creamery, which continues in fair demand at late rates. Choice farmers' butter in good demand at firm prices; coarse stuff neglected and difficult to clear. Factory arrivals light, but sufficient for slow trade at slightly easier rates. Creams, 56lb., 1/1 to 1/1¼ per lb.; 28lbs., 1/1½ to 1/1½; farmers, 5d. to 8d.; and factory, 8d. to 9d. Egg market unsettled since recent tariff alterations, which interfere with export. Buyers rather cautious, and with extra supplies on offer, prices show a further drop since last report. Sellers, however, are awaiting announcement regarding bounty, which may result in a firming up of values. Extra selected, 16 and 17lb. grades, 17/3 to 18/- case lots; ordinary and selected, 16/- to 17/-; medium, 14/6 to 15/3; cold stored, 10/- to 11/6; and ducks, 13/- to 13/9. As compared with corresponding market last year, prices show a sharp drop, as will be seen by the following prices which ruled on November 13th, 1931:—Ordinary and extra selected, 24/- to 26/-; mediums, 20/6 to 21/6; cold stored, 12/6; and ducks, 17/6 to 18/6 per 120.

CORK BUTTER.—Creameries 117/- per cwt. (wholesale), 120/- net delivered; 120/- (retail), 123/- net delivered; 108/- (export). Rolls (wholesale), 1/2 per pound delivered.

DUBLIN FISH.—All classes plentiful, except mackerel. On offer 236 boxes mixed catch from two steam trawlers, 10 chests lobsters, 70 boxes herrings, and a light supply from country and local senders. Sales fairly well supported, and an early clearance effected at—Lobsters 12/6 to 16/- per 13 large, medium 7/- to 10/-, small 4/- to 6/-; soles 30/- to 40/ per 9 pairs large, medium 17/6 to 25/-; slips [illegible] to 12/-, turbot 1/- to 10/- each, brill 6d. to 3/-, herrings 5/- to 12/6 box, plaice 30/- to 60/- half box, cod 25/- to 60/-, ray 12/6 to 20/-, whiting 10/- to 25/-, ling 10/- to 12/6, hake 20/- to 50/-, haddock 20/- to 40/-, pollock 8/- to 10/-, conger eels 4/- to 10/-, gurnard 4/- to 6/-, and white soles 20/- to 40/-.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Soles 10d. to 16d., slips 6d. to 14d., red mullet 15d. to 24d. per pound; live eels 8/- to 21/-, dead 6/- to 15/- per draught; turbot 6/- to 9/-, plaice 5/- to 12/-, halibut 10/- to 12/-, lemon soles 8/6 to 12/-, witches 5/- to 8/-, hake 8/- to 10/6, haddocks 2/6 to 5/-, skate wings 3/6 to 5/- per stone.

PRODUCE.

LONDON SUGAR.—No change; British goods and trade quiet. Terminal market easier; December sold 5/10 to 5/9½, March 6/2, May 6/3½ to 6/4, August 6/6½, December 6/9½; foreign 96 per cent. centrifugal November 5/11¼ per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. Total Java shipments for last month, 144,000 tons, of which 142,000 were west of Suez. COFFEE—A quiet market on spot, but prices without material change; Brazilian for shipment firm, No. 7 Rio 58/6 per cwt. c. and f. COCOA—Small spot sales, including G/F Accra 28/-; forward steady, but quiet; Accra G/F November-January sellers 26/-, January-March buyers 26/- per cwt. c.i.f. Terminal quietly steady. RUBBER quiet, but steady; sheet spot and December sold 2¾d., January-March 2 11/16d. to 2 11/16d., April-June 2¾d. to 2 13/16d., July-September 2 13/16d. to 2¾d., October-December 2 15/16d. to 2 31/32d., December 3d. per lb. American questionnaire figures—Consumption 21,018 tons, compared with 22,491 last month; arrivals, 35,473, against 29,509; stock, 373,823, against 365,759; quantity afloat, 40,176, against 46,188; reclaimed consumption, 5,494, against 5,235; rubber spot sold 2 13/16d. to 2 11/16d. TEA—Ceylon auctions amounted to 31,475 packages; market fully firm for grades up to 6½d., and which attracted chief attention; but medium, while frequently easier, disclosed irregularity; marked deterioration in quality again apparent, especially medium; export teas fared very well, but certain qualities purchased by Russia have yet to be shipped; Pekoe sold 5½d. to 2/3½, broken ditto 6½d. to 1/11, orange 5½d. to 2/6, broken orange 6½d. to 2/8, fannings 5½d. to 2/0½ per lb. JUTE market really unchanged on balance, with moderate trade inquiries both from Dundee and the Continent; affairs in Calcutta remain quiet, and a baneful influence seems to be exercised by weakness attaching to forward positions of most jute manufactured good; firsts November-December quoted £16 2/6, December-January done £16 5/-, January-February sellers £16 10/-, lightnings November-December £15 7/6, hearts £14 7/6, Daisee £14 17/6, Tossa £15 15/- per ton c.i.f. SHELLAC firm; T.N. spot 60/-, December sold 52/-, March 54/-, May 55/-, November-December quoted 51/6 per cwt. OILS—Linseed quiet, and tendency easier; River Plate spot sellers 19/3, November 16/4½, December 16/9, January-April 17/4½, May-August 18/3. Rape quiet; crude spot 29/-, refined 31/-. Cotton steady; crude Egyptian spot 22/6, common edible 25/-, deodorised 27/-. Castor quiet; first pressure spot 39/-, seconds 36/-, pharmaceutical 44/-. Soya dull; crude spot naked 23/6, deodorised barrels 30/-. Cocoanut firm; Ceylon spot drums mill 27/6, November-December 24/-, white 24/3. Turpentine quiet; American spot 53/6 per cwt. OILSEEDS—Linseed market steady, with fair inquiries for River Plate descriptions; Calcutta to London November-December, also December-January, sellers £10 12/6; Bombay ditto £11 13/9, River Plate to Hull November-December to May-June £8 16/3. Rapeseed maintained; Toria November-December £12, December-January £11 17/6, new January-February £11 15/-. Cottonseed dearer on a better demand, especially for near positions; Egyptian black to Hull November sellers £6 18/9, after £6 17/6 paid; December sellers £6 17/6, with white sorts at 5/- per ton less respectively. Groundnuts quiet and easier; Coromandel November £13 5/-, December £12 17/6, January £12 15/-, February £12 16/3, March £12 17/6. Soya beans quietly steady; Manchurian October £7 12/6, November £7 11/3, December £7 10/-, January £7 8/9 per ton.

LIVERPOOL.—CANE SUGAR steady, unchanged, with sellers November-December shipments 6/- per cwt. c.i.f. to U.K. COCOA—West African kinds remain in quiet demand on spot. Fine fermented Accra ex store unchanged at 28/- per cwt. in bond. Sellers forward shipments steady, with 26/6 asked for A Clause, November January and December-February shipments, and Lagos f.a.q. 24/9, with buyers at 6d. and 3d. per cwt. less respectively, ex quay terms Liverpool. Futures quiet and on the easy side, being 3d. per cwt. decline from the previous close. COFFEE—Transactions small, with values for early deliveries barely maintained, but there is more disposition on the part of shippers to meet buyers' ideas. JAPANESE PEAS firm all positions; store parcels quoted £33 per ton. RICE BRAN—Burmah November-December shipments in quiet demand, but steady at 85/- per ton ex ship terms. OIL CAKES—A limited demand experienced for imported descriptions, but Linseed continue at £7 5/- for River Plate November shipments, c.i.f. terms. PALM KERNELS remain quite steady, with sellers November-December and December-January shipments £11, and buyers 1/3 less. Sales—December-January, £11 1/3, full terms. TALLOW steady, but slow. South American quoted 23/6 to 24/6 c.i.f. November and December shipments. Australian good colour mixed, forward shipments, 24/- to 24/6 per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

LIVERPOOL SUGAR.—Tate and Lyle, Ltd., quotations:—Crystals, ones 21/9; granulated, standard 19/4½; yellows, thirds 19/3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUBLIN HAY AND STRAW.—Hay supplies somewhat larger and trade decidedly slower for all classes, especially old meadow, which was difficult to place at easier prices. Choice first crop again scarce, and for this reason prices closed about steady, with an early clearance of the sprinkling on offer. Other classes met a slow dragging sale, and notwithstanding a drop of threepence to sixpence per cwt., many loads were still without buyers coming on to twelve o'clock. Sales—Choice 1st crop 3/9 to 4/- per cwt., 2nd and 3rd 3/3 to 3/6, old meadow (best) 2/3 to 2/6, extra 2/9 to 3/-, others classes 1/6 to 2/-. Oaten straw more plentiful, and in excess of slower demand with prices easier, except for a few fancy loads. Wheaten continue scarce, but the sprinkling on market proved ample for demand, prices being about steady at 2/9 to 3/-, per cwt., and oaten 2/- to 2/9, latter price exceptional.

LONDON METALS MARKET.

TIN STEADY—COPPER EASIER.

TIN—Eastern cables were weaker, and here the market opened with a dull tone, but subsequently improved slightly on renewed buying orders. On balance official quotations were reduced by 7/6 per ton, both cash and forward. Standard cash quoted £156 10/- to £156 12/6, three months £157 5/- to £157 7/6; settlement price £156 10/-. Sales amounted to 400 tons; cash at £156 7/6 to £156 10/-, three months £157 to £157 5/-. English ingots quoted £157 10/-. Business was reported in the East at £162 c.i.f. COPPER in good support, but, with sellers more in evidence, prices exhibited slight irregularity and weakness. Official quotations marked a decline of 10/- to 11/3 for cash and 10/- per ton forward on balance. Standard cash quoted £32 17/6 to £32 18/9, three months £33 2/6 to £33 3/9; settlement price £32 17/6. 1,350 tons changed hands; cash at £33, three months £33 5/- to £33 2/6; electros quoted £37 15/- to £38 5/-, wire bars £38 5/-, best selected £35 10/- to £36 15/-, strong sheets £65. LEAD—Market quiet, and values tended in buyers' favour. 250 tons sold; good soft foreign pig November £12 8/9, February £12 17/6; settlement price £12 7/6. English quoted £14. SPELTER—Market weak, but a fair business effected. 550 tons sold; December £15 15/-, February £15 17/6 to £15 18/9, March £16 1/3 to £16; settlement price £15 10/-. ANTIMONY quietly steady; English regulus spot £40, Chinese ditto spot £27, November-December £25 15/-; crude November-December £18 10/- per ton c.i.f. WOLFRAM quietly steady; Chinese spot 11/6, November-December 11/- to 11/3 per unit c.i.f. Second Session—Tin fully steady; 150 tons sold. Cash at £156 15/-, three months £157 7/6 to £157 10/-. Copper steadier; 250 tons sold. Cash buyers £33 2/6, three months sold at £33 3/9 to £33 5/-, and closing buyers £33 6/3. Lead unaltered. Spelter quietly steady; 100 tons sold. December £15 13/9, January £15 15/-.

MOTORS AND TEXTILES.

BIRMINGHAM.

Motor Shares again irregular. Rovers very active and higher, anticipating annual report. Standards and Singers better. Rileys offered. Dunlops easier.

Austin	29/6	Lucas	77/9
Do. Prefd.	15/6	Riley	40/-
Bluemels	17/9	Rolls	45/6
Dennis	12/6	Rover	3/6
Enfield	8/-	Singer	8/3
Ford	23/9	S.T.D.	1/1½
Guys	2/-	Standard	42/3
Humber Prefd.	6/6	Triumph	5/9
Leyland	23/9	Dunlops	19/10½

MANCHESTER.

Textiles in quiet request and prices a shade easier.

Bleachers, 14/6-15/-
Calicos, 14/9-15/-
Dyers, 18/-18/6
Cottons, 40/-41/-
Spinners, 16/6-16/9
"Slubbers," 4/6-5/-
Coats, 46/3-46/9
Velvets, 15/3-15/9
Courtaulds, 32/-32/6
Dunlops, 19/9-20/-
Turner and Newall, 25/9-26/-
Dobson and Barlow, 5/6-6/6
Wall Paper Def., 35/3-35/9

The Graf Zeppelin was yesterday laid up at Friedrichshafen for the winter, and will not resume its service to South America before the spring.

DISCUSSION ENDS ON LIVELY NOTE.

(Continued from page 8, column 7.)

circumstances were precisely similar to those he had described in his speech in the House of Lords?

STATEMENT CHALLENGED.

Mr. Cosgrave had gone on to say that there had been a loosening of the moral fibres and that the country was going to ruin, and that chaos was staring them in the face; and, that from the point of view of moral calibre, he expected that we would soon be the worst State in Europe. What was his authority for that statement? Would Mr. Cosgrave, after consultation with any ecclesiastic in the country, say that that was so? On what did Mr. Cosgrave base that libel on the Irish people? Had he forgotten so soon the magnificent spectacle which took place in the Phœnix Park last June? Did the fervour and devotion displayed show a loosening of the moral fibre of the people? When Mr. Cosgrave was steam-rolling the Constitution Amendment Bill through the Dail the same phrases were used. They were then told that Communism was rampant. One Cumann na nGaedheal member had since found 400 Communists in one parish, although everyone knew that as far as Communism existed it only existed in the imaginations of those who tried to use the word Communism to taunt their political opponents. Mr. Cosgrave's speech was made up of the same kind of extravagant language as had failed to frighten the people into returning him at the last election. If the House passed the present motion what were the consequences?

"I do not give this Government all the certificates which it writes for itself," said Mr. Norton. "I wish it was a better Government, and would do many more things than it is doing, and deal with the present situation in a more vigorous and bigger way."

Continuing, Mr. Norton said that if he had to choose between the social and economic policy of this Government and the late Government he would have no hesitation in saying which of them was the better in the interests of the plain people of this country.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Cosgrave had referred to the plight of the unemployed. As a result of the 1926 census, compiled by his Government, it was shown that 78,000 people were registered as unemployed. That was in the heyday of Cumann na nGaedheal's alleged prosperity. To-day, in the midst of an economic war forced upon them by the British, he doubted if the unemployment problem was greater now, if a proper test was applied, than it was when the Cosgrave Government went out of office. Mr. Cosgrave had reduced income tax and super-tax at the same time that he reduced the old-age pensions; while the policy of another of his Ministers (Mr. Mulcahy) was to squeeze the wages of the workers to the lowest possible level. Over 6,000 railwaymen had lost their employment as a result of Mr. Cosgrave's failure to take steps to put the transport services on such a basis as to provide them with stable conditions.

This Government, said Mr. Norton, could get peace to-morrow—every weak man could make peace with the bully on the bully's terms. While they would welcome an honourable peace they would not take Deputy Cosgrave's advice, and go with hands up and surrender.

ELECTION PLANS.

THE COUNTRY STILL WAITING.

Mr. HAYES (C. nG., N.U.I.) said that he admired the successful way in which Deputy Norton had avoided allusion to the exact and precise difficulty, especially the difficulty that those whom he represented were in at the present moment. They had all seen the advertisements, and had heard of the plan of Fianna Fail before the election of putting 80,000 people to work. The Government had now been in power for over six months, they had got their chance, and they had produced no plan; and if Deputy Norton was in its confidence he had vouchsafed to them no indication of what that plan for solving unemployment was, or of putting this country on a proper political basis, if there was something wrong with its political basis. Their plan to get Cumann na nGaedheal out of office had been, however, successful. Deputy Norton was unable to tell them what was good about the present Government, but told them what was wrong with the last Government.

They were not going to make progress by abusing some Government that was not their own. It did not matter what Government they had in England, and to say that a change of Government in England would help them was only said by people who did not know, or who did not pretend to know, when speaking in a free Parliament.

RAISING A CLOUD.

Apart from the war with England, the Government was making a ridiculous change in the economic policy of the country, and a cloud was raised all over the country to prevent clear thinking of the present situation. All that arose from a deliberate desire, a plan deliberately carried out to prevent clear thinking.

As to the plan that was to provide employment, so far from that having been considered, it was being discussed only now, and the old solution of drawing as much as possible from the Government funds for the constituency in which the next election would take place was being resorted to. The Labour Party had put into office the Government which had one object, and that was a political object to smash the basis on which the State rested, and not an economic object. They had no economic plan, except to smash the Treaty.

He had heard Senator Connolly say in the House before the war that this quarrel was not unwelcome, because it would give Fianna Fail an opportunity of putting their economic policy into force. If they welcomed the dispute, how could they be expected to end it? Did they really want it ended? Their policy had resulted in unemployment, even among people who had reasonably good jobs, while the only people put into employment, in the main, were girls at poor rates of pay.

The Government, Mr. Hayes said, should make clear their political position. If they took their courage in both hands, made clear their political position to the people of this country, and forgot their own political past, forgot their places in political history, and negotiated as Irishmen, without introducing into the negotiations all kinds of principles, it was quite possible that an agreement could be made.

MINISTER FOR FINANCE HECKLED.

MR. HOGAN QUOTES FROM DAIL DEBATES.

Mr. MacENTEE, Minister for Finance, said that there was involved in this dispute £170,000,000.

Mr. MULCAHY—Is that the figure? Is it in gold ounces?

Mr. MacENTEE—No; it is the blood and sweat of those people who for ten years had been sending out 5½ millions of money each year to England They were endeavouring to end that, and to keep in this country for the use of the people the capital wealth that would enable them to build up industries, reorganise agriculture, and stop the drain of emigration. This quarrel from the very beginning with Deputy Cosgrave and his party had been for Great Britain, right or wrong; and against Ireland, right or wrong. (Laughter.) There were two parties to the quarrel: Deputy Cosgrave should never have attempted to place the sole responsibility for the failure of the negotiations on the present Government.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations broke down because of the refusal of the British Government to recognise what leading British lawyers were now saying—that so far as international law was concerned, it had no relation to the two agreements—those of 1923 and 1926.

"So long as any hope lingers in the mind of the British public, or in the hearts of British statesmen," said Mr. MacEntee, "that an alternative Government is to be found in the present Opposition benches; so long as there is any hope that Mr. Cosgrave, or his colleagues, will be put back into power in this country, there is going to be no hope of successful negotiations with British Ministers That is the barrier to peace. These are the men who are continuing to prolong the economic war, and every man who lifts his voice in support of the policy they have adumbrated in this House is helping to prolong this war."

It was true, he continued, that there were some responsible people in Great Britain able to weigh up the consequences of the dispute, not as they affected the Irish people, but as they affected Great Britain, and who realised that it would be a good thing if the dispute were ended; that Mr. de Valera should be allowed to retain the annuities, and that there should be resumed a free flow of trade between the Free State and the sister island.

Mr. DILLON—Sister!

Mr. O'SULLIVAN—Yes, he said "sister island."

Continuing, the MINISTER said that in order that Britain might be helped to victory the Opposition put down that censure resolution. He would say that any man or Government that signed an agreement which led the country into the position into which the Free State now found itself, and who kept that agreement secret for nine years, and then prompted a colleague on the Executive Council to get up and declare that there were no agreements of any Government in relation to the 1923 Act, except the purely provisional one, which would not affect the Dail in the exercise of its discretion, was guilty of the deliberate betrayal of the people's trust, and any man who betrayed the people's trust was a traitor.

HECKLING BEGINS.

Mr. HOGAN (C. na nG., Galway)—What agreement in connection with the 1923 Act is there? I do not know of any.

The MINISTER—Deputy Hogan knows more about the secrecy of this agreement than most people, because I give him this credit, that he was one member of the Executive Council.

Mr. HOGAN pressed the Minister for an answer to his question if he had said that no other agreements existed.

The MINISTER replied that Mr. Hogan had said that there was no agreement which fettered the Government in regard to the land annuities. He recalled that Deputy Hogan had written to Mr. Blythe asking that permission to publish the agreement should be got from the British.

Mr. HOGAN interjected, and said that the agreement had been made public two years ago. He asked the Minister would he quote from the Dail Reports, setting out what Mr. Cosgrave, then President, had said publicly about the agreement. Mr. Hogan then read these extracts himself.

The Minister, in reply, challenged Mr Cosgrave's statement "that the law provided that the land annuities were to be paid over," and said that it was not provided either in the 1920 Act or in the Treaty. Where, then, was the law? Because of that he considered the statement to be false and misleading. It could be said with equal truth that the law provided that the annuities should not be paid over, but that they should be retained here for the benefit of the Irish people.

THE ANNUITIES.

Mr. HOGAN said that the annuities were paid, not only in accordance with the law, but also by agreement with the British. Again Mr. Hogan quoted from Mr. Cosgrave's 1925 Dail speech, which, Mr. Hogan claimed, set out the position clearly, and gave details of the 1923 agreement.

The MINISTER FOR FINANCE said that he did not know where Mr. Hogan kept his barrel of red herrings.

"SECRET" AGREEMENT.

Mr. Hogan and the Minister for Finance had a lively passage in regard to the secrecy of the 1923 Agreement, Mr. HOGAN quoting from the Dail Debates to show that it was not secret.

The MINISTER FOR FINANCE declared that the Irish people and the Irish Legislature never had an opportunity of ratifying the agreement. The late Government, said Mr. MacEntee, was responsible for the agreement, and through it, for the present economic conflict. He was endeavouring to show that so far as the Irish people were concerned the agreement was withheld from them. They were denied all knowledge by the action of the then Executive Council with the connivance of the British Government. Why was it considered politically inadvisable to publish it? Because the Government that entered into it could never have held office for five minutes. Whatever else might happen in that dispute the people in England might make up their mind that the intelligence of the Irish people would never allow them to entrust their destinies to a group of politicians such as those who betrayed them in 1923. He was not blaming British politicians for offering the bribe, but he blamed those who claimed to represent the people when they tried to coax or cajole the Government to accept Deputy Hayes's shameful peace that would bring neither prosperity nor happiness.

DANGER AHEAD.

Mr. JAMES DILLON (Ind., Donegal) said that it was time for him to say that there was grave danger ahead. If any confidential files were to be quoted from, he thought that it would be better to publish the whole document for the benefit of the House. There could, he added, be no clear victory in any fight to a finish. If President de Valera was defeated the people would resent the fact that an Irish leader had suffered at the hands of the British. If, on the other hand, President de Valera succeeded, a feeling of bitterness would be created in England which would cost far more in the long run than the annuities. No one knew better than the members of that House that no leader, on either side, was actually or intentionally a traitor to his country. The Irish, and the British, had their own points of view, but they in this country always had in mind the question of an international court in regard to their disputes.

Mr. DILLON asked the President to say if he was open to a settlement along the lines of saying that this was a money dispute, and if the British agreed to accept the burden of a proportion of the money would he be agreeable to accept the remainder, and waive all the academic questions about arbitration and the *personnel* of the Arbitration Board. He (the speaker) always had taken the view that Fianna Fail was entitled to its chance, and it was greatly to the good of the country that it had had that chance. He was not, however, prepared to support Fianna Fail if its final aim was the removal of this country from the British Commonwealth of Nations.

THE ATTACKERS.

Mr. BLYTHE (C. na nGaedheal, Monaghan) said that if the present dispute was a business dispute with Britain there should have been no attempts to stir up public anger or enthusiasm. There was no use pretending that they were standing out against British aggression, as they had opened the quarrel. Whether they were right or wrong they were the attackers, and the aggression had come from their side. It would have been quite legitimate to ask for a review of the payments owing to changed circumstances, but what the Government had done was equivalent to repudiation. In the circumstances it would not have been unreasonable for the British to say: "If you are going to repudiate agreements already entered into and acted upon, then we are going to have no discussion. We will take our own measures." Just because there had been no formal ratification of certain agreements by the two Houses, were they to be treated as mere scraps of paper? There was no greater sanctity about an agreement which had been formally ratified by the Dail than when it had the signature of a Minister who had the confidence of that Dail, and continued to have that confidence for many years afterwards. The only safe way of settling the present dispute was by direct negotiation, and this method demanded sacrifices from both sides. No settlement of the issue would be satisfactory unless it was a settlement satisfactory to both sides. It was in the interests of the British people that there should be peace and amity and normal trade relations between the two countries.

FIANNA FAIL'S ATTITUDE

"NOT DECEIVING IRISH PEOPLE."

—MR. DE VALERA.

Mr. DE VALERA said that Deputy Cosgrave's speech that day had a certain purpose in it. It was, of course, to point a contrast between the state of this country when he was sitting on the Government benches and the state of the country when other people occupied them. One part of his speech told them what a prosperous country the Free State had been—that it was the envy of other peoples—but now, alas! in a period of six months, as a result of the Government's policy, stark poverty and acute distress seemed to be the only prospect for them, their children, and, perhaps, their children's children, unless immediate steps were taken to avert the threatened disaster.

The mover of the motion was capable of blowing hot and cold on these matters whenever it suited his purpose. At one time he wanted the people of this country to believe that they were in a regular paradise, and when it suited his purpose—when he brought in the Public Safety Bill—almost in the same breath, he could tell them another tale.

COMMUNISM.

He told them that murder had become one of the normal and expected elements of the present situation, and referred to the new danger of Communism. Yet Communism was able only to put up one candidate at the elections, and he received only a few hundred votes in the industrial centre of the country. Murder, intimidation, conspiracy against the people was the state of order in the country, according to Deputy Cosgrave when he was in power. His statement at the introduction of the Public Safety Bill was something like what he had said that day in moving his motion of censure. He could not have it both ways, as he had it in the past.

The only point that he (Mr. de Valera) wanted to make about the matter was that they were either prosperous in Deputy Cosgrave's time, a model of law or order, or they were not; and they were either in a distressful condition or they were not. What made them the envy of the world in his time? He (Mr. de Valera) supposed that it was envy as regards prosperity. What was the prosperity he (Deputy Cosgrave) had in mind?

"NO PROSPERITY."

For ten years, which the Opposition boasted was the longest time that any other Government had lasted for the carrying out of their policy, 250,000 of the flower of the manhood of the country ran away from this prosperity into the darkness of those uncivilised lands that, he said, envied the Free State. Where was the other evidence of prosperity? The cattle in the country had decreased by 250,000 head and cultivated land had decreased by 250,000 acres. Not merely was there no prosperity but the Government at that time did not think of the possibility that the period of depression was coming on the country, which it was wise to take measures in advance to meet. The prosperity was simply the prosperity of the propagandist. It had no real existence, and the people themselves made up their minds that they were not going to have a continuation of that Government.

They were told that they blundered with this controversy with Great Britain; that they outraged all the codes of international good manners in their conduct; that at the moment of their political exaltation they rushed out and told the world of their differences with Great Britain; that they indulged in that practice which Irishmen were represented to engage in by those who disliked the Irish people, and who tried to misrepresent the Irish people—the policy of twisting the lion's tail.

The mover of the resolution could not move it without meanly trying to suggest that the broadcast which he gave was at the expense of the Irish people. This broadcast was arranged by the Columbian Broadcasting Company of America, and cost the Irish people nothing.

Mr. de Valera then went through the broadcast paragraph by paragraph, and asked where it offended against good taste, and defied any member of the House to point out anything in it to which objection could be taken. It was, he said, a repetition of the pledges and policy that they put before the Irish people and nothing more.

Was it the removal of the oath of allegiance from the Treaty that was the objectionable passage, he asked. Where was the outrage of international good manners? In accordance with the best advice that they could get, they removed the oath.

Referring to the reference in the broadcast to land annuities, he said that their attitude was deliberately misrepresented.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

There was no change, he proceeded, in their attitude and that which they adopted at the general election. They went before the people, and said that they were going to remove the oath if they were put into power, for the reasons that he had given in the broadcast speech. It was necessary to remove it to secure internal peace. He told the people that they were going to keep the land annuities, and that they would not be paid to Great Britain until Britain made a good case to get them.

Mr. Cosgrave had charged him with bringing this country into war at what he called a very wrong period of the year. He would remind Mr. Cosgrave that the then Government chose to go to the country then for their own purposes. If Mr. Cosgrave had any foresight at all he would have been able to foresee his own defeat. The Fianna Fail Party had acted in accordance with their pledge. They refused to pay over the moneys, believing that Britain was not entitled to them, and that she had not made her case to get them.

ARBITRATION.

On the question of arbitration, one did not need to be a political genius to know that in a matter of this kind, if there was to be a settlement, it was got by either submitting the case to a third party or else having it decided by negotiation. The British Government put up the proposal of arbitration The Free State accepted it, but the British Government put up that proposal with a condition that it was a matter of principle with them that the tribunal should be a British Commonwealth tribunal of the character outlined in the British Commonwealth Report of 1930. He wanted to make it clear to deputies what the nature of that agreement was One would imagine from the accusation and charges brought against the Free State Government that there was a binding agreement in that report that, whenever a dispute arose between two members of the Commonwealth they would submit it to arbitration—to a Court of the character outlined by that report. No such agreement was made; in fact, they were particularly careful to avoid any such agreement. The agreement was simply that if two parties did agree, that an *ad hoc* tribunal would be set up of a certain kind; it was a matter for agreement between them. It was to be a voluntary submission on both sides. The Free State, therefore, was not violating any agreement by refusing to have its case submitted to a tribunal. If the British made it a matter of principle, he might ask why? What right had they to make it a matter of principle? The Free State could not accept it as a matter of principle. If they did, it would become a precedent in all other disputes. The former Free State Government had refused to accept in certain cases such a tribunal, and now Deputy Blythe, and Cosgrave and the rest, thought that the things they rejected must be accepted by the present Government, and if it were not done they were acting unpatriotically, as if the same motive that operated in their case did not operate in the present case with even greater force.

DOOR CLOSED.

The road to arbitration was then definitely closed—not by the Free State, for they were always prepared to go before an international tribunal where there was no restriction in the *personnel*. It was the British Government who went contrary to the spirit of the 1930 Imperial Conference. It was not the Free State who closed the door; it was the British Government that did it at the earliest possible stage. The Government was accused that at the very beginning they did not send a nice polite Note to Britain asking to be permitted to remove the oath. They did not do that, because they believed that the removal of the oath did not run across the Treaty, and they proceeded accordingly.

In regard to the land annuities, the British knew perfectly well that they would be withheld. The Government informed Britain in advance. There was a communication, the result of which he had just stated, concerning arbitration. The other road was negotiation. What, he asked, had the present Government done to make negotiation impossible? The Government took a different view altogether of the position than the Opposition had—namely, that they were not legally due. The Government did not agree that there was a binding agreement at all. They held that the agreement, apart altogether from its provisional character, never received the sanction of the House.

EXECUTIVE ACCUSED.

Mr. de Valera, continuing, said that in every Parliament agreements of that nature had to be ratified. The British Government was most faithful to that practice. Of course, the members of the Opposition said that there was a difference, and contended that if an agreement made by Executives was not binding, then agreements made by Parliament, or by the referendum, were not binding, because the next generation might repudiate them. Nobody was so foolish as to be impressed by that. The agreement now in dispute was not disclosed, but was kept in the files until eight years after it was signed. Was the Government unfair in saying that the then Executive were not frank—he would not put it further than that? They had not been frank with the people, or with the representatives of the people. The Executive, probably, had good motives for keeping it secret; but he asserted it was not ratified in the Free State Parliament, nor in Great Britain, where it was never wholly revealed, where it was never brought forward until the Free State Government learned from a despatch from Mr. Thomas that it was going to be the foundation of the British claim. He would like to point out that the case that was made by the lawyers representing the former Administration was based on different principles altogether—that the land annuities were not public, but were in the nature of a private debt, a position which no lawyer would attempt to define before any court. That was not the position taken up by the British Government. They did not say: "These are duties due by the citizens of your country to the stockholders." They said that there was an agreement, binding in honour and in law, to pay. The Free State, however, claimed that in accordance with the principles of the British Parliament the agreement should have been ratified.

Mr. de Valera then read a resolution proposed in the Dail in February, 1926, which, he said, meant that the Executive of the day were empowered to negotiate agreements, but that the country could not be committed or bound by any agreements with external Governments without the prior sanction of the Dail. That was the principle that the Government was standing on, and they thought it was a right principle. They had been told that the measures were not taken in any way as reprisals against the Free State, but simply to get these moneys back.

Was it not extraordinary, he asked, that Britain, with all the good-will it claimed to have for the Free State, should treat the Free State in a different fashion than they were treating, say, Russia? Russia did not pay Britain a debt which they admitted was due, whereas the Free State did not pay a debt because they said it was not due. Not merely was Britain seeking trade with Russia, but Britain was even giving Russia millions by way of credits to keep that trade. Yet England's trade with the Free State was much greater than England's trade with Russia. Therefore, had the Free State not good reason to think that there was something peculiar in the situation when they found them treated in this fashion? The reason, he thought, was that Britain thought they could squeeze the Free State, and that by squeezing they could get the people to put in another Government that would be more suitable.

BRITISH POLICY.

The whole aim of the British policy in this matter was to try by pressure to drive the Irish people from behind the Government. If the Free State continued to pay the annuities they could, no doubt, purchase Britain's good-will; but they could not continue to make these payments. It would take 40 per cent. of the price of the Irish cattle exported in 1931 to pay the land annuities. They would have to increase their exports of pigs by two and a quarter times to make up the five million. He asked why the former Governments, if they appreciated the position, did not go to Britain and ask for a revision of the agreement. He suggested that the change of attitude was due to the change of Government. He wanted friendly relations between the two peoples, and did not want to stir up old hatreds.

Their attitude was quite clear. They were not deceiving the Irish people. They took office on a certain understanding, and they would hold to that until they went before the Irish people again. They were under definite obligation, and they must be faithful to these. There was no way in which they could bring about negotiations. There was no way to remedy matters, except by recognition of the fact that if they wanted to maintain their right to the annuities they could only proceed as they had done; to take note of their resources, and to get every element in the country to face the position that would have had to be faced in any case. With confidence he asked the House to reject the motion.

"A SENSELESS INTERRUPTION."

MR. COSGRAVE REBUKES MR. DE VALERA.

Mr. COSGRAVE, in replying, said that the President had travelled over the whole of the ground, most of which had been covered by Deputy Norton. As regarded the condition of the country twelve months ago, they had it from the statistical records of the League of Nations that only three countries that could then be regarded as prosperous were Denmark, Ireland and Norway. There were thirty such countries the year before, and thirty-seven ten years before that. Their own statistical abstract would show that there were 240,000 in insurable occupations and 290,000 last year, and a marked reduction in the amount of unemployment insurance paid in the first three years, 1922-1925. An Unemployment Fund that was insolvent was made solvent, and all in the space of nine years. No other country showed such a remarkable advance, and Deputy Norton spoke with his tongue in his cheek when he criticised their industrial activities. There were 12,000 more getting home help this year than when he was on the front bench.

A SCENE.

Mr. SEAN T. O'KELLY—You left them to starve.

This aroused loud protests from the Opposition benches, and further remarks by Mr. O'Kelly were not audible.

A noisy scene followed when Mr. Cosgrave said that he had not interrupted the President, and Mr. O'Kelly rose to make some remark. There were cries of "Order," and Mr. Cosgrave said that he would advise Mr. O'Kelly to behave himself.

Continuing, Mr. COSGRAVE contended that the agreement of 1923 had been ratified by the fact that all payments to Great Britain were accounted for in the Appropriation Act each year from 1923. The moneys had to be paid to Great Britain.

Mr. MacENTEE—By an accommodating Government here.

Mr. COSGRAVE said that his Government did more for the country than the Fianna Fail Government would do if it were in office for 100 years. When looking for votes Fianna Fail said that they stood for peace. Were the farmers at present in peace? They had just heard from the President some mathematical rubbish of the exports of butter, eggs and cattle, which had to be multiplied several times over to equal the payments due to Great Britain, but he did not take into account the sum total of the exports. The people were now taxed 40 per cent. on their cattle and other items.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Anyone who studied the British situation would realise that fourteen months ago a serious financial and economic situation faced the British people, with a change of Government, and a supplementary budget, and such a reduction in expenditure as produced a minor mutiny. Great Britain then went off the gold standard, which was agitating the Minister for Finance. The Free State was then in a far stronger position than Great Britain, and no one knew it better than the present Ministry. Then was not the time to go to Great Britain for a revision of agreements. The position was different now. Cattle, sheep and all agricultural prices had fallen, and there was an opportunity of pointing out that the agricultural industry here was no longer able to meet the burden of the payments, and to ask, as the British were asking the Americans, and the Germans supposing both of them, to reconsider these matters on a new financial basis.

There also was no reason why the Free State should not get from the British Government the preferences and advantages which had been given to other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

President DE VALERA—We are getting five millions instead.

Mr. COSGRAVE—There is no use in senseless interruptions like that. If they approached the matter on the basis of incapacity to meet the burden, the British were prepared to consider it. Why not try them?

DOCUMENT NO. 2.

In Document No. 2 President de Valera had advocated the assumption by them of such share of the National Debt of Great Britain as might be found to be due, having made allowance for a counter-claim, and had mentioned the sum of nineteen millions which had been claimed by Great Britain. Under the agreement made in 1923 the Free State had got complete immunity from liability for National Debt.

In conclusion, Mr. Cosgrave invited the Government to go and do as well as his party did.

Mr. MacENTEE made some remark about wild speeches by Mr. Cosgrave.

Mr. COSGRAVE—I never made wild speeches, and I never missed a train as an excuse. I was well bred and well reared, and taught to behave myself in public and in private.

Mr. MacENTEE rose to speak as the Speaker was about to put the question, but was shouted down.

Mr. DILLON then endeavoured to ask a question, but the Speaker pointed out that the debate had concluded.

On the question being put, the Speaker declared it was lost.

On a division, challenged by Mr. Cosgrave, the motion was defeated by 75 votes to 70, and the House adjourned until 3 o'clock to-day.

THE DIVISION.

The voting was:—

FOR—Cumann na nGaedheal: Deputies Beckett, Bennett, Blythe, S. Bourke, W. Broderick, P. Burke, J. J. Byrne, Mrs. Collins-O'Driscoll, Conlan, Cosgrave, Davis, Desmond, Dockrell, Doherty, Doyle, Duggan, Esmonde, Fitzgerald, FitzGerald-Kenney, Gorey, Hassett, M. Hayes, Hennessy, Hennigan, P. Hogan (Galway), Keating, Keogh, Kiersey, F. Lynch, McDonagh, MacEoin, McGilligan, McMenamin, Minch, Mongan, Mulcahy, J. E. Murphy, Nally, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Hara, O'Higgins, O'Leary, The O'Mahony, O'Neill, J. J. O'Reilly, G. O'Sullivan, J. M. O'Sullivan, Reidy, Mrs. Reynolds, Roddy, Shaw, White, S. Broderick—(54).

Farmers—Deputies O'Donovan, O'Shaughnessy, Vaughan—(3).

Independents—Deputies Alton, Brooke-Brasier, A. Byrne, Coburn, Dillon, Good, MacDermot, O'Hanlon, Myles, Thrift, Wolfe—(11).

Independent Labour—Deputies Anthony and Morrissey—(2).

AGAINST—Fianna Fail: Deputies Aiken, Allen, Bartley, Beegan, Blaney, G. Boland, P. Boland, D. Bourke, B. Brady, S. Brady, Breathnach, Breen, Briscoe, Browne, Carty, Clery, Colbert, Cooney, Corry, F. Crowley, T. Crowley, Derrig, de Valera, Dowdall, Flinn, J. Flynn, S. Flynn, Geoghegan, Gibbons, Gormley, Gorry, Goulding, Harris, S. Hayes, Humphreys, Jordan, Kelly, Kennedy, Keyes, Kilroy, Kissane, Lemass, Little, J. B. Lynch, MacEntee, B. Maguire, C. Maguire, Moane, S. Moore, Moylan, P. S. Murphy, O'Grady, O'Kelly, M. O'Reilly, T. J. O'Reilly, O'Rourke, Powell, Rice, Ruttledge, J. Ryan, R. Ryan, Sexton, Sheehy, Sheridan Smith, Traynor, Walsh, Ward—(68).

Labour—Deputies Corish, Curran, Davin, Everett, P. Hogan (Clare), T. J. Murphy, Norton—(7).

FREE STATE EXCHEQUER RETURN

NEARLY HALF A MILLION DEFICIT.

The Free State Exchequer return for the period April 1 to November 12 shows revenue to be £926,635 in excess of last year and expenditure £339,199 higher. Totals:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
1932	£14,549,829	1932	£14,999,992
1931	13,623,194	1931	14,660,793
More	£926,635	Higher	£339,199

Expenditure this year shows an excess of £450,163 over revenue. Totals:—

Expenditure	£14,999,992
Revenue	14,549,829
Deficit	£450,163

REVENUE INCREASES.

The following table shows the increases under five of the most important heads of revenue compared with 1931:—

REVENUE.		
Customs	£5,961,000	+£763,000
Excise	3,225,000	+ 10,000
Stamps	669,000	+ 461,000
Income Tax	1,526,000	+ 129,000
Corporation Tax	72,000	+ 7,000

LAST WEEK'S FIGURES.

The revenue and expenditure of last week are compared with the same week of 1931 in the following table:—

REVENUE.	Week ended Nov. 12, '32.	Week ended Nov. 14, '31.
Customs	£217,000	£187,000
Excise	60,000	60,000
Motor Tax	9,000	32,000
Estate Duty	10,000	48,000
Stamps	21,000	4,000
Income Tax	24,000	24,000
Corporation Tax	2,000	1,000
Excess Profits	5,000	5,000
Land and Sundry	34,312	42,007
Other Receipts	6,356	9,898
Total for week	£388,668	£412,905
EXPENDITURE.		
Supply Services	£115,000	£245,000
Total expenditure	£115,000	£245,000

EXCHEQUER BALANCE.

The only "other receipt" was £23,000 from Savings Certificates. There were no other issues. £296,668 was carried to the Exchequer balance, raising the total to £833,919, compared with £806,203 at the same time last year.

GERMANY REJECTS FRENCH PLAN.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TO BE GIVEN TO-MORROW.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

GENEVA, Tuesday.

Sir John Simon is to speak in the Disarmament Conference Bureau on Thursday afternoon, and his speech is awaited with great interest, as it will make clear the British attitude towards the French plan.

The coldly critical German reception of the French proposals has aroused disappointment in Geneva, but it is nevertheless hoped that in the light of Sir John Simon's speech a way may be found for the resumption of Germany's collaboration in the work of the Disarmament Conference.

Meanwhile there are talks going on behind the scenes, and the arrival of Mr. Craigie, the British naval expert, suggests that some progress has been made on the French and Italian side, possibly following the intervention of Mr Norman Davis

The German Government's blunt rejection of the French disarmament plan as not constituting a real attempt at disarmament at all, and as not granting Germany the full equality she claims, is warmly endorsed by those Berlin evening papers which comment upon the plan (says Reuter's correspondent in Berlin).

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* says that it is not a disarmament plan, but a plan for the political organisation of Europe in defence of the Geneva Protocol of 1924, with the aim of finally assuring the *status quo*.

COUNTY CORK MANSION.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Tuesday.

An auction, conducted by Messrs. Marsh's, at the residence of Mr. R. H. Beamish at Ashbourne, Queenstown Junction, was opened to-day, and attracted an exceptionally large attendance.

To-day's sales were confined chiefly to furniture and pictures. The most interesting of the furniture lots were, perhaps, a pair of oak chairs from Sir Walter Raleigh's residence, which fetched 10 guineas; a grand piano 31 guineas, an Adams' sidetable 11 guineas, a carved mahogany table 17½ guineas, a walnut sidetable 20 guineas and an oak card table with silver fittings 13 guineas.

Carved ivories and pictures sold at good prices, and over 1,000 ounces of old Irish and English silver fetched up to 22s. per ounce.

JAMES S. McMAHON & CO., M.I.A.A.,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS.

SALE, FRIDAY NEXT, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, IN OUR SALEROOMS, 132 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, AT 12.

"VALLOMBROSA," DARGLE ROAD, BRAY,

Standing on about 10½ acres, Statute, of ornamental and beautifully wooded lands, and noted for its glorious scenery. Electric light throughout; and one mile from Bray Station, and on 'bus route. Front and back gate lodges, the latter containing 3 rooms, with w.c. and Vartry water. The House contains drawingroom, diningroom, study, conservatory, six ideally situated family bedrooms, two servants' rooms, kitchen, pantry, servants' hall, bathroom with wash basin (hot and cold water), two indoor w.c.'s, two boxrooms, lumber and storeroom, hot linen closet, and numerous and extensive Out-offices, consisting of fruit store, bicycle house, coal cellars, garage suitable for holding two large motor cars, etc.

"Vallombrosa" is held for ever, subject, in conjunction with other lands, to a yearly Fee-Farm rent of £46 6s. 0d., and an annual vicarial tithe rent of 10s. The Premises are sold subject to the entire Fee-Farm rent and tithe rent, and bound to indemnify all other lands subject thereto.

For Conditions of Sale and further particulars apply to Messrs. MOLONY and OWENS, Solicitors for Vendors, 5 Upper Fitzwilliam street; or, with Orders to View, from the Auctioneers.

NOTE.—OUR NEXT AUCTION SALE WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, AND WILL INCLUDE A NUMBER OF WELL-SECURED GROUND AND PROFIT RENTS OUT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY—OF GREAT INTEREST TO INVESTORS.

JAMES S. McMAHON & CO., M.I.A.A.,
132 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, & 100 MAIN ST., BRAY

SALE THIS DAY.

CHARLEVILLE, NEWTOWN PARK AVE., BLACKROCK.

JOHN HAROLD PIM, Deceased

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS AND LEASEHOLD INTEREST.

SALE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, ON THE PREMISES.

FURNITURE SALE COMMENCES EACH DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD INTEREST ON THE PREMISES, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 1 O'C. SHARP.

ORDER OF SALE:—TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY): Diningroom, Drawingroom, Hall, Bedrooms, and Linen, Lots 1 to 320, including Boudoir Grand Pianoforte, by Steinway.
THURSDAY: Servants' Rooms, Kitchen, Dairy, etc., and Outdoor Effects, including Cow.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
110 GRAFTON STREET.

BUY
WHERE YOU CAN DEPEND ON REAL VALUE

McBirney's

Have decided to reduce Stocks in Mantle Department by offering for 10 days only

20% off

all Ladies' Coats marked £3 and upwards, including

FUR COATS
FUR TRIMMED COATS
LEATHER COATS
PLAIN TWEED
and
CLOTH COATS

"Do not miss this unusual opportunity"

McBIRNEY'S DUBLIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

PLANTING PROGRESS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Garden Correspondent says:—

Now, at the height of the planting season—alas! so short—give we a further word for those anxious to do the right thing in the right way at the right time. A difficulty we would fain clear away is that of catching the soil favourably dry, which probably will defer the planting until the advantage of such of the solar heat as still remains, little as it is, is lost. This is overcome by the puddling-in process, not new, as some planters adopt it under all soil conditions, especially with fruit trees. Having first fixed the stake to avoid wind wobbling, which invariably ruptures delicate fibrous roots getting their soil grip, for securing the subject as filling proceeds the soil is slushed in to the roots from the elevated can-spout—a puddling process which has proved satisfactory.

ALL Garden Lovers should now Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Iris, Anemones, Ranunculi, Liliums, Freesias, Scillas, Snowdrops, etc. Unique selection of Bulb Bowls, prepared Bulb Fibre. Catalogues free.—Drummond's, Ltd., 58 Dawson street, Dublin; also Carlow. T

A SPECIALIST in Garden Planning, rock gardens, crazy paving, rustic pergolas, hard tennis courts, colas paths; material supplied; R.H.S. medalist.—E. G. White, F.R.H.S., Whitechurch Nurseries, Rathfarnham, Terenure 747 T

A QUANTITY of strong, well grown Box Edging for Sale. Stillorgan area.—F 1380, this office. 14 E

BULBS—Narcissi Recurvis, 4/- per 100; Lily of Valley, giant flowering crowns, 4/- per 100; carriage paid.—Gardner, Clonroad House, Ennis. 14 E

LADY near Foxrock requires few Plants for Herbaceous border; good size, fair price given; advertiser would call. Address "Z 526, Plants," this office 14 E

LLOYD George Raspberry Canes, twelve shillings hundred, fifty seven shillings.—Anderson, Offerlane Rectory, Mountrath. 15 D

PEAT Mould for Gardens, 1/6 and 2/6 1 cwt. bag.—Turraun Peat Works, Harcourt Terrace, off Adelaide road. 25 X

SCHIZOSTYLIS, Red, 4/- 100 roots.—Mrs. Kieran, Dowdstown, Ardee, Co. Louth. 11 C

TOBACCO Seed for Sale, in pod, with full instructions growing and curing, ample for ¼ acre 10/-; ⅛ acre 7/6, 5/- (minimum); special quotation for larger quantities if ordered this month.—Dom Sweetman, Gorey. 13 D

MACHINERY.

ABOUT Transmission—Robert Craig and Sons, Engineers Ltd., York Street Engineering Works, Great George's street, Belfast, have in stock Pulleys, Mild Steel Shafting, Ring Oil Bearings and all Power Transmission Appliances. X

FOR Sale, 24" x 9" Sagar Trying-up, Thicknessing and Moulding Machine, also 18" x 6" Sagar Panel Planing, Thicknessing, Moulding and Matchboard Machine, with side heads, complete all accessories; seen Dublin. Address "Z 522, Machine," this office. 14 E

FOR Sale, Band Saw, 24 inch wheel, direct coupled motor, first class order. Address "Z 535, Saw," this office. 14 E

HOISTING Crabs, Pulley Blocks and Chain Blocks, large variety. Catalogues free.—Booth Bros., Dublin. X

SCARIFYING Rollers—We are prepared to Hire Scarifying Rollers. Anyone who can supply same please communicate with South of Ireland Asphalt Co., Ltd., 7/8 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. 14 C

WANTED, Band Saw, about 36 inch wheel, modern type Address "Z 534, Saw," this office. 14 F

MACHINERY REPAIRS.

ABOUT Repairs—Immediate attention to Plant Breakdowns anywhere. Overhauls to Engines, Boilers, etc.; Gear Cutting, Cylinder Boring, Roll Grinding and Brass Moulding. 'Phone: Belfast 229. Robert Craig and Sons (Engineers), Ltd., Great George's street, Belfast. T

ALL Ordinary Motor and Machinery Repairs, including Oxy-Acetylene Welding.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

WATER POWER.

WHY not generate your own Electric Light, Heat and Power if the necessary water supply is available. Realise now your own power is cheaper. Initial outlay only; maintenance nil. Schemes prepared and estimates free.—Robert Craig and Sons (Engineers), Ltd., Great George's street, Belfast. T

TIMBER.

WE now have stocks of all sizes of seasoned Felloes and Spokes.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

WANTED, good Plantation Ash, also Spanish Chestnut. Apply F 1473, this office. 15 F

BOX-SHOOKS.

BOX-SHOOKS—Boxes cut to sizes, tied in bundles, rough or planed, printed in any colour.—Packing-cases, Limited, South Lotts road, Dublin. 15 15

OPTICIANS.

DIXON and Hempenstall—Consultations free daily in our Sight-Testing Rooms, at 12 Suffolk street, Dublin. 8 14

PATRICK Cahill, Optician to His Holiness Pope Pius XI., 13 Wellington quay; 100 years established; high class work; moderate charges. T

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

WINTER MASHES.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Poultry Correspondent says:—

It is more needful than ever that we should cater for the most profitable items in poultry-keeping, for there is a serious outlook at present, and now is the time every effort should be made to increase the egg supply. From November until January prices will be good, but if our hens do not supply us with eggs during the period we fear, under the present conditions, the profit for the remainder of the year will be small, if there is not an actual loss. But we are not inclined to be pessimists, so we will look on the bright side; but, at the same time, while we hope for the best, we will prepare for the worst. As feeding has much to do with a continuous supply of eggs during winter, we think a few formulas for winter feeding may help those who mix their own food, though good mixtures ready for use can be bought.

AT Fairyhill, Blackrock (Tel., 138)—Pedigree Cockerels: Rhodes, Wyandottes, Leghorns (black, white), Anconas, Barnevelders, Sussex, from 12/6; Ancona Pullets, 8/6; 20 Leghorn Hens, 50/-; also Anconas, Rhodes. 14 E

"ALBUCARBO" Special Laying Meal makes them lay and keeps them at it, 1/6 stone, 10/- cwt. Now is the time to test it. Wheat, Brans, Pollards, Fish and Meat Meal, Oystershell.—Ravensdale Mills, 40 Wellington quay, Dublin. 15 F

BEST Layers Mash, 10/-; Poultry Grain, 9/6; Exchange Laying Meal, 10/6 cwt; quantities special rates.—Williamson, Burgh quay. 16 X

BEAUTIFUL Roasting Chickens, Ducks, 4/-, 4/6, 5/- pair; Large Boilers, 3/6, 4/-; Fatted Geese, 5/-, 5/6 each; Plump Turkeys, 8/-, 9/-, 10/-; dressed for cooking, postage paid, prompt despatch.—Miss Dempsey, Poultry Farm, Rosscarbery, Cork. 14 E

BEST Roasting Ducks and Chickens, 5/- pair; Fat Geese, 5/- each; Turkeys, 8/-, 9/-, 10/- each; Boiling Fowl, 3/6 pair; trussed, post paid.—Mollie O'Donoghue, Convent road House, Rosscarbery, Cork.

BEAUTIFUL large Roasting Fowl and Ducks, 4/6 pair; Boilers, 3/6 pair; Fat Geese, 5/6 each; Prime Turkeys, 8/- each; trussed, post paid.—Keenan, Poultry Farm, Rosscarbery, Cork.

EGGS—Wanted, 5 dozen, delivered weekly, new laid, direct from farm to address in Ranelagh.—F 1366, this office 14 C

EGGS, dry preserved, with "Oteg," the only perfect preservative, 30 dozen cases at 1/3 per dozen, delivered.—Manager, Mount St. Benedict, Gorey. 13 D

EXTRA large Roasting Chickens and Ducks, 4/6 pair, 2 pairs 8/-; Double Breasted Turkeys, 8/- each; trussed, post free.—Miss Walshe, Poulterer, Rosscarbery.

FISH Meal, best Meat Meal, Sussex Ground Oats, Bran, Pollard, Indian Meal, Shell Grit; quotations.—Williamson, Burgh quay. 16 X

FOR Sale, pure Sussex Pullets, also Crossbreds; cheap. Byrne, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow 11 C

FAT Roasting Chickens and Ducks, 4/- pair, 2 pairs 7/6; Fat Geese, 5/- each; trussed, free.—Mollie Shanahan, Sea Mount, Rosscarbery, Cork.

PRIMEST Heifer Beef and Wether Mutton, from the heart of Meath, delivered free Tuesdays and Fridays to Clontarf, Kingstown, Donnybrook, Rathmines—Sirloin, roast, or steak, 10d. per lb.; fine rib, 8d. per lb.; special rib, 6d. per lb.; briskett (fresh or corned), 5d. per lb. Mutton and Lamb—Hind quarters (leg or loin), 9d. per lb.; fore quarters 6d. per lb.—John Day, Victualler, Summerhill, Co. Meath. 11 B

POULTRY—Large Fat Roasting Chickens and Ducks, 4/6 to 5/- pair; Fat Geese, 5/- each; trussed, post paid.—Annie Gibbons, Rosscarbery, Cork. 12 D

POULTRY Houses, Night Arks, Egg Boxes.—Manufacturers: Geo. Perry, Co., Ltd., Gardiner row, Dublin. 15 X

PEAT Litter for Poultry, 1, 1 cwt. bags, 6/-.—Turraun Peat Works, 17 Westland Row. 25 X

SPLENDID large Roasting Chickens and Ducks, 4/6 pair; Fat Geese, 5/- each; Turkey Hens, 8/- each, trussed, post paid.—Mrs. Hayes, The Hill, Rosscarbery, Cork.

WANTED, small quantity daily, "Grade A," tuberculin tested Milk.—St. Jude's Rectory, Kilmainham. 11 C

1/6 CWT., small Potatoes and Turnips; all kinds of Grain from our own farm.—T. D'Arcy, Blackrock Mills; 'phone 254 Blackrock. 14 E

WATCHES, REPAIRS, JEWELLERY.

FOR Reliable Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs.—Pillar House, Henry street, Dublin. T

WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.

FOUR Valve Wireless Set, complete, accumulator type, batteries.—33 Belgrave square, Monkstown. 13 D

LOUD Speaker, moving coil, Marconi; perfect reproduction; £9, cost £18. Demonstration, Murdoch, Dun Laoghaire. 11 C

FISHING, SPORTING, GAMES.

GUNWORK—Garnett's for skilled Repairs; New and Secondhand Guns and Rifles, Sporting Cartridges, Ferreting Sundries. Catalogues.—Garnett's, Parliament street, Dublin. T

GUNS—New and Secondhand; Rifles, Cartridges, Accessories; Repairs by skilled gunsmiths. Catalogues free.—Keegan, Gunmaker, Inns quay, Dublin. 8 9

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

SEA going Motor Yacht, suitable Houseboat, moderate price.—F 1458, this office. 15 D

ST. HELEN'S,
19 HIGHFIELD ROAD,
RATHGAR.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 17th NOVEMBER.

HAVING Sold the Residence, we are instructed to hold an AUCTION SALE OF A RESIDUE OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, GRAMAPHONES, &c., comprising:—3 Carved Flemish Oak Bookcases, Oak and other Low, Open and Revolving Bookcases; Oak Roll-top Desk, Walnut Davenport, Oak Kneehole Writing Table, Mah. Desk, Sheraton China Cabinet, Pair Ebon. Ormolu and China Cabinets, Florentine Inlaid Marble-top Tables, Old Inlaid Mah. Spinet, by Murdoch, Dublin; Mah. Occasional, Revolving and Coffee Tables, Gilt Mirrors, Ornamental Glass and China, Antique Majolica Plaques, Sevres, Ormolu and other Clocks; Easy and Occasional Chairs, Oil Paintings and Water Colours, Arundel Prints, Set 1st Steeplechase, Columbia and Dulciphone Table Gramaphones and about 180 Records, 6 Dining Chairs, Hall Table, Brass Club Fender, Pine Bedroom Suite, Low Mah. Wardrobes, Chests Drawers, Presses and Bedroom Furniture, Oriental and Italian Brasses, Jewel Case, Liqueur Case, Barometer, Elec. Radiators, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Gent.'s Rudge-Whitworth Cycle, Greenhouse Plants, Pots, Water Carrier, Iron Roller, Garden Tools, Benches and Seats, Ransome Lawn Mowers, Galvd. Tank and Bins, Motor Oil, Tools, Jacks, Washing Machine, Pumps, etc. On View morning of Sale 10 till 12. Sale to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'c. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN

GARVEY & GOOD, M.I.A.A.
AUCTION SALES

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 20 LINCOLN PLACE.
At 2 o'clock,

"BRACCAN," CLAREMOUNT ROAD, HOWTH.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) on the PREMISES,
At 1 o'clock,

"PALERMO," KILLINEY.

Interest in Lease and Antique Furniture.

GARVEY & GOOD, M.I.A.A.,
LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN WOOL SALES.
NEXT AUCTION,
FRIDAY, 9th DECEMBER.

CONSIGNMENTS MAY NOW BE SENT ON.
WOOL SHEETS LENT FREE TO CONSIGNORS.

GANLY & SONS,
Wool Brokers,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

WOOL.

At the request of several customers we have decided to hold a Sale on Friday, 9th December.

CRAIGIE BROS.,
37 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

To-morrow's
Farm Page
in the
Irish Times
will include articles on
Organising Poultry Keepers
and
Relief for Farmers
See To-morrow's Issue

FURNITURE.

ANY Furniture, Residue, Pianos, Antiques purchased, prompt cash.—Thorston and Company, Auctioneers, Dun Laoghaire. 'Phone 79 69 13

BEDSTEADS, Bedding and Springs direct from factory to home, Repairs, Furniture re-upholstered, Mattresses re-made, Springs re-wired, wire Meshes and Wood Bed Fittings supplied.—Redmond's, Lord Edward street, Dublin. 6 X

CARPETS—Axminster, 12 x 15, seamless, £8 15/6, other qualities and sizes. Buy direct from Manufacturers, Cable Mills. New Showrooms, 25 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin X

CARPETS—Some large sizes clearing at 50 per cent. under shop prices.—The Carpet Mills, 40 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin. 14 E

CARPETS—Axminster, Wilton and Oriental, all best colourings, all sizes, huge range at bargain prices.—Henry Cole, Ltd.

GREAT Arm Chair, made special; cost £16 10/-, nearest offer. Address "Z 549, Chair," this office.

HENRY Cole, Ltd., the Cash Furnishers—Double Size Oak Bedstead, with 4-ply Spring Mattress, Fibre Mattress, Bolster and 2 Pillows, all for 63/-.

HENRY Cole, Ltd.—Velour Chesterfield Suites, £10 10/-; Double Size Figured Oak Bedroom Suite, £9 17/6.—Cole's lane, Henry street, Dublin. Branch: 6 North Earl street.

LAWLOR Briscoe will Buy or Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Thursday.—35 Ormond quay. T

LOOSE Covers—Ladies' own material made up; terms moderate.—Mrs. Franklin, 30 Gardiner's place. 14 F

MATTRESSES—Single Size Hair Mattress, 28/-; Double Size, 35/-; Fibre Mattress, 15/-.—Henry Cole, Ltd.

TWO women, starting home, want Furniture, Household Effects. Address "Z 547, Furniture," this office.

YOUR Furniture Repaired, Upholstered or French Polished by certified Cabinet Maker; Antique Renovations a speciality; terms moderate; prompt and personal attention. Send postcard to Garville Cabinet Works, off Garville avenue, Rathgar. 14 E

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

SALE, Upright Piano, perfect condition; seen any time.—65 Terenure road, East. 14 E

THE Gramophone Stores, Johnston's Court, off Grafton street, open till 9. Look for electric sign. Every Parlophone Record in stock. T

WANTED, Upright Piano, also Small Grand; state price, makers.—F 1248, this office. 10 C

WANTED, two Pianos for Reception and Practice Rooms; particulars.—F 1422, this office. 15 A

DRESS, FURS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, gives highest prices for Left Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection T

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street. T

WANTED, good Fur Coat, medium size; no imitations; lowest price.—F 1247, this office. 10 C

WANTED, Secondhand Scarlet Hunting Coat, good condition, medium size; state price. Address "Z 564, Coat," this office. 15 F

HOLMES', George's St., Dublin.
(ORDERS OVER 10/- POST FREE.)

LETTER received to-day from Co. Louth:—"I have kept the Frocks sent on approbation. I am much obliged to you for attending to my order so promptly and am pleased with the goods. Nice selection and choice."—Holmes', George's street.

IRISH-MADE Shirt Blouse in soft silk poplin, polo collar and double links cuffs, two collars to match, champagne and ivory only, sizes 13½ to 15, outstanding value, 8/11 each.—Holmes', George's street

"CHILPRUFE" Underwear for men, women and children, Selling better than ever. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—Holmes', George's street T

WOOL Jumper, fancy lace design, polo collar, deep welted waist, colours mustard, beige, rust, orange, red and blue, 7/11 each.—Holmes' George's street.

SPECIAL offer of Boys' Wool Jerseys, polo collars, cosy and warm, in plain shades of grey, saxe, red and fawn; also in marl mixtures, exceptional value at 2/11 each. Nice range of better qualities at 4/11, 6/11, 8/11 to 19/11.—Holmes', George's street.

"ROCK" Brand—Ladies', Children's and Men's Underwear and Outerwear, Dublin made. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—Holmes', George's street. T

TWEED Skirts, very special value, large selection to choose from, 4/11, 6/11, 8/11 to 21/-.—Holmes', George's street.

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

BOX'S Retiring Discount Sale continues—Forty Shop-soiled and Secondhand Saddles, Bit and Bridoon Pelham and Snaffle Bridles, Horse Sheets, Under Blankets, Bandages, etc. Several Sets Harness; one excellent 3l's Secondhand Race Saddle, forward flaps, bridle to match; several special lots.—68 Dame street.

FIT your Horse or Pony with Sixsmith Non-slipping Rubber Pads and ensure safe travelling on slipping roads; prices from 2/- pair. Trade inquiries invited. Sole distributors for I.F.S.: Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, Ltd., 151-156 Thomas street, Dublin.

GOFF'S weekly Sale, Horses, Traps, Harness, etc., on Thursday, 17th November, at 2.30 o'clock, at Sewell's, 60 Lower Mount street, Dublin. 11 D

HUNTERS Broken and Trained; terms moderate. Apply J. Madden, 30 Prospect Hill, Galway. 8 8

MARE, 6 years, up 13.7, hunted Wards, Meath, good performer, perfect mouth, manners; also Bay Gelding, 6 years, 16 hands, 14 stone, owner unable hunt; seen any time.—Lady Forbes, Scribblestown, Castleknock.

SECONDHAND Cart Harness for Sale.—Smith, Saddler, 93 Marlborough street. 14 15

WANTED, a One-horse Trailer; state price and where seen.—F 1237, this office. D

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

FOR Sale, two freshly calved Shorthorn Cows; also Springer, correct and quiet; overstocked.—Abbott, Rathmichael, Shankill. 11 C

FOR Sale, 2 good Suck Calves.—J. Byrne, Grove View, Stillorgan. T

JERSEY Bull for Sale, calved, May, 1930, registered E.J.H. Book. Apply to Mr. Bewley, Danum, Rathgar. 15 D

JERSEY Yearling Heifers (two), also Yearling Bull, for Sale, pedigree, entered Herd Book, and Bull Calf, two months. Seen Rockmount, Dundrum, Dublin. 14 F

NICE Heifer (Springer) for immediate Sale. Apply Herd, Fassaroe, Bray.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

MERRION SQUARE, N.—TO BE LET, Unfurnished, or SOLD, House in the best part of the square. Has deep rear and good stabling. Apply James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

RATHGAR—FREE OF RENT. Lease 200 years. FOR SALE, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, having three sitting-rooms, billiard room, breakfast room, five bedrooms, bathroom, maid's room, electric light and gas.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

BALLSBRIDGE—A BARGAIN — TO BE SOLD, at reduced price, non-basement House, choicely situated. Apply James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

PEMBROKE TOWNSHIP—HOUSE, containing four reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, with electric light, gas, garden and garage; semi-detached. Price £3,100.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

AILESBURY ROAD — NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, with garden of over an acre, garage for two cars, six bedrooms, three sittingrooms. To be Sold. Apply James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,
110 GRAFTON STREET

DONAGHADEE (CO. DOWN).
TO BE LET—VILLA RESIDENCE,

Containing 4 bedrooms, dressingroom, and servants' accommodation. Good water supply. Overlooks the sea. Good garden. Low rent.

Apply—
ESTATE OFFICE, DONAGHADEE.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

TANNERY BUSINESS PREMISES FOR SALE,

SITUATE AT CLONMEL, CO. TIPPERARY.

Including extensive storage, hide vats, drying loft, lime yard, out-offices and other suitable and extensive accommodation for the business of a Tannery.

The Premises are ideally situate, adjoining the River Suir, and will be Sold by the Executors of the late owner in fee-simple, free of rent.

This is a very favourable opportunity for a company or person wishing to establish a Tannery business in a central position in the Irish Free State, where there is every prospect of carrying on a remunerative Tannery under present tariffs.

It is believed that the local rating authority would grant special concessions in connection with the establishment of a manufacturing business.

For further particulars apply to
HENRY SHANNON, Solicitor, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.

DOGS.

ARGOSY Kennels—Board your Dogs in comfort. Pedigree Terriers, Puppies, and Adults for Sale. Apply Mrs. Savell Hicks, Glen Druid, Shankill, Dublin. Tel.—Shankill 22. 24 7

BLACK Cocker Puppies, seven weeks, pedigree, registered, parents very intelligent and affectionate; should make good gun dogs or pets; two and three guineas.—F 1385, this office. 14 C

BEAUTIFUL, healthy Black and White Whippet Puppy, male. Address "Z 566, Puppy," this office.

COCKER Pups for Sale, Goldens, two months old, £4 4/- each; Blacks, to months, £3 3/-; best of breeding.—Wm. Lindsay, Roscrea. 12 D

FOR Sale, two Cocker Bitch Puppies, one black, one liver, 3½ months old, by Mellont Marksman, ex Oatlands Peggy; price moderate.—Miss McCulloch, Oatlands, Kinsale, Co. Cork. 14 E

FOR Kennel News, Articles and best Reports of Dog Shows, also Irish Kennel Club Registrations, Reports of Meetings, etc., read the "Irish Field." Published every Saturday. Price 2d. On Sale at all Newsagents and Bookstalls T

GUNDOGS, Retrievers, Cockers and Irish Water Spaniels, perfectly trained; also Puppies.—Tyrrell, Drumconnick, Cavan. 14 D

VISIT the Dog Show at Goff's, Lower Mount street, on Saturday. Admission 1/-. Judging commences at 2.30 p.m. 15 F

WANTED, trained Springer Dog, land and water; trial. Address "Z 517, Dog," this office. 14 E

WANTED a Cocker Dog or Springer, trained; must be strong and accustomed to work cover.—Murdoch, Dingle. 14 E

YORKSHIRE Terrier, lovely little lady, eleven weeks, trained, pedigree.—Anderson, Sunhaven, Dalkey. 14 F

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

AT North City—Fine fully Licensed Hotel Premises with large accommodation, over 20 bedrooms, billiard room, for Sale, subject to a nominal rent; moderate price; suit active, energetic man desirous of doing good business. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 11 C

A TENANT required for newly constructed Shop and excellent six roomed House, situated in one of the most populous districts in the South suburbs; a selected site, on main road, offers particularly good opening for pork butcher. Apply Probert and Franks, 23 St. Stephen's Green (near the Shelbourne Hotel). 15 F

A CENTRALLY situated large Front Office to Let, £48.—F 1441, this office 15 F

DUBLIN—Small Shop and Room to Let, business centre, also Rooms as offices, agents, etc. Write "Z 506, Shop," this office. 13 D

"FOLEY'S" Grocery and Provision Concerns, 18, 19 Fitzgibbon street; 13 Emmet street, corner North Circular road, splendid Business, good Dwelling-house, Selling Tuesday next. Auctioneer: Albert MacArthur, "The Housefinder." 14 E

FOR Sale, Butcher's Shop, ready cash neighbourhood; owner retiring; rare chance.—F 1424, this office.

GROUND to Let for Building at Castleknock, beside Phoenix Park.—F 1444, this office. 15 E

LARGE Factory Premises Wanted in centre of the city or near main thoroughfare; ground floor; give full particulars.—F 1409, this office. 14 C

MARY street—Fine spacious Warerooms, ground floor, garage, rear entrance, £200 free.—Arthur Jones and Son, 10 Stephen's Green.

SHOP for Sale, owner retiring, good Dairy and Provision Business, on North side, with house, large yard, garage and two cottages attached; profitable property, price £1,300. Apply F 1306, this office. 13 D

SHOPS to Let, Wicklow street, over 700 square feet floor area. Apply P. Decy, 16 Dawson street, Dublin. 14 E

WANTED to Rent, Tobacconist Shop, city; give particulars.—F 1455, this office.

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ABANDON House Hunting. Why trouble? Consult Garvey and Good, 20 Lincoln place, Dublin. 'Phone 62468. T

ALBERT MacArthur, "The Housefinder," "MacArthur House," 17 D'OLIER STREET T

AT Dalkey, Sandycove, Glenageary, Kingstown, Monkstown, Ballsbridge, etc.—Megahey, Auctioneer, Sandycove road, has big list pretty Detached Houses, Bungalows and Cottages for Sale, all prices; also several Houses to Let. 12 8

AN income of over £200 yearly for £450. Particulars, F 1016, this office. 8 C

"AUCTION Sale," Tuesday next, at "MacArthur House," D'Olier street.—Albert MacArthur, "The Housefinder." 14 E

"AUCTION Sale" includes 18 Mountjoy square big city vacant House, 18 apartments, stable, etc. 14 E

"AUCTION Sale" includes 19, 20, 21 Mountjoy square, three big vacant Houses; suit club, hotels, flats. 14 E

"AUCTION Sale" includes fine Residence, 23 Zion road, Rathgar, adjacent Orwell Park; three reception, five bedrooms, excellent garden, garage. 14 E

"AUCTION Sale" includes, on one acre, two storey House, 2 Brookfield road, at Rialto Bridge, with 10 garages. 14 E

"AUCTION Sale" includes big Field, "Hughes' Holding," Rutland avenue, Dolphin's Barn; suit builder, factory site, sports ground; also Property producing 24/- weekly. 14 E

"AUCTION Sale"—7 Cliftonville road, Botanic road, has been Sold by "The Housefinder" prior to Auction, and is withdrawn. 14 E

AT Dundrum—Detached, non-basement House, on half acre; all services, near 'bus and train; £1,150.—Etchingham and Co. 11 Lower Baggot street. 14 E

AN Investment—Profit Ground Rent of £21 per annum for Sale, secured upon a terrace of eight modern houses; price only £300, paying 7 p.c. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 15 F

AT Kimmage, Terenure—Modern well built two storeyed House, semi-detached, 6 rooms, kitchen, hot bath, good garden, garage; price £1,000; remission of rates. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 15 F

AT Leinster road, Rathmines—Desirable House for Sale, 8 rooms, hot bath, electric light, garden, garage room; ground rent £5 15/-; price £1,000, with possession. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 15 F

ADJOINING Rathgar road—Freehold, pre-war, non-basement; four bedrooms.—Byrne and Nixon, Rathmines.

BARGAIN—Pretty Cottage, Sandycove, double fronted, granite built, beautiful rooms, bathroom, electric, huge garden, garage; £785.—Boag, Main street, Blackrock. Over Monument Creamery.

BARGAIN, £800—Sunnydale, 1 Tudor road, Cowper Gardens (Beechwood avenue 'bus), choice, semi detached, modern House; seven apartments, electric light, garage; easy payments arranged; open daily; offers invited. 14 E

BATTERSBY and Co., Auctioneers and House Agents. Established 1815. Houses for Sale in city, suburbs and county. Lists free on application. Call, write or 'phone 21042.—39 Westmoreland street, Dublin. 15 F

BATTERSBY and Co. offer, £1,300, Harold's Cross—Seven rooms, kitchen, bath, gardens, electric light. 15 F

BATTERSBY and Co. offer, £1,200, Ranelagh—Seven rooms, kitchen, bath, large garden, electric light and telephone. 15 F

BATTERSBY and Co. offer, £3,000, Sydney parade—Semi-detached, well-built House, ten rooms, kitchen, bath, garage, tennis ground. 15 F

BATTERSBY and Co. offer, £1,100, Sydney Parade—Five rooms, kitchen, bath, electric light, garden and garage 15 F

BATTERSBY and Co. offer, Rathmines, £1,500—Seven rooms, kitchen, bath, garden, garage. 15 F

BATTERSBY and Co. offer, Rathmines, £1,175—Semi-detached nine rooms, kitchen, garden, garage. 15 F

BATTERSBY and Co. offer, Terenure, £1,550—Semi-detached, eight rooms, bath, kitchen, electric light, etc. 15 F

BATTERSBY and Co. offer, Rathmines, £900—Seven rooms, bath, kitchen, electric light and good garden 15 F

BALLSBRIDGE—Semi-detached, well built House, open views, 3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, large garden; £1,650.—North and Co., Grafton street.

BLACKROCK—Semi-detached Non-basement House, containing 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, hot bath, garden, electric light; head rent £5; price £800. Seen on our order.—Dockrell Limited, Auctioneers. 15 F

BOROUGH Agency, Northumberland avenue, Dun Laoghaire, offer several choice Houses from £600, also number of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Flats to Let. 15 F

CHARMING new Houses, Lea road, Strand road, Sandymount; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, garage.—Morgan, Builder. 12 10

CITY Hotel for Sale, established 40 years and doing good business; audited accounts available; accommodation for over 20 guests. Full details from Probert and Franks, 23 St. Stephen's Green (near the Shelbourne Hotel). 11 C

COWPER road, Palmerston Park—Attractive modern Residence, structurally and decoratively in faultless condition, containing large hall and cloakroom, two spacious reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), kitchen, scullery and pantries, hot linen press; superior grates, mantelpieces and sanitary fittings; electric light throughout; garage, well laid out garden. Further particulars and appointment to view from Sole Agents, Byrne and Nixon, 63 Rathmines road.

DUNDRUM; 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, garden, garage; £1,150.—North and Co., Grafton street.

JAMES S. McMAHON & CO.
FOR DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

Sydney Parade—½ ACRE—ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, perfect order; fine garden; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, hot bath, conservatory, tennis ground, garage, electric light. Held for long lease at £7 per year. Seen by appointment.

Dalkey—£700 — PRETTY HOUSE ON SORRENTO ROAD; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, hot bath, garden; garage room. Possession.

Carrickmines — CHARMING MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, hot bath, electric light, power; lovely views; convenient to train, links and tennis ground. Held on long lease at low rent. Seen by appointment.

Shankill — 2 ACRES — HANDSOME DETACHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE; good garden, tennis and pleasure grounds; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, garage. Seen by appointment.

JAMES S. McMAHON & CO.,
132 STEPHEN'S GREEN
and 100 MAIN STREET, BRAY.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
DUNRATHO,
CRAIGAVAD, CO. DOWN.

A DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED DETACHED RESIDENCE, overlooking Belfast Lough.

Containing 3 Reception Rooms, 8 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, and Servants' Apartments. Out-offices include Garage for two cars, Stables, Greenhouses, Vinery, and two Cottages.

Electric Light throughout.

The Grounds (about 4 acres) extend to the seashore.

Held for ever, free of rent.

For further particulars and Card to View, apply to

EPHRAIM BROWN & SON,
102 DONEGALL STREET, BELFAST.

HOUSES AND LANDS CONTINUED.

DALKEY—Detached, 2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, garage, garden; £900.—North and Co., Grafton street.

FOXROCK—Cosy, detached Bungalow for immediate Sale, six apartments, bath, etc., electricity, £850; part can remain. Key Corrigan and Co., 4 Grafton street. 12 D

FOR Sale, with possession, attractive House, 90 Lindsay road, Glasnevin; contains two reception rooms, five bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom (h. and c.), separate w.c., tiled kitchen and scullery; electric light throughout; nice front and rear gardens, greenhouse, bicycle shed and coalhouse; entire in first class order; lease 999 years, £5 5/- per annum; P.L.V. £23. Can be seen any day from 11 o'clock to 3 o'clock p.m. 15 F

FOR Sale or to Let, House, best residential side, Stephen's Green.—F 1454, this office 15 F

GROUND Rent of £98 p.a. for Sale (one collection only) out of property worth many thousands of pounds, held for ever free of rent; a 6 p.c. investment, with no element of risk attached. Details from Probert and Franks, 23 St. Stephen's Green (near the Shelbourne Hotel). 11 C

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LEINSTER road—Semi-detached House, in very good order, and containing 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, tiled kitchen, hot bath, good garden, garage, electric light, etc.; price £1,050. Seen on our order.—Dockrell Limited, Auctioneers. 15 F

MONKSTOWN—Choicely situated semi-detached non-basement Residence, in perfect order; every convenience; £1,100. Apply Hazley and Co., Blackrock 8 9

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PEMBROKE Township—A delightful Semi-detached House, on about ½ acre. The house is of modern design, in perfect order, and well equipped. Accommodation comprises 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, dressing and maid's rooms; splendid offices, large garage, and useful outbuildings; attractive and productive garden; full sized tennis court. Apply Probert and Franks, 23 St. Stephen's Green (near the Shelbourne Hotel). 12 D

PEMBROKE—Excellent modern Residence, in perfect order, containing 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, large garage, tennis court, fruit and vegetable gardens. Further particulars from Browne and Dowse, Grafton street, opposite Woolworths. 12 D

PRIM Brothers, House and Estate Agents, 21 Dawson street—Houses and Business Premises for Sale, all districts. 'Phone 61485. X

PALMERSTON Park (vicinity)—Semi-detached pre-war non-basement House, containing large hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, tiled kitchen, hot bath with electric light and gas; price for quick sale £1,260. Seen on our order—Dockrell Limited, Auctioneers. 14 E

PEMBROKE—Semi-detached Non-basement House, 3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light and power, garden, greenhouse, garage; £1,500.—North and Co., Grafton street.

RATHMINES; 3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light and power, garden, greenhouse, garage; £1,050.—North and Co., Grafton street.

THE Leinster Building and Development Company, Limited, 39 Mary street, Dublin, have been instructed to Dispose of the following Lots by Private Treaty:—8 Bloomfield avenue, S.C. road, lease 900 years, price £1,100 or offer, possession; Wolseley street—8 roomed House, ground rent £1 5/-, lease for ever, £700 or offer, possession; Grenville terrace—Substantial House, long lease, ground rent £2, £550 or offer, possession; Tenement, with six roomed Cottage, Summerhill, nett rental over £100 per annum, price £325 or offer; Tenement House, Ranelagh road, producing £60 nett per annum, £400 or offer; Profit Ground Rent of £60 nett, payable out of premises at rear of Talbot street; Building Sites for Sale or Letting. 13 D

TERENURE, £850—Pleasantly situated brick (terrace) House, excellent condition, convenient 'bus, tram.—F 1421, this office. 15 D

WELL secured Profit Rent of about £80 per annum, arising out of Fee-simple Residence, South Co. Dublin; price £1,000. Apply Corrigan and Co., 4 Grafton street. 12 D

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£21 PER Annum Profit Ground Rent for Sale, price £325, which would yield close on 6½ p.c.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

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£800, CRUMLIN—Semi-detached House, 6 rooms, garage; 20 years' rates remission; £200 cash, balance £60 yearly.—Browne and Dowse, Grafton street, opposite Woolworth's. 11 C

£5,000 WORTH Profit Rents, Ground Rents, and Building Sites, South Dublin, going cheaply. Offers for whole or part considered.—F 1221, this office. 12 E

HOUSES TO LET.

AT Stillorgan (on 'bus route)—Well Furnished semi-detached House in perfect order; suit small family; £75 per annum free.—Hazley and Co., Blackrock. 8 9

ATTRACTIVELY situated six roomed House, Castle avenue, modern, garage, garden; another bright, sunny six roomed House, Kenilworth Park. Apply Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street, 'Phone, 62023. 15 F

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BLACKROCK—29 Prescott Park, modern House to Let, six rooms, kitchen, scullery, garage, electric light, quiet situation, near train, tram, 'bus; rent £9 monthly. Apply R. McKinley, Main street, Blackrock. 12 D

BLACKROCK, 10 rooms, £120, free; Marlborough road, 10 rooms, £120, free; Rathgar, 10 rooms, £120 exclusive; Dalkey, £78; another, 7 rooms, £104, free.—Browne and Dowse, Grafton street, opposite Woolworth's.

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9 WELLINGTON Road—Nice House to Let, newly decorated, garage. Key, Corrigan and Co., 4 Grafton street. 12 D

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FAMILY, four adults, reduced circumstances, would care Furnished House during owner's absence, or pay a little.—F 1446, this office.

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WANTED, Furnished House, between Newbridge and Dublin; cheap; adults.—F 1382, this office. 14 C

WANTED, non-basement House, within two miles of town, South side, five to fifteen acres. Address "Z 509, House," this office. 14 F

WANTED, for short period, Rathfarnham district, Furnished House, with all modern conveniences, telephone, etc.—Jackson, Stops and Joyce, 33 Kildare street, Dublin. 15 X

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ATTRACTIVE Flat, Herbert road, Ballsbridge; 3 large rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; £84. Particulars, Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street. 'Phone, 62023. 15 F

A NEWLY constructed, attractively decorated self-contained Drawingroom Flat, also Hall Flat, suitable Doctor, Dentist, etc., Fitzwilliam square. Drawingroom Flats Upper Fitzwilliam street, Herbert place, Herbert street and neighbourhood. Particulars, Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street. 'Phone, 62023. 15 F

ATTRACTIVE three roomed Drawingroom Return Flat, with kitchenette, bathroom, lavatory; exclusive hall door; only £72, free; Upper Fitzwilliam street. Particulars, Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street. 'Phone, 62023. 15 F

ABSOLUTELY Self-contained spacious Flat, Furnished; gas, electric.—4 Lower Fitzwilliam street, Dublin.

COMMODIOUS Flat to Let at Earlsfort Mansions, with lift. Apply John Carroll, Estate Agents, 54 Dawson street, Dublin. 14 E

CLONTARF—Self service Half House, five rooms; moderate.—F 1214, this office. 12 D

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FURNISHED or partly, Bungalow to Let; no children. Apply 20 Leinster road. 14 E

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LET, Furnished Hall Flat, self contained; no children; near Waterloo road.—F 1258, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 11 C

LEINSTER square—Unfurnished self-contained three-roomed Flat, separate bath; moderate rent.—4 Grosvenor square. 11 C

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TO Let, Unfurnished, self contained Hall Flat, electric light free; adults.—87 Kimmage road, East, Terenure. 15 F

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UNFURNISHED Flat, two rooms, use of kitchen; 15/- weekly; Clontarf.—F 1244, this office. 15 F

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WELL Furnished Flat to Let, Drumcondra; suit three business girls or married couple (no children); sittingroom, bedroom, nice kitchen, gas, electric light; 1d. 'bus and tram. Seen from 3 o'clock, 50 St. Patrick's road. 15 F

24 FITZWILLIAM place—Unfurnished Flats; 2 bedrooms, diningroom, sittingroom, bathroom, kitchenette, 'phone. 11 C

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LADY requires small, cosily Furnished Flat; state terms.—F 1355, this office 14 C

WANTED, Sandymount direction, from 21st December to 8th January, Flat or 2 Bedrooms and Sittingroom.—F 1336, this office. 14 E

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WANTED, small Furnished compact House or Bungalow, modern conveniences, from 1st December for 6 months, seaside or inland, within 15 miles of city. Address "Z 559, House," this office.

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